

## THE RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10th, 199<sup>5</sup>

HELD AT

FORT MASON G.G.N.R.A HEADQUARTERS

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

7:00 P.M.

**CERTIFIED COPY**REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS  
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RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS:  
(COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL)

MICHAEL ALEXANDER  
HAROLD BALL  
JANETTE BAXTER  
ROBERTA BLANK  
SAUL BLOOM  
J. DENNIS BONNEY  
GREG BRIDGESTOCK  
JOHN BUCK  
DEXTER CHAN  
ROMY FUENTES  
HEIDI GEWERTZ  
JOAN GIRARDOT  
MICHAEL HEALY  
BENNETT HORENSTEIN  
DOUG KERN  
WILLIAM LEE  
SOL LEVINE  
ANDREW LOLL  
BRUCE MCKLERoy  
HELEN MARTE-BAUTISTA  
BRUCE MCKLERoy  
JAN MONAGAHN  
WILLIAM LEE/SCOTT NAKAMURA  
PETER O'HARA  
ROBERT REINHARD  
ARNOLD ROSSI  
LARRY STUHL MILLER  
BURNET SUMNER  
LYNN SUER  
ELLIS WALLENBERG  
MARTHA WALTERS  
DAVID WILKINS  
MICHAEL WORK

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## P R O C E E D I N G S

BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: We have approval of the proposed agenda following our standard operating procedure here. Does anyone have any concerns about the agenda as it's written, or would they like to make some changes?

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I'd like to add, somewhere on the agenda, that someone from the RPM meeting that happened today report on what happened. I was going to try to go, but I wasn't able to.

BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Okay. We can do that. We can make that a 4-C for everyone, and that would be just a recap of our RPM meeting today.

Anything else on the agenda?

BOARDMEMBER BLANK: David, the 4-B, what is that?

BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: That was a suggestion or a request from one of the community members to discuss the site investigation at Letterman, nothing that requires a formal presentation, but just an opportunity for anyone to ask questions about the investigation at Letterman in terms of what the Army did and what the Park Service has done in recent months.

BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Possible addition,

the news I guess since the last meeting of the Army pullout and the implications of that for the RAB and support, if any.

BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Okay. We can make that a 4-D, impact of Sixth Army deactivation on the RAB and the cleanup program.

Anything else on the agenda? Okay. If not, then we can move forward to discuss old business. And at our last meeting, aside from the technical discussion, one of the things we agreed to do at this meeting was to revisit some old procedural issues and vote on those issues.

Since what we are going to discuss requires a vote, I think the first thing we should do is vote on the voting numbers, or whatever that are involved with the voting. And then from that we can move on to the other issues which is, one, identifying a permanent facilitator, and we have four candidates, as you see on your sheet; two, extending our co-chair, because that's the only nominee we have; and three, then there were a couple of other small changes in 3-1-B, small proposed changes to the charters and bylaws.

So, Bennett, I'm just going to let you lead this discussion here since you're the chief representative of the Organizational Committee, and we

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1 can start with that voting issue. If everyone would  
2 quickly refer to that handout that's in Paragraph 3,  
3 the recommendation for the voting.

4 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Okay. We'll be  
5 quick about this, and maybe because it's the first item  
6 we'll be able to keep everyone here through it. I  
7 think the first item on 3-1 is, as Dave suggested,  
8 probably the way to go. And maybe if we can discuss it  
9 for a moment and reach a general consensus and then  
10 vote on it so we don't have three and maybe not be able  
11 to reach a majority.

12 This is an item on how to make changes,  
13 amendments to the charter and bylaws. It brings up a  
14 question of what does it now say. The charter and  
15 bylaws now says to make changes should be made on  
16 approval of two-thirds vote of the RAB. There is an  
17 inference there that that's the RAB members present.  
18 That's the reading of the Organizational Committee.

19 I think we'll start with that. Is there any  
20 big objection to that? It's not well defined. If it's  
21 all members of the RAB, or RAB members present, and  
22 consultation with other people, the Organizational  
23 Committee that wrote this up, the intent was RAB  
24 members present. So if that's comfortable, we'll  
25 proceed.

7

1 have a protection of a minimum in the quorum, in the  
2 charter and bylaws.

3 BOARDMEMBER BALL: That's my question: What  
4 was the quorum language?

5 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: What is the quorum  
6 language? Quorum rules, Page 9. Okay:

7 "A quorum for transaction of  
8 official RAB business shall be  
9 considered present in a session  
10 if a minimum of 60% of the  
11 community members are present."

12 Rounded to the nearest whole number. So  
13 tonight the first question is do we have a quorum. It  
14 comes to about 12 community members, maybe given active  
15 ten community members -- eight community members? I  
16 don't know. What's the count we have tonight?

17 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Ten. Looks like ten.

18 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Given the active  
19 community members -- did those letters go out to the  
20 inactive people?

21 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Which letter?

22 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Oh, we have a  
23 quorum -- anyway, the point is that quorum, my sense is  
24 gives us protection that we aren't going to have --

25 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: It's 11 quorum or 13, as

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1 So, I guess what I'm saying is to make a  
2 vote on this section we'll need, because it will be a  
3 change to the amendment, two-thirds of the RAB members  
4 present here. To effectively do that I think we should  
5 talk about these alternatives and reach a consensus and  
6 vote as kind of a formality.

7 A, B and C, two-thirds of the entire RAB,  
8 that's a bit going backwards, and I think we all  
9 realize we'll never get, certainly, an agreement of  
10 two-thirds of the entire RAB if we'll even have  
11 two-thirds of the entire RAB present at a meeting. But  
12 that's A.

13 B is two-thirds of the entire RAB present,  
14 and this minimum calculation. C is two-thirds of the  
15 entire RAB present or by proxy. So, that allows people  
16 to have stand-ins to be able to vote, which is kind of  
17 what we've been doing by default anyway.

18 And then D, which you don't see, but it's  
19 the good alternative, is two-thirds of the entire RAB  
20 present or by proxy with no minimum, which allows us to  
21 conduct business.

22 So, that's my thought, is that we're kind of  
23 geared based on reality. We look around and we want to  
24 be able to move on these items and conduct business,  
25 that we don't necessarily need a minimum since we do

8

1 calculated here.

2 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Well, this is 13 if  
3 you count the 21 original --

4 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: There is only 20.  
5 Arnie is no longer --

6 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Well, Arnie, I  
7 thought we said --

8 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: He wasn't counted as a  
9 community person. The 21 is right -- everyone we sent  
10 out those letters to responded that they wanted to stay  
11 on.

12 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Oh, another  
13 community member, 11, 12. Okay. So strictly speaking,  
14 if we round up or down we have a quorum or don't. I  
15 think it's -- depending which way we round.

16 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: How does D differ from B?

17 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: D is no minimum.

18 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: But it's still based upon  
19 the quorum.

20 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: It's still based  
21 upon -- there's no calculated minimum of entire RAB --  
22 you're exactly right. If you have a quorum this  
23 minimum is a bit of a moot issue, the minimum for  
24 changes. So you have to have a quorum to conduct  
25 business, and we're saying two-thirds of all the RAB



1 members present to make changes, which is kind of D,  
2 period.  
3 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: But you can't vote if you  
4 don't have an issue in the meeting, so how does D  
5 differ from B?  
6 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: It's saying --  
7 well, 13 here anyway. Because B fixes this number.  
8 It's not tied into a quorum. So if we lose members  
9 down the road, the number of quorum changes. So D will  
10 just keep it flexible, and if we have a quorum and we  
11 can conduct official business, it's two-thirds of the  
12 members sitting at the table.  
13 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Okay.  
14 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Okay. So, we have  
15 a quorum. Any motion for D?  
16 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I move for D.  
17 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Second.  
18 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I move for D.  
19 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: All in favor of D?  
20 All opposed?  
21 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Can we count?  
22 BOARDMEMBER WORK: I'm sorry to interrupt  
23 this voting, but I always have the same question: Is  
24 the regulatory agency supposed to vote at this moment?  
25 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Yes.

1 Park Service and the language where it had just  
2 regulatory agencies mentioned by name; the National  
3 Park Service wasn't there.  
4 And, again, 4 was adding some more work on  
5 David and he's taken a look at it and it sounds okay to  
6 him.  
7 Five is clarifying something that we  
8 discussed and decided upon on meeting formats. There's  
9 an update on all cleanup activities, important and  
10 relevant decisions and the anticipated release of  
11 related documents being presented at each meeting be  
12 included in the format. So it's all basically just  
13 documenting some things we've agreed to in general.  
14 Any questions on these?  
15 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: It sounds good, but I  
16 just have questions on grammar. Two, organizational  
17 community, organizational blank, go on hiatus --  
18 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: No, we haven't got  
19 there yet.  
20 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: The other is respond to  
21 RAB request, I take it that means responds to request  
22 of individual RAB members? That's on the top of the  
23 page somewhere.  
24 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Well, if you look  
25 right above that, E, that was individual RAB members.

1 BOARDMEMBER WORK: Okay. I'm voting for it.  
2 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: It's unanimous.  
3 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Okay. We have a  
4 quorum. We're conducting official business; two-thirds  
5 of the members present to pass. That's great. We're  
6 on a roll here.  
7 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Two-thirds of the  
8 members present or by proxy.  
9 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Yes, thank you.  
10 Should we go down to those small quick ones -- my  
11 thought is on the next item, B, that we can do all of  
12 those in one vote, once I quickly run through them and  
13 explain what they are. They're kind of cleanup of the  
14 charter and bylaws, minor modifications that have been  
15 reviewed, passed out numerous times.  
16 The first one is just cleanup. We're  
17 keeping the word "cleanup." Some people said why not  
18 "restoration," but you can see in the definition we  
19 defined it. So, we're keeping the word "cleanup,"  
20 which is a broad-based definition, that so far no one  
21 has taken exception to.  
22 The next modifications are just some --  
23 basically changes or clarifications in Dave's role, and  
24 Dave has looked at it and he's comfortable with it.  
25 No. 3 were some changes including National

1 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: So what does F mean?  
2 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: F is if the RAB as  
3 a whole directs the Army or has requests.  
4 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: How would that be done?  
5 Everyone just asks simultaneously?  
6 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I think that there  
7 could be a point during this where the RAB as a whole  
8 reaches consensus on a point or a clarification or  
9 directs the Army to provide some document. So it would  
10 be the RAB as a body.  
11 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: So let me make sure I  
12 understand. The consensus, you mean, or --  
13 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Consensus or  
14 majority vote. Any other questions?  
15 MR. REINHARD: On the definition of cleanup,  
16 I think you should take out the words "and reuse." I  
17 think we all understand that cleanup is done in light  
18 of reuses, but to say that, oh, well, the definition of  
19 the word cleanup means reuse -- I mean I thought we  
20 understand that the process that the Park Service has  
21 for like approving its general management plan and  
22 stuff like that is a separate administrative process.  
23 We're looking at the cleanup in light of reuses.  
24 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: But it's activities  
25 which are -- which include -- that's a good point. I

13

1 think it was put in there because we all take into  
2 account the reuse plans when we're looking at the level  
3 of cleanup and that type of activity. It's an integral  
4 part if we --

5 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: When you say "and  
6 reuse," that means it's separate.

7 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Any other thoughts?

8 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Can you refresh my  
9 memory --

10 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: So we have general  
11 agreement on that point before we move on, restoration?

12 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I'm sorry. I just had a  
13 question on I guess it's 4 sub 6. I just -- was there  
14 something describing some RAB document, course form and  
15 original bylaws?

16 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Yes, yes. It's not  
17 actually part of the bylaws, but it was attached and  
18 distributed at one meeting.

19 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Actually at the last  
20 meeting.

21 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: At the last  
22 meeting. Questions? Motion?

23 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I motion we accept  
24 these small proposed changes to charters and bylaws.

25 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Second.

14

1 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: All in favor?

2 Clear two-thirds. All opposed?

3 Okay. We are moving here. Why don't we  
4 move up top.

5 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: One question: What was  
6 the change to the definition of cleanup?

7 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I think the only  
8 change to definition of cleanup is removing "and reuse"  
9 at the end, maybe take that other "and" out, "the  
10 environment and restoration."

11 Okay. Permanent facilitator. Can we vote  
12 on that? My sense is we should probably have a closed  
13 ballot. What's your thought, David?

14 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I think we can do that  
15 pretty quickly. Does everybody have a piece of scrap  
16 paper? If you do, you can just write your candidate  
17 down. There are four candidates there. Put your  
18 candidate's name on a piece of paper.

19 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Should we discuss  
20 -- is it majority or is the one with the greatest  
21 number of votes? This isn't changing our charter or  
22 bylaws, so it's not a two-thirds issue.

23 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: No. I would just  
24 suggest as we did for previous selection of a community  
25 member's position we just take the greatest number of

15

1 votes for the candidate. This is for the facilitator.

2 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Are there any  
3 questions on these four people?

4 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: I don't remember  
5 Lester Levi.

6 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Lester Levi was  
7 facilitator when we were upstairs at one meeting in a  
8 smaller room.

9 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: Is he here?

10 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: The only one here  
11 is Doug Kern, who is a member of our RAB. And he's  
12 facilitated a few meetings.

13 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Was Levi the one at the  
14 JAMS?

15 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Yeah, Levi and Hoyt  
16 Teal are both -- well, Doug is also a professional  
17 facilitator, but I think they're all similar in that.  
18 But certainly different styles. And those of you that  
19 have heard all of them have an advantage, and those of  
20 you hopefully have talked to other people and got a  
21 sense of who you feel would be the best.

22 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: Another question:  
23 Are all four paid, unpaid, volunteer, or what?

24 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Good question.  
25 Shirley Buford is a volunteer. She's with CAL/EPA, and

16

1 she was facilitator at our first two or three meetings.  
2 Hoyt Teal is definitely paid, as is Lester Levi. The  
3 only person here is Doug Kern, and Doug is willing to  
4 do it, as we all are members of the RAB, nothing but  
5 good will and cheer.

6 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: I have a question, then.  
7 If Doug gets voted in, what happens to his RAB?

8 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I think you should  
9 ask Doug. I think that's a good question.

10 BOARDMEMBER KERN: I would defer to the  
11 wishes of the group. If the group feels they want the  
12 spot, then I would give up a spot.

13 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Should we discuss  
14 that first? My sense is, Doug, that that makes a  
15 difference to some people, and that's the sense of  
16 potentially we lose a spot on the RAB if you're a  
17 facilitator, but if you're a facilitator, maybe on an  
18 interim basis, as long as you're facilitator you give  
19 up your spot, but if it's the choice of the RAB, you're  
20 no longer -- it's a favor of your choice and you get  
21 that spot back . . . I don't know; if anyone else has  
22 thoughts on it.

23 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I guess can we do it in  
24 a form of a motion, because I move the facilitator can  
25 be a member of the RAB, because the position is one

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1 that's neutral, and later can include that person  
2 himself in the course of the discussion.

3 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I think the  
4 facilitator can be; I don't think that's the issue. I  
5 think the bigger issue is a number of people have  
6 expressed concern that the facilitator shouldn't be a  
7 member because you lose an active participant.

8 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I think these  
9 questions, you know, when you think about them in the  
10 abstract become problematic, but then when you think  
11 about the person who's here before us, that any concern  
12 kind of dissipates, and that's because I think Doug has  
13 demonstrated a very careful keel at being able to  
14 separate out the two personalities whatever it is, you  
15 know, sitting as a RAB member and facilitating.

16 As far as, you know, is there a slot to give  
17 up or not, I don't know that we have a finite number of  
18 slots that, you know, must be filled or vacated. I  
19 don't know that the number of people on the RAB is  
20 established. I mean, if we had ten more people who  
21 wanted to be RAB members right now and don't see us  
22 having a problem about, we would think about whether  
23 other people should be on the RAB regardless of whether  
24 one person dropped off or not.

25 I say these things because it's my feeling

1 that remembering back to the times Doug facilitated  
2 with the help, by the way, of an assistant, I just  
3 thought it was a really clear, smooth meeting. There  
4 was a lot of work product. There was content there.  
5 And like I say, if you take it out of the abstract and  
6 go back to what happened, I don't think it's an issue.

7 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Let me clarify. I was  
8 less worried about the RAB position in the abstract as  
9 much as Doug's ability to act as an effective RAB  
10 member on his own.

11 BOARDMEMBER KERN: A lot of the work that  
12 I've been doing is attending a lot of extra meetings  
13 outside the RAB meeting and becoming more and more  
14 informed. And I would continue to do that and bring  
15 that information to the meetings.

16 BOARDMEMBER WORK: I think I recall when  
17 Doug was facilitating before there would be an occasion  
18 where Doug would say, "For this next statement I'm a  
19 member and not acting as a facilitator." Anyway, I got  
20 the impression that Doug could wear both hats, and I  
21 guess I'm just saying that I would not have a problem  
22 with him wearing both hats so long as it was always  
23 clear which hat he had on at the moment.

24 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: And I think it's  
25 his preference to stay both.

19

1 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: I believe we decided  
2 two meetings ago that we were going to allow at least  
3 two new members, possibly more. And David said he  
4 would take applications for those. We lost Arnie Rossi  
5 and there was some question there about a couple other  
6 people who have never shown up to a meeting.

7 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, that issue kind  
8 of basically corrected itself because the people that  
9 were absent, the letters we sent out to them we asked  
10 them to contact our office and let us know whether they  
11 wished to continue to participate. And in all cases,  
12 people did do that. So, we did not reduce our  
13 membership from its original configuration.

14 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: Except for Mr. Rossi.

15 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: But Mr. Rossi was  
16 considered a technical member --

17 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: So we are now going  
18 back on that and there are no community places  
19 available?

20 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Well, I think it's  
21 a good question because a lot of people have thought do  
22 we need fresh blood; are we held -- this is what Bob  
23 just said -- are we held to 23 members; is that written  
24 in stone somewhere. It's a good discussion. I don't  
25 know if you want to get into it.

20

1 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I don't think now is a  
2 good time. We certainly have more important things to  
3 discuss once we get beyond these last few procedural  
4 issues. And maybe that's an issue that your  
5 Organizational Committee would want to raise.

6 Just quickly, the RAB guidance -- and in  
7 looking at RABs across the country -- I mean, there's a  
8 practical limit of group size. And when we started  
9 this out we were saying 25 community members plus the  
10 regulators in the Army and all those other folks. So  
11 we ended up like 21 or 22, so that's the way it came  
12 out. But that's an issue perhaps the Organizational  
13 Committee could make some suggestions on and we could  
14 revisit that later.

15 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Okay. Should we  
16 proceed to --

17 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Do you think it's fair  
18 for Doug to stay sitting here during this vote?

19 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: We are going to  
20 have a closed vote.

21 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Actually we can pass  
22 them over to Ben.

23 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: While she's  
24 counting, we can go on to the next thing. Item 2 is to  
25 vote on a new community co-chair or existing community

21

1 co-chair. I guess we should ask at this time, are  
2 there any other nominees -- I don't know whether it's  
3 closed.

4 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: We already  
5 voted.

6 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Do we nominate people,  
7 or do they want to nominate themselves?

8 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Since the last  
9 meeting, as you recall, we asked people at the last  
10 meeting to submit their request for nominees for  
11 community co-chair -- two meetings ago. And we only  
12 got one, and that was basically for Bob to continue.

13 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I'm not saying that  
14 there's still an opportunity --

15 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: There was more than  
16 one, but it was the same person. I think I got three  
17 nominations for community co-chair, and all three were  
18 for Bob to continue. So, coming to this meeting,  
19 unless someone else has any other person in mind, then  
20 we can just vote to allow Bob to continue.

21 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: How do you feel about  
22 continuing with co-chair? Do you personally in your  
23 role think it's important to get some diversity?

24 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, one of the  
25 comments I made on the draft of the bylaws was that I

22

1 think a six-month term is appropriate, but the  
2 community co-chair should serve at the will and  
3 pleasure of the RAB from month to month. So if next  
4 month people want a new co-chair for whatever reason, I  
5 think that's very appropriate. But I'm quite willing  
6 to continue doing the co-chair responsibility.

7 Like I say, any month that you want to  
8 change the community co-chair is fine with me. It  
9 doesn't have to wait until the next sixth months.

10 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Well, I think what we  
11 had from the very beginning with the alternate co-chair  
12 was rather successful. I thought it was an excellent  
13 idea, and I think it still is because of the role that  
14 Bennett is playing in it. And I thought it really  
15 filled a void that we would have had otherwise because  
16 of unfortunate absenteeism.

17 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: That's raised a question  
18 as to do we vote on an alternate.

19 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I would move we vote on  
20 an alternate as well.

21 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Is it in the charter?

22 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: It's actually not  
23 in the charter.

24 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Is there anything in  
25 the charter or bylaws presenting it?

23

1 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: No. So why don't  
2 we take that up after this and see if we can knock them  
3 both out. All in favor of Bob as our next community  
4 co-chair for the next six months? All opposed?  
5 Unanimous decision, Bob. Thank you.

6 I have an announcement for Item No. 1. To  
7 no surprise, Doug Kern has been selected as our  
8 permanent facilitator. We look forward to both Doug  
9 and Bob.

10 An item Sol brought up, alternate co-chair.  
11 We didn't have nominations but we can have nominations.

12 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I'll vote for  
13 nomination Bennett Horenstein.

14 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I'll second that  
15 nomination.

16 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I move the nominations  
17 be closed.

18 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: All in favor?  
19 Okay. So that one is all opposed. I'm the alternate  
20 co-chair working with Bob. I also enjoy doing that and  
21 learn a lot about it.

22 Okay. The final item we had put on here was  
23 a bit of burnout reflecting the opposite of what we've  
24 had tonight so far, is not a lot of success in these  
25 items and we're just kind of saying the orientation can

24

1 maybe go on hiatus until such time. Yet it was  
2 recognizing a bit of a subset committee forum with the  
3 intent of producing the charter and bylaws and helping  
4 streamline and get some organization to this.

5 I think as items come up -- I don't even  
6 know if this needs to be voted on, Doug, but as items  
7 come up, Dave, or for anyone in the RAB, Joan, for  
8 example, tonight, can ask the Organizational Rules  
9 Committee to take a look at some certain things and  
10 periodically the Organizational Committee can report on  
11 those activities. That's kind of my sense, informally  
12 goes away and has to be formally formed again.

13 Is there kind of a general, opposing  
14 thinking to that, or we can all assume that's -- okay.  
15 So we'll continue with that, and people should feel  
16 free if they have a requested change to the charter and  
17 bylaws to pass it to someone in the Organizational  
18 Committee to take a look at, report back. And I think  
19 we will take up what Joan and David suggested, looking  
20 at this issue of new members, how to get them, some  
21 alternatives. Then perhaps at the next meeting or so  
22 we could vote on it as a body.

23 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Do we have to look at the  
24 issue of adding alternate chairs, because now you have  
25 nothing.

25

1 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: That's a good  
2 point, because it's not in the charter and bylaws. I  
3 think those two items we'll take a look at, an  
4 amendment for alternate co-chair and new members.  
5 Thank you.  
6 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: Would we have a  
7 new clean version of our amendments and that?  
8 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Yes. We can pass  
9 that out at the next meeting.  
10 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: It should all  
11 be integrated together.  
12 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: There was something  
13 I wanted to mention, just quickly, and then that will  
14 conclude this. A lot of work and energy was put into  
15 this primarily by Leeann. We never got a copy of the  
16 disk. We were unable to get it, uncooperative,  
17 whatever it was, unable to get a copy of the original  
18 document that was prepared. Anyway, I personally would  
19 like to thank and I think we all thank Leeann, because  
20 she's done a lot of reproducing and getting it put  
21 together. So, I wanted to recognize her. Thank you.  
22 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Could you also include  
23 the request forms?  
24 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Yes. Okay. I'll  
25 turn the meeting back over to David.

27

1 things there was no plan of formal presentation because  
2 of the 637 cap we had the presentation that was given  
3 at the last meeting. As we mentioned at the last  
4 meeting, the attempt tonight was to get the document  
5 out in enough time for people to at least have an  
6 initial look at it and then raise any of their concerns  
7 and we can have discussions about those concerns. Our  
8 project managers can discuss the specific technical  
9 aspects of it that anybody might have and answer their  
10 questions or comments.  
11 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, I'd like a  
12 clarification about the schedules, because at the last  
13 meeting it was thought that this was going to be  
14 distributed a little bit earlier than it happened to  
15 have been distributed, and the close off date for  
16 comments was going to be like last week. So I think we  
17 need a new close off date for comments because we only  
18 got them a few days ago, either in the RAB or written.  
19 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yeah. At the last one  
20 we weren't saying that this was going to be the end of  
21 any opportunity to comment on it. This was only going  
22 to be an opportunity where we got the document out in  
23 advance. And granted, we didn't get it until last  
24 week, so there was some -- I mean, you're not going to  
25 have enough time to totally digest it. But hopefully

1 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Okay. Doug, are you  
2 prepared to facilitate what is the most important part  
3 of this evening's activities, discussion of some  
4 technical issues regarding four things: the Corrective  
5 Action Plan of the Building 637 area, site  
6 investigation aspects of the Letterman Medical Complex  
7 from the Army's work and the Park Service's more recent  
8 work, a recap of the RPM meeting today when we  
9 discussed risk assessment issues, which I think John,  
10 if you wouldn't mind taking the lead on that one, and  
11 then the impact of Sixth Army deactivation on the  
12 Environmental Cleanup Program and the RAB. And I can  
13 discuss that when we get to that point.  
14 FACILITATOR KERN: I would just ask, we  
15 don't have any times down on the agenda and this  
16 Corrective Action Plan, 637 is -- I've looked through  
17 it. It's a tremendous document, a tremendous amount of  
18 work. Presumably there's a presentation plan. We  
19 ought to either think about what we want to do. Do we  
20 want to hear their whole presentation? Do we want to  
21 interrupt them every five minutes? It could go on,  
22 like what's happened before. So, I would just say I  
23 would be interested to know what was planned to have  
24 happened for this.  
25 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, for all of these

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1 people have had enough time to look at it.  
2 And then with addition of last month's  
3 discussion perhaps raising the issues you might have  
4 about this program. And we have all of our folks here  
5 on hand to address your concerns or answer your  
6 questions or comments or whatever, but it's not like  
7 the end of your opportunity to discuss them. We can  
8 continue this to the next meeting, should it be  
9 necessary.  
10 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I do have a number of  
11 technical questions, but, like I said, I think it would  
12 be helpful for us all to know. So when is the cutoff  
13 date for comments?  
14 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, that hasn't  
15 formally been decided, and we really wanted to see what  
16 our discussion was going to be tonight because what we  
17 discuss tonight may change the context of this draft.  
18 FACILITATOR KERN: How about if we go to  
19 7:30 on this and have a break, and then we can see  
20 where we are?  
21 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: I know there's  
22 members of the public here that would like to listen to  
23 the Letterman presentation, and I think it would be  
24 courteous to them if we did that subject first. I was  
25 under the impression we were going to have a formal

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1 presentation tonight about Letterman, so it comes as a  
2 surprise to hear we are not. What are we planning on  
3 Letterman tonight, and can we do it first?

4 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: The plan was to merely  
5 discuss what concerns came out at the Main Installation  
6 Committee. As I understand it, that was one of the  
7 subject areas that was of concern. And, again, we have  
8 the parties here that can discuss the aspects of that  
9 site investigation for that area.

10 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: As I recall, what came  
11 out of the Main Installation Committee was a  
12 recommendation for presentation on the Letterman as  
13 well as some of other sites. When we prioritized the  
14 sites, we prioritized our -- I think 937 and 637 first,  
15 but we asked for a short presentation, and Letterman  
16 was included.

17 FACILITATOR KERN: So is anyone prepared to  
18 give a presentation on the Letterman complex, or were  
19 they just going to answer questions?

20 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: No, no one is prepared  
21 to give any kind of formal presentation, but we do have  
22 our project managers here that can discuss the site  
23 investigation from what the Army has done and what the  
24 Park Service has done recently.

25 FACILITATOR KERN: Would anyone have any

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1 objection with continuing with that topic in view of  
2 Joan's comments?

3 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Perhaps the question is  
4 to ask whether people would prefer to have a question  
5 and answer period this week or whether they would like  
6 to ask the Army to have a presentation next week, in  
7 two weeks. Is that possible, David?

8 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, I mean it's  
9 certainly possible to organize a presentation.  
10 However, for the Letterman Facility, with regard to the  
11 Army's investigation, there isn't a whole lot to  
12 present. And I think because of that, I think it's  
13 something we can discuss right now. If the committee  
14 or members of the general public or anyone here has any  
15 concerns about what was investigated at the Letterman  
16 Complex, let's put it on the table and discuss it.

17 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: And maybe from that  
18 discussion could come a focused presentation if there's  
19 issues.

20 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: If that's necessary,  
21 sure. I don't see why we couldn't do that.

22 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: My understanding is the  
23 Park Service did a lot of investigation, too. Roberta,  
24 could you let us know about that?

25 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Well, you know, first I

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1 have a comment about this item on the agenda. It was  
2 never conveyed to me by any sort that anyone was  
3 interested in input from the Park Service on this item.  
4 So, unfortunately, you know, I can't give you the kind  
5 of information I could if I had had a phone call from  
6 someone saying, "We're interested in this topic." And  
7 I guess -- I wouldn't exactly say we're doing a lot of  
8 investigation. I don't know what you exactly mean by a  
9 lot of investigation.

10 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: More than the Army has  
11 done.

12 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Well, the Army has done  
13 some investigation there and I think they should go  
14 over the areas they looked at.

15 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Why don't I go over it.  
16 You have to look at Letterman as sort of a complex, not  
17 just the hospital. We're looking at what we call --  
18 there's a fill site six. It's an area that was  
19 identified during the PA where a building was  
20 demolished, so we called it a fill site. It's  
21 basically some building debris. And based upon a  
22 request from the Park Service, we're looking at  
23 Building 1065, 1057 and 1167.

24 We've completed the sampling basically at  
25 all these locations. We don't have all the samplings

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1 all back. At the fill site six we did soil samples  
2 there and we also did hydropunch samples. We don't  
3 have the hydropunch results back yet. We have the soil  
4 sample results back for the investigation there.

5 Basically the results are -- there were no organics  
6 detected. And none of the inorganics are basically at  
7 background levels or significantly below PRQ levels.  
8 Like I say, we're still waiting for the water results.  
9 We also did soil borings -- actually a

10 combination. The Corps of Engineers did some  
11 investigation at 1065. They did some soil borings. We  
12 did some hydropunches and some additional soil borings  
13 there. We showed a minor -- a low level TPH hit. The  
14 Corps didn't show -- they showed nondetect in the soil  
15 borings. That was -- at one end of 1065 there's like a  
16 concrete bolt that was located there, the use of which  
17 we're not sure. But in any event, they sampled around  
18 that.

19 We hydropunched downgradient from that site.  
20 We did show an extremely high level of lead at that  
21 location. We are now going to go out from that  
22 location in four directions and determine the extent of  
23 this lead in the water.

24 Like I said, the soil samples -- we also  
25 sampled some stained areas up above 1065. They really

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1 didn't show much in the way of any constituents there.  
2 BOARDMEMBER LEE: John, can you explain, so  
3 people can get a greater context, Building 1065 is a  
4 former gas station, right?  
5 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Well, it was a former --  
6 I think -- I don't know if they had actually tanks  
7 there that they distributed gas, but I think it was  
8 like a maintenance structure for vehicles.  
9 BOARDMEMBER LEE: Now, you give us results  
10 listed on Page 4; is that correct? You got results  
11 that are not listed? You mentioned the test you're  
12 doing is Page 4, Building 1065, and you're telling us  
13 you took three samples. A soil boring, and then you  
14 hit groundwater, and what you're telling us now  
15 regarding the gas station, you do have extensive lead  
16 in the soil?  
17 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: No, no, in the water. We  
18 don't show elevated levels in the soil.  
19 MS. SOPHER: We didn't get that on the --  
20 it's coming in today, actually, and we are preparing  
21 for that additional sampling right now. It's not on  
22 the table. We just got the data in and we reviewed it  
23 and decided to do those additional samples.  
24 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: We took soil borings at  
25 1167 and 1057; we don't have those results back. We're

1 still waiting for that.  
2 BOARDMEMBER LEE: Can I go back to fill site  
3 six? These analytes for chloroflorocarbons here, the  
4 trichloromethaline, I was wondering why you did that.  
5 Page 2, top of the page.  
6 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Well, we did a full scan  
7 there.  
8 BOARDMEMBER LEE: You were actually looking  
9 for the breakdown products, right?  
10 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Yes, the full volatile  
11 scan would include all the breakdown products. We  
12 don't have any organics detected in the soil.  
13 BOARDMEMBER LEE: All ten samples, right?  
14 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Right.  
15 MS. SOPHER: We have the data here.  
16 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: If anyone wants that, we  
17 can make copies and send that out.  
18 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Both I guess inside  
19 the complex buildings and outside, were radioactive  
20 materials part of the things you sampled for?  
21 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Well, the radioactive  
22 materials, they had NRC licenses at both the Letterman  
23 and Layer, and there was an extensive sampling and  
24 decommissioning and closure effort. We didn't do that;  
25 the Army environmental hygiene agencies did that.

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1 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: What about outside  
2 the building?  
3 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: They sampled where the  
4 materials were used and stored, so there was no need  
5 to, in our estimation, sample outside for those  
6 materials. At the places where they were used, they  
7 didn't have a problem.  
8 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: What about around the  
9 sewer drains and sanitary lines where -- dropping  
10 things down the sinks, which was perfectly legitimate  
11 to do, some of the lower level radioisotopes down the  
12 drain where if there was leaks in the system and it  
13 could get out in the environment? Did you check places  
14 like that?  
15 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: We don't believe that the  
16 sampling along sanitary sewer lines was warranted for  
17 our investigations. We didn't have any information to  
18 indicate that there would be releases. Like you said,  
19 it's perfectly permitted to do that. It's happening at  
20 basically all hospitals, same practice. This is not a  
21 common practice to sample along sanitary sewer lines.  
22 MS. SOPHER: We did radioisotopes on the  
23 storm drain sediment, outfalls, but that wasn't  
24 necessarily related to Letterman. The outfall  
25 sediments were sampled.

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1 BOARDMEMBER LEE: What about emergency -- in  
2 the old days we used (inaudible) for blood pressure;  
3 they have a spill and doesn't it (inaudible).  
4 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Well, as part of the  
5 close out procedures, they did sample for mercury in  
6 the storm drains, and I think at some locations they  
7 actually cleaned up some mercury in the drains for the  
8 sinks.  
9 BOARDMEMBER LEE: My other question  
10 regarding the radiation, though, Hunter's Point, to  
11 stay healthy, the department's radiological branch has  
12 to sign off to transfer the property from the Navy to  
13 the city. Would CAL/EPA -- is there a requirement that  
14 the transfer for the cleanup required the state  
15 radiological branch to sign off on?  
16 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Well, I know the state  
17 representative was there for an AEH. They did  
18 environmental samplings around the post and so forth,  
19 but for the decommissioning, I believe that's basically  
20 a federal regulatory action.  
21 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Those actions usually  
22 generate fairly thick reports. Are those reports  
23 available?  
24 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I believe they are in the  
25 information repository.

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1 BOARDMEMBER WORK: Just to answer your

2 question, EPA is here today. The second part of your  
3 question was about the transfer, and because this is  
4 like a federal to federal transfer, in other words, the  
5 property is United States government to the United  
6 States government, there's like a whole gray area  
7 that's unclear. In other words, it's not like being  
8 transferred to a private party or to a state or to a  
9 city. It's very unclear what requirements get  
10 triggered in that transfer.

11 And I know I've been looking for guidance,

12 you know, exactly what standards need to be met, what  
13 reports have to be filed; does there have to be a FOST,  
14 for example, a Finding of Suitability to Transfer, like  
15 there would be if the property were going to a private  
16 party. And unfortunately, there's no clear cut answer  
17 to those questions. If you look at existing guidance,  
18 that question is just simply not answered. So, I  
19 realize that's not a very satisfactory answer, but  
20 that's kind of the truth.

21 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I want to clarify

22 another point with the two facilities, Layer and  
23 Letterman Hospital itself. Those two facilities  
24 underwent a deactivation, decommissioning program, and  
25 that process had its own radiological survey,

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1 at it any time.

2 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Or request a copy of  
3 what's called the radiological survey on this request  
4 form.

5 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: You can use the new  
6 document request form.

7 FACILITATOR KERN: Further discussion on the  
8 Letterman Complex?

9 MR. HANSEN: Is it appropriate to ask

10 questions?

11 FACILITATOR KERN: Please. Just identify

12 who you are for our recorder there.

13 MR. HANSEN: I'm Richard Hansen, speaking as  
14 a private citizen. I work over there, but I speak as a  
15 private citizen. Is the committee addressing the  
16 underground storage tank, of which there are four-plus  
17 above-ground storage tanks? Is that part of your  
18 agenda?

19 FACILITATOR KERN: For the Letterman

20 Complex?

21 MR. HANSEN: Right.

22 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: That's part of the  
23 underground program for the installation.

24 MR. HANSEN: Is that being included as part  
25 of the agenda here?

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1 monitoring, abatement, clearance, removal, whatever.

2 That was completely separate from the radiological  
3 survey that was done for the installation. So, there  
4 were two separate things that happened.

5 And the radiological survey that was done  
6 for the installation did require state  
7 concurrence/approval, not only on the work plan, but on  
8 the final report.

9 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: Which agency did you  
10 get the concurrence from? Definitely it's not from not  
11 DTFC.

12 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I don't remember.

13 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I think it's DHS.

14 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Is there a Department of  
15 Health Services? I think that's the agency.

16 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: There is such an  
17 agency, whether they gave concurrence . . .

18 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: They did.

19 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: Do we have the  
20 paperwork that tells us all of this?

21 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yes.

22 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: Could we be  
23 given a copy?

24 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: It's in the  
25 information repository, so you're welcome to come look

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1 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: If you want to talk  
2 about it and it has to do with this area, we'll talk  
3 about it. And tanks are part of that area, so sure.  
4 What's your question?

5 MR. HANSEN: Well, as a citizen I think the  
6 tanks should be removed and similar for the boiler  
7 plant with storage tanks. Having been there for 70 or  
8 80 years, probably there were some petroleum spills  
9 over that course of time.

10 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: The tanks that are  
11 inactive are being pulled, if they haven't been pulled  
12 already.

13 MR. HANSEN: There are two tanks at 11 --

14 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: And those are  
15 still active.

16 MR. HANSEN: Presently I think they're  
17 inactive.

18 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: If they were  
19 active, they were under a compliance program to bring  
20 them into compliance. I don't know the status of them  
21 right now. I think they were turned over to the Park  
22 Service when the transfer happened. And as far as  
23 where they stand right now, I don't have information.

24 MR. HANSEN: Presently they're inactive.

25 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: The tanks at



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1 Letterman, you have two underground storage tanks that  
2 serve as a backup fuel supply for the generators at  
3 Letterman, and you have similar tanks for Layer. The  
4 tanks that serve Letterman were originally retained as  
5 active tanks because the Park Service identified those  
6 as tanks they wanted to keep because that's a facility  
7 that they wanted to keep open.

8         Since the transfer, it was discovered that  
9 those tanks could not be tightness tested, which means  
10 it could not be confirmed whether they were leaking or  
11 not. So the fuel was drained from the tanks and they  
12 set in an inactive status pending some action by the  
13 Park Service, which is either to retrofit those tanks  
14 and bring them up to standard -- refill them and  
15 utilize them as a backup fuel supply, or subsequently  
16 remove them if they determine it's cost prohibitive not  
17 to bring them into an active status.

18         The other tanks did pass all the regulatory  
19 requirements for being properly permitted, and then  
20 there's two above-ground storage tanks that service the  
21 boiler plant. There is a 20,000 gallon diesel tank  
22 that serves -- that was part of the old fuel  
23 distribution system but serves as the backup fuel  
24 supply for the boilers, and then there's smaller 550  
25 gallon above-ground tank that serves as a backup fuel

1 supply to the generator which is a backup generator for  
2 the boiler plant. And those tanks as well were  
3 requested to be retained in an active status by the  
4 Park Service and they are currently under their  
5 jurisdiction.

6         BOARDMEMBER LEE: You mean the National Park  
7 Service did not ask the Army to do the tank testing  
8 before it was transferred over?

9         BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: No, that's incorrect.  
10 The Army did do that for the tanks that they said they  
11 wanted to retain.

12         BOARDMEMBER LEE: Right, but you mentioned  
13 some tanks that are located at Letterman that have not  
14 been tank tested?

15         BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: No. They were tested  
16 but they did not pass the tightness test.

17         BOARDMEMBER LEE: But the National Park  
18 Service still took those tanks over anyway.

19         BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: That's right.

20         BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: One of the things  
21 that stands out few meetings ago was this program  
22 schedule update, and one of the sheets on there is the  
23 sheet on active storage tanks. And it says on here two  
24 tanks failed. Are those the two tanks that you're  
25 talking about?

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1         BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Right.

2         MR. HANSEN: Those are the two tanks at  
3 Layer, 110.

4         BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I'm sorry, right,  
5 1110, not 1100.

6         BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: If they fail, that  
7 means they leak, they don't hold liquid?

8         BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: No --

9         BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Could not be tested  
10 for tank integrity, not that they leaked. We don't  
11 know whether it leaks or not.

12         BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Oh, so they were  
13 pressure tested?

14         BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: They were attempted to  
15 be, yes.

16         BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: And they didn't  
17 hold pressure?

18         BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: That's right.

19         BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Which means they  
20 leak.

21         BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, not necessarily.

22         BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: Potential,  
23 there is a potential for leaking. The pressure is too  
24 much.

25         BOARDMEMBER LEE: So I'm perplexed the

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1 National Park Service took it over.

2         BOARDMEMBER BLANK: My understanding is all  
3 the tanks that need to be dealt with in terms of being  
4 addressed because they have a problem are under Greg's  
5 program, that we didn't take on the responsibility for  
6 remediating problems associated with tanks. We may  
7 desire to keep some of the tanks, but I think . . .

8         BOARDMEMBER MILLER: One related question is  
9 whether or not they leak. Was this part of a sampling  
10 program to evaluate the conditions of soil and  
11 groundwater in the vicinity of any one of these,  
12 especially the two Layer tanks?

13         BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Not on those two  
14 tanks. What happened was on those when we did the  
15 pressure testing it didn't pass the test. So if we got  
16 a failure we went back and tested again, because there  
17 are some things in the testing that might go wrong the  
18 first time. So we always did it twice. One failed; we  
19 did it twice. It failed the second time.

20         And so then what we needed to do was try and  
21 get access to the tank and do some type of testing to  
22 determine why is the test failing, because it doesn't  
23 necessarily mean the tank leaks. It could be a loose  
24 fitting or some sort so it can't hold pressure.  
25 They're so deep in the ground we'd have to dig down to

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1 the tank to get access to it, and that's where it went  
2 outside the scope of our contract for what we had  
3 contracted originally, so, it was going to require  
4 additional funding.

5 That's when we had to go back to the Army at  
6 the time and ask for more funding. And it was right at  
7 the time of the transfer, and the answer came back to  
8 us that the Army wouldn't fund it because it's in this  
9 transfer, and that's where it's stopped right now.

10 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: Is there  
11 anything in the tank currently?

12 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: No.

13 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: The product is out  
14 of the tanks.

15 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: Are the tanks  
16 diesel?

17 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yes, it's diesel.

18 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: So chances are,  
19 they're still flammable.

20 MR. BRIDGESTOCK: Not inside the tank. The  
21 tanks have been emptied.

22 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: Yes, but liquid  
23 is still hanging around there unless you steam clean  
24 the place. In other words, there's still diesel, some  
25 kind of speck of diesel around the periphery of the

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1 tank. In other words, when you empty something it's  
2 not really totally clean. There's still some residue  
3 remaining in the liquid, specifically oil. And diesel  
4 is a little thicker. So the assumption I'm putting on  
5 the floor now is that around the areas of the tank that  
6 there are some residue of oil, of diesel.

7 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Well, that as well  
8 as -- I think the other question is the intent of this  
9 test is to determine whether the tank can hold liquid.  
10 That's the design of it. The design is to simulate  
11 holding liquid. It's going to be a worst case  
12 scenario, but if it fails the test, the presumption is  
13 that it leaks liquid.

14 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: That's not  
15 always the case.

16 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: But the presumption  
17 -- that's how you do the tests. The intent of the test  
18 is to determine whether the tank can hold liquid,  
19 otherwise why would you do the test?

20 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Sometimes the  
21 test is not appropriate --

22 FACILITATOR KERN: I think we're all  
23 understanding both of the points here. A follow-on  
24 question?

25 MR. HANSEN: I think truly the presentation

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1 on the tanks -- the group has not had the presentation  
2 yet, but I think the group would benefit from a  
3 presentation. I want to make sure it's understood  
4 we're talking about the following tanks: Two tanks at  
5 Building 1110, one additional tank at Building 1100,  
6 (inaudible) and then also some tanks that are  
7 associated with the generator as well as the oil  
8 storage over at the boiler plant.

9 So, there is five or six or seven tanks, and  
10 each one needs to be considered in its own right, and  
11 it deserves a full, proper technical presentation.

12 FACILITATOR KERN: I think it's pretty clear  
13 from the discussion that there are some questions that  
14 are remaining, and it would be important to leave those  
15 questions with someone. Now, I think from Greg's point  
16 of view, they don't have the funding -- there is a  
17 funding question. I guess my question is with who can  
18 we place this topic?

19 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: I have one easy question  
20 we can place with the Park Service. On the tanks they  
21 own, is there a compliance issue -- are the tanks that  
22 the Park Service retained, are they under compliance  
23 rules right now?

24 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: No. The only tanks  
25 that the Park Service owns that are of any problem are

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1 the two tanks for Layer. All of the other tanks that  
2 belong to the Park Service, or the Park Service said  
3 they were going to use, were all part of an upgrade and  
4 retrofit program that was funded by the Army up until  
5 the point of the transfer.

6 And all of those tanks that were in that  
7 program were successfully upgraded and will be  
8 subsequently permitted -- actually I think we have the  
9 permits now, except for those two tanks at Layer,  
10 because they didn't pass the tightness test. So they  
11 were drained and the responsibility to take any further  
12 action on those tanks fell to the Park Service.

13 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And who is named on  
14 the permit?

15 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: The Park Service will  
16 be for the tanks that they're responsible or that were  
17 in their footprint and the Army was for the ones that  
18 were in the Army's footprint, which is going to go  
19 away, as you know.

20 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: These two tanks now  
21 belong to the Park Service?

22 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: As well as others.  
23 These are the only two --

24 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Right.

25 MR. HANSEN: I think when you have your

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1 formal technical presentation it needs to be in the  
2 fullest context so that your board understands that  
3 underground storage tanks used for petroleum with  
4 proper monitoring, single well are acceptable today.  
5 However, the laws, as most regulatory and EPA laws,  
6 change very quickly. And I think by 1998 they will not  
7 be in compliance, and surely no one wants a pig in a  
8 poke which may not be a problem today but in a few  
9 years, but it may be a problem.

10 FACILITATOR KERN: We have a committee, an  
11 Underground Storage Tank Committee that's looking into  
12 all these various things. Perhaps we can put that on  
13 that committee's agenda to begin kind of getting a  
14 presentation together. Can I leave that with you?

15 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Yes.

16 MR. HANSEN: And on this agenda I would hope  
17 that you would include the salt rind storage tank next  
18 to Building 1110. It's a salt storage tank used for  
19 water softening, salt rinds.

20 FACILITATOR KERN: I'd like to thank you for  
21 your comments here.

22 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I have a clarification.  
23 You mentioned seven tanks, and I just want to make sure  
24 those are all accounted for in the numbers that have  
25 been discussed through the Army or National Park

1 Service.

2 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yes.

3 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: So all seven he was  
4 talking about are somehow accounted for?

5 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Right.

6 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: And there were two  
7 underground tanks generator backup at Letterman. Is my  
8 understanding correct that those passed the tightness  
9 test?

10 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Right.

11 FACILITATOR KERN: Any other comments from  
12 the audience?

13 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I would like to add  
14 to Harold's list, as to the two tanks that failed. To  
15 my understanding, the way the regulatory team works is  
16 you have to have some kind of method that will indicate  
17 whether the tank is leaking. So if you did a pressure  
18 test and that's not appropriate, then you have to  
19 figure out another method. And so the issue is what is  
20 the other method, and who's going to do it for those  
21 tanks.

22 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: As was previously  
23 mentioned, any further action with regard to those  
24 tanks has fallen into the responsibility of the Park  
25 Service. I'm not sure exactly what they're doing right

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1 now. The Park Service is in the process of trying to  
2 decide what they're going to do with tanks that were  
3 previously designated to be in the Army footprint which  
4 no longer exists, so now they have additional tanks  
5 that they're concerned about besides these two.

6 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: But I think under the  
7 restoration subagreement it says the Army would be  
8 responsible for that effort of making sure that these  
9 tanks that are transferred are in compliance.

10 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Which is why that  
11 entire program was established. But at the point where  
12 the transfer took place was also the point where it was  
13 determined these tanks weren't going to pass. And the  
14 Park Service was given the option of either keeping  
15 those tanks or reverting them into the inactive tank  
16 program which was going to be made by the Army.

17 They decided to keep the tanks, which meant  
18 they inherited the responsibility for taking any  
19 further action on those tanks, because that's what the  
20 agreement --

21 BOARDMEMBER LEE: Oh, so there was no sense  
22 to how close groundwater is to those tanks? I mean,  
23 I'm perplexed, in the real estate transfer between the  
24 military and National Park Service, that the National  
25 Park Service didn't look into the issue of -- you know,

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1 if the tanks don't pass the test there's a probability  
2 of leakage.

3 The question, I guess because of funding, no  
4 groundwater -- you can always do portholes in  
5 groundwater monitoring next to the tank, on the side of  
6 the tank to see how hard that groundwater is and do  
7 sampling. I mean, that was one of the options. I  
8 assume because of the budget constraints that was  
9 decided not to be done.

10 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: No, that's not exactly  
11 correct. The tanks that were being upgraded, part of  
12 those group of tanks that we're calling active tanks  
13 that were being upgraded, the Park Service asked to  
14 have those retained because they were in their  
15 footprint and they were going to use them for their  
16 specific facilities. And the money that was used to do  
17 that was installation money; it wasn't base closure  
18 money.

19 So at the point of transfer and with the  
20 scope of the contract that was set out to bring these  
21 tanks up to standard, out of all those tanks that we  
22 did bring up to standard and successfully transferred  
23 to the Park Service, meeting 1994 compliance standards,  
24 these two tanks didn't pass that tightness test. And  
25 the Park Service was given an option to either revert

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1 those tanks over to the Army's inactive tanks program,  
2 which base closure money could be subsequently spent to  
3 remove those tanks, or whatever, as opposed to, "You  
4 want to keep them, then you spend the money it takes to  
5 upgrade these tanks to 1994 standards."

6 BOARDMEMBER LEE: So in other words, the  
7 National Park Service didn't know what they were  
8 signing on to.

9 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I think we all  
10 agree it doesn't make sense.

11 BOARDMEMBER LEE: Well, Roberta, if you can  
12 find out why they did that.

13 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: If the tank that  
14 actually leaks, the liability or the responsibility  
15 would be the Army's, so the Park Service would have to  
16 show that the tanks leaked, and they would have to go  
17 to the Army for the money.

18 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: Could I ask,  
19 John, when you were talking about boring the soil, were  
20 you in the site of the storage tanks?

21 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: No.

22 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: Okay. This is  
23 completely away from it.

24 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Right.

25 FACILITATOR KERN: We're right at about

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1 8:30. I think we've got the subject -- I'm sorry.

2 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I've been wanting to  
3 just give a brief description of what the Park Service  
4 is doing. Like I said at the beginning, I didn't  
5 really know what this agenda item was and no one called  
6 and said we needed a presentation because I could have  
7 come prepared. It makes me think, how do things get on  
8 the agenda and people who are expected to give  
9 presentations are not contacted?

10 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I'll take the hit for  
11 that Roberta, but it's on here, and if you can discuss  
12 anything about it, if you wouldn't mind, we'd like you  
13 to do that.

14 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Okay. I can just kind  
15 of give you an overview of what we're doing; someone  
16 else in my department is handling this project. But  
17 we're basically looking at what we need to disclose to  
18 tenants, prospective tenants. And so we're looking at  
19 all of the buildings on the Presidio, including those  
20 at Letterman, and we're looking at past records that  
21 exist and pulling those together. We're looking to do  
22 walk-throughs of the buildings. We're looking at the  
23 presence of the asbestos-containing materials and  
24 lead-based paints and any other hazards we can see  
25 through a site visit or pick up through a record

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1 search, and based on that effort, making decisions  
2 about whether any additional work needs to be done to  
3 assess whether there's any issues.

4 In terms of looking at the overall records,  
5 we're looking at proximity of hazardous waste or  
6 underground storage tanks, that kind of thing. And at  
7 Letterman in particular, we are focusing on the  
8 Letterman Hospital and Layer Building as well as  
9 looking at all the other buildings there and doing kind  
10 of a survey. At Letterman and Layer, we are actually  
11 doing some investigative work, which we haven't been  
12 doing at other places, and we're also doing it at 1047.

13 This is real limited in scope, and it's not  
14 for the purposes of doing remedial investigation,  
15 because the responsibility for doing remedial  
16 investigation lies with the Army, and we don't want to  
17 take that responsibility on. If we feel that a site  
18 needs to go into remedial investigation, we'd give it  
19 to the Army to do.

20 But since some of these buildings the Army  
21 said, "We don't believe there's any releases," but the  
22 Park Service doesn't have proof, we are in some cases  
23 taking a step trying to get at that proof ourselves,  
24 and if we find anything, we pass it to the Army. At  
25 Letterman and here, basically what we're trying to do

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1 is get a baseline of groundwater quality and soil  
2 quality surrounding the buildings, because that doesn't  
3 exist, because tenants who might come into those  
4 buildings might continue to have industrial-type  
5 practices where some are not.

6 So, we want to have a baseline, even if a  
7 clean baseline to say, if someone comes in in the  
8 future we can monitor their activities ourselves. I  
9 need to go back and talk to the persons doing this to  
10 see if any of the samplings covered some of the areas  
11 of these tanks to see if we have any data to show there  
12 are contaminants associated. However, I do know that  
13 baseline is only what we've done so far.

14 BOARDMEMBER LEE: In the past there were  
15 incinerators at both places. Have they have been taken  
16 down?

17 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: The medical waste  
18 incinerators, they are physically still there, but they  
19 stopped being used in late '91, early '92. And up  
20 until the time that they were used, I mean the air  
21 permit and usage permit and all that was in proper  
22 order.

23 BOARDMEMBER LEE: The second, I guess,  
24 question for John, is there's been a lot of speculation  
25 by the community about the type of biological agents

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1 that have been tested and used, the plague was used and  
2 stored there for years. Is there any kind of  
3 biological analysis or tests throughout Layer and  
4 Letterman regarding any possible residue of spores in  
5 it?

6 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I'm not familiar with any  
7 plague research done at Letterman and Layer, and I know  
8 there was some research done at the Public Health  
9 Service Hospital, which they decontaminated the  
10 facilities post-closure. So, to my knowledge, I do not  
11 believe that activity occurred there.

12 BOARDMEMBER LEE: Is there anything at the  
13 biological four level being done at the Layer or the  
14 Letterman Hospitals?

15 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I'm not familiar with  
16 that term. When the Letterman was closed, the people  
17 who operated that facility did a closure report on  
18 their activities, and I think that's in the information  
19 repository. To my knowledge, I can't recall whether  
20 they did sampling regarding those actions or those  
21 activities or not.

22 BOARDMEMBER LEE: There was, I guess,  
23 allegedly animal research being done, mice. Was there  
24 animal research?

25 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I believe there was

1 animal research conducted there.

2 BOARDMEMBER LEE: (Inaudible) -- UCSF got  
3 out, and there was some issues about (inaudible)  
4 brought to our attention the possibility of any -- you  
5 know what's left over from the research that could  
6 affect the community, any animals, rats or mice in the  
7 buildings. Has anything been looked at or discussed?  
8 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: To my knowledge, all the  
9 appropriate precautions were taken in the handling of  
10 the animal research and the byproducts of that  
11 research. So I can't say specifically about this  
12 specific question. All I know is nothing was presented  
13 to me which indicated that this was a concern.

14 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: One of my questions  
15 about the presentation such as it is off the cuff is,  
16 we've heard assurance that there was a sign-off on  
17 decommissioning; there was no things reported to be of  
18 concern; we're looking at the buildings. But yet the  
19 one tenant that was lined up for the buildings backed  
20 out because they didn't feel secure enough about the  
21 condition of the buildings.

22 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: That was not the cause  
23 of the breakdown with the negotiations.

24 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, it all boils  
25 down to some kind of money issue around either the rent

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1 was too high relative to the condition of the buildings  
2 or the condition of the buildings was not satisfactory.  
3 So how do you go from the state that we're in now of  
4 not being able to reassure into having kind of adequate  
5 reassurance?

6 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Well, the Park Service  
7 is working on providing all of the assurances that will  
8 be needed to tenants. Those negotiations didn't break  
9 down over environmental conditions of buildings, or --  
10 I wouldn't say "break down," but they weren't  
11 discontinued because of that issue. But, you know, I  
12 mean -- well, that's all I have to comment on.

13 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: You're saying the  
14 environmental conditions of the building were not a  
15 factor --

16 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I wasn't part of the  
17 negotiations, but there's nothing I've heard that would  
18 indicate that the environmental condition of the  
19 buildings was a factor in the discontinuation of the  
20 negotiations.

21 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, I don't know  
22 what the private discussions were about the  
23 negotiations of the building were totally either, but I  
24 understand that environmental conditions were part of  
25 that factor --

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1 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Why do you understand  
2 that?

3 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Because my  
4 understanding -- and that's what I'd like clarification  
5 about -- is that in order for them to move into the  
6 building, certain kinds of changes to the structure of  
7 the building would have been necessary, or there was  
8 disagreement over how much changes they would get or  
9 who would pay for it, how much that would cost --

10 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: That's a different  
11 issue. I don't know what exactly -- structural things  
12 you need to do to a building aren't really the same as  
13 environmental issues, for the sake of --

14 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, they are if  
15 part of the --

16 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: But that's not part of  
17 what --

18 FACILITATOR KERN: I might interrupt there.  
19 If I can have us take a break here, I think that would  
20 be appropriate. If you'd like to continue the  
21 discussion after the break, we can. I think we've  
22 talked the subject around. We have most of the things  
23 headed towards this committee to review and bring back  
24 to us.

25 There was one thing, a quick thing we

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1 missed, if you haven't reviewed it already, we wanted  
2 to approve the summary minutes of the past meeting.  
3 So, you might review that over the break. We'll cover  
4 that first when we come back, and then we'll talk about  
5 the Corrective Action Plan.

6 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Doug, before we break,  
7 could we have people think about whether or not we want  
8 to form a presentation at the next RAB meeting of the  
9 issues with maps of where the buildings are and where  
10 the environmental samplings were taken and where the  
11 underground storage tanks are? Some people may want a  
12 little more visual type of explanation.

13 FACILITATOR KERN: Yes. What I thought  
14 might happen is Harry might be able to present that to  
15 us.

16 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I don't think Harry  
17 will be able to find out what buildings were in the  
18 Layer complex, what radiological stuff -- what was  
19 tested, and put it on the map for us.

20 BOARDMEMBER HEALY: Our committee is  
21 strictly by underground storage tanks. The Layer and  
22 Letterman facility is a larger issue that sort of got  
23 focused on tanks, but that's really not what we've been  
24 talking about here, and that's all this committee would  
25 address, questions about the tanks.

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1 et cetera, a full site investigation report taking in  
2 all the considerations that were raised here tonight.

3 So can we make it perfectly clear before we  
4 break that we'll have notice of this when we will get  
5 this from the Army, or maybe the people who did the  
6 radiologic survey and decommissioned it and signed off  
7 on it? Because this is an area that the public is  
8 generally interested in, and we'd like to have a  
9 definite date and be able to tell people about it and  
10 know we're going to have that report.

11 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay.

12 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Perhaps if we put it to  
13 a vote it would be formal enough? Is that formal  
14 enough, Joan?

15 FACILITATOR KERN: And perhaps at the break  
16 we can just talk with people informally about the dates  
17 and things and work it out, and we'll come back and see  
18 what people have to say.

19 (Recess)

20 FACILITATOR KERN: I have run about the room  
21 briefly on the last subject regarding Letterman Layer  
22 Hospital, and what I found is that there's a lot of  
23 information out there that could be presented to us.  
24 And then some of the feedback from the people who would  
25 like the information -- it tends to be not a great deal

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1 FACILITATOR KERN: So what's at issue here  
2 is you'd like to get a presentation on this.

3 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Should we put it to a  
4 vote?

5 FACILITATOR KERN: We'll just add it on to  
6 the agenda.

7 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Is that something  
8 that can be done in two weeks?

9 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Can we get the Park  
10 Service and Army to cooperate on it?

11 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay. Let's talk about  
12 that during the break, but before we break we have one  
13 more comment.

14 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: I have a  
15 couple questions regarding Letterman and Layer. Can I  
16 ask you at the break?

17 FACILITATOR KERN: Sure. Yes, Joan?

18 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: Well, my comment was  
19 that thank God we didn't put in the neighborhood  
20 newspapers for this meeting that there was going to be  
21 a presentation on Letterman Layer, because I came away  
22 from the last meeting with the distinct impression --  
23 we've talked about it now for three meetings; we've  
24 asked for it, and I thought that tonight we were going  
25 to get a presentation such as we have on Building 637,

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1 of scientific information, but an overview, if you  
2 will, if it was known what kind of research was being  
3 conducted.

4 What's going on I think in the public's mind  
5 is if there were experiments done -- it's kind of like  
6 when we were reviewing the Public Health Service  
7 Hospital data and people were talking about their  
8 leprosy research, and everybody's ears popped up, "Oh,  
9 we'd like to know what that was about."

10 If that could be briefly covered, that would  
11 certainly be one area of interest. I think I got that  
12 from a couple of people, what kinds of experiments were  
13 being conducted, what happened, what was the general  
14 disposition of the byproducts, were they dumped down  
15 the drain normally? Was it sent to the incinerator?  
16 The people have just general questions, not a big,  
17 technical thing.

18 And then I think there is a separate area  
19 about the tanks, and the Underground Storage Tank  
20 Committee is going to review that and perhaps pose some  
21 questions.

22 Can anyone else help me with any other  
23 questions that might want to be put together in a  
24 presentation?

25 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I think there was

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1 radiological issues.  
2 FACILITATOR KERN: Yes, that's kind of what  
3 I was referring to with the experiments, radiological  
4 or animal experiments, what was generally done over  
5 there and how were the products disposed of. Yes?  
6 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Can I ask a  
7 couple of questions?  
8 FACILITATOR KERN: Let me just finish with  
9 this and I'll go to that.  
10 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I don't know if I  
11 mis-heard Roberta saying that the Park Service is doing  
12 their own assessment of that area, maybe that would be  
13 a component of it, what they're finding, if they're  
14 finding some emerging issues or not?  
15 FACILITATOR KERN: Yes, sir.  
16 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: I wanted to  
17 know the name of the agency, the Army agency that was  
18 responsible for decommissioning.  
19 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: The hospital?  
20 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Layer.  
21 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: The hospital facility  
22 does it itself, and they do that under protocols from  
23 the Medical Research Committee.  
24 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: He mentioned  
25 a specific agency.

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1 there --  
2 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Right, they still have  
3 their NRC license.  
4 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: And so there  
5 is still radiological --  
6 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Yes.  
7 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: -- research  
8 going on there --  
9 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I can't say for sure; I  
10 think that is the case.  
11 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: And will you  
12 be able to present -- instead of people asking about  
13 specific, were you experimenting on this or were you  
14 experimenting on that, would you be able to or the Army  
15 be able to present a comprehensive list of every  
16 research project that went on, rather than have people  
17 try to guess what was going on there, pot-shotting, can  
18 you simply present a list of all the research  
19 projects --  
20 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: For how long?  
21 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Since the  
22 building existed.  
23 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: Yeah, it's only been  
24 20 years.  
25 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I don't know all that

1 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: That's separate.  
2 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Radiological, that's  
3 different. That's the Army environmental hygiene  
4 agency assisted in that, but actually they had an  
5 in-house staff from Layer do the initial  
6 decommissioning survey. That's sent to the National  
7 Regulatory Commission. The NRC then sends out a third  
8 party to do confirmatory samples -- it's quite an  
9 elaborate procedure. They do confirmatory samples.  
10 Where ADHA came in was to, first of all,  
11 review what was done, and they did some environmental  
12 radiological sampling throughout the post, not just the  
13 Layer area. In addition, they sampled some locations  
14 that there was a possibility of radiological materials  
15 stored outside these NRC permitted locations.  
16 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Can all those  
17 results be made public, or are they public now?  
18 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: To my knowledge, they're  
19 in the information repository.  
20 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Correct.  
21 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: What do you  
22 mean when you say closure? Because as far as I know,  
23 there is still research going on at Layer. It's never  
24 been closed. You talk about closing, but I think the  
25 Department of Agricultural is still conducting research

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1 information -- if some of that's classified or not.  
2 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I'm not sure about  
3 that, but what purpose is it going to serve to know  
4 that information in terms of what your capacity is here  
5 as a RAB member?  
6 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: It's like a chemical  
7 use history.  
8 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: What does that mean?  
9 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: A chemical use history  
10 is one of your first steps in evaluating whether you  
11 have a building of more interest that you should do  
12 further work on or even be concerned with. It's pretty  
13 basic information in any kind of environmental  
14 investigation. So I would think it's like fundamental.  
15 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: But that's not going  
16 on now, so the question is still there.  
17 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Let me ask if your  
18 question can be rephrased. Instead of a list of every  
19 like experiment for the research project, isn't the  
20 question more kind of like what Jan just said, what are  
21 the materials used in the course of doing any of the  
22 experiments that were done there, either substances or  
23 radioactive materials. Is that another way to get at  
24 the question?  
25 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: I would think

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1 the public would want to simply have a comprehensive  
2 list of everything so it could determine what is and  
3 isn't important as opposed to trying to guess  
4 beforehand, what to ask for, which the public is in a  
5 very weak position in terms of getting information on  
6 use. You know, like there may have been substances  
7 used. How were they used? Were they used on animals?  
8 What animals were they used on? How were the animals'  
9 bodies disposed of that had these things in them? All  
10 of these things. We need a comprehensive list of what  
11 was done, how it was done for the public to have a full  
12 understanding of what hazards might exist and what they  
13 might need to look for.

14 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: The reason I'm  
15 wondering whether the question can be repeated, or  
16 phrased is that -- in my experience in working with  
17 laboratories, environmental compliance, first of all on  
18 any given day you have hundreds of small bottles  
19 containing all kinds of things, and the next day you  
20 have hundreds of small bottles containing a whole  
21 different set of things. Day-to-day the inventory  
22 shifts a lot, and of course experiments are changing a  
23 lot.

24 But I think what Jan is saying, kind of  
25 focuses on what you're getting at, if I'm correct, and

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1 information? If it was like the University of  
2 California, you could probably find out every  
3 experiment they have been working on. So, would this  
4 be the same for Layer, or will the Army be holding back  
5 information about research that was going on there?

6 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: You're asking me? I'd  
7 have to check to see. Like Jan says, I'm sure some of  
8 that was classified, but I can't say for sure.

9 BOARDMEMBER HEALY: I'd like to point out  
10 that I would also be curious myself about what sorts of  
11 experiments were done, but we are a restoration  
12 advisory board and we are concerned about the ecology  
13 and the handling of hazardous materials. I'd have to  
14 agree with Rob, that our purpose here is to evaluate  
15 whether the Army is determining that there were  
16 hazards, if they can determine there were, how to  
17 handle them.

18 And beyond that, I think what we're talking  
19 about here is a larger scope of what has happened at  
20 the Presidio than this particular body is really  
21 charged with handling. It isn't to say that the issues  
22 are not relevant to the Presidio or to the public's  
23 view of the Presidio; it is not what we're here to do,  
24 though. And we've discussed this in earlier months,  
25 that there are many topics we could handle and move off

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1 that is over the course of time, a lot of different  
2 experiments, for whatever purpose, were done, and that  
3 there may have been a general sense of the kinds of  
4 chemicals that were used over time or a regular basis  
5 that might raise a flag.

6 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: There is also the fact  
7 that that way you may avoid any security types of  
8 concerns, you know, a research project may be  
9 classified, but the fact that there was X number of  
10 something around that year may not be, because you may  
11 actually get a little picture of what was actually  
12 happening from a quote, "chemical material," because  
13 lots of things with the military does get to be  
14 classified.

15 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I'm less interested  
16 in whether you were trying to cure the plague or invent  
17 more nuclear weapons than if you went about doing such  
18 things, what kinds of materials would you use to think  
19 about the problem, I guess is another way like I'm  
20 saying. So ask the question. Maybe I'm not asking  
21 your question correctly.

22 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: My question  
23 remains unanswered, which is basically would the Army  
24 be willing to provide the information, period, or will  
25 they have some reason for not providing the

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1 in many possible directions that simply water down our  
2 primary purpose, which is to determine whether  
3 hazardous materials at places like Letterman were there  
4 and have been disposed of properly. Beyond that, what  
5 was going on is really simply not in our purview.

6 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: I would agree with the  
7 statement and go a little further to make a  
8 recommendation that if the public is interested in that  
9 sort of issue, the Freedom of Information Act process  
10 is available and you could request it directly from the  
11 Army as a citizen anyway.

12 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: But we're agreeing  
13 what Jan and Robert talked about is appropriate, the  
14 type of materials used in experiments.

15 FACILITATOR KERN: I'd like to move on, if  
16 we can, to a completely separate issue, which is the  
17 meeting minutes, which should have been covered  
18 earlier.

19 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Did we put closure  
20 to this?

21 BOARDMEMBER LEVINÉ: I don't think we put a  
22 closure to this. I see the gentleman shaking his head.  
23 I'd like to hear what his comments were on that.

24 FACILITATOR KERN: What I'm trying to do,  
25 Sol, is I'm sure the gentleman does have a number of



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1 concerns. There was discussion around the table, and I  
2 don't think we're going to have a decision here, nor I  
3 don't think we should hold up this entire meeting to  
4 try to force someone to make a decision.

5 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I thought we did  
6 have a decision, though. I thought the decision was  
7 the list of materials used in experiments. I thought  
8 that was the general consensus from the RAB members.

9 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: But I didn't hear David  
10 as the Army representative say whether or not they  
11 would provide that.

12 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, again, the  
13 information can be obtained; that's not an issue. How  
14 much of it can be obtained, I don't know, because I  
15 don't know if there is still any classifications on any  
16 of the activities there.

17 But just a point of approach on our  
18 responsibility, it seems like to me that this is going  
19 backwards in our efforts to provide advice to the Army  
20 on its cleanup issues, and the reason I say that we're  
21 going backwards is because the Army did what it was  
22 supposed to do to deactivate and decommission those  
23 facilities.

24 They did that under the Army command  
25 protocols; they did it under the medical research

1 command protocols; they did it in accordance with the  
2 Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulations and all the  
3 other agencies that were involved. And all those  
4 documents were filtered through the Park Service  
5 agencies, and there are review teams who looked at all  
6 those and were satisfied with the deactivation and  
7 decommissioning of those facilities.

8 And now you're asking me to obtain  
9 information that I'm not sure what was in -- that the  
10 list of number and type of experiments over the last 20  
11 or 30 years that were done in those facilities is even  
12 in those reports. I think it may be in there in a  
13 group sense, but not specific eaches. And yes, you  
14 know, we can do the necessary leg work to get that  
15 information, but it comes back to the point, you know,  
16 what good is that going to do you?

17 I mean, if the reuse authority who has taken  
18 possession of those properties has reviewed the  
19 document and deactivated and decommissioned those  
20 facilities and they're ready to go forward with  
21 providing these facilities to these tenants, your  
22 concern to me would be what are their concerns with  
23 providing these facilities to these tenants. And  
24 that's why they're doing this little assessment, to  
25 kind of address and identify an emerging issue, which

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1 is one of the things we are going to more importantly  
2 present at the next opportunity. However, if you want  
3 that information on the number of type of experiments  
4 that were done over the history of the facility, I will  
5 get that.

6 FACILITATOR KERN: I think what was brought  
7 up was the kinds of materials, the kinds of materials  
8 that were used.

9 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Sounds like a  
10 chemical inventory; tretium, 201, I don't know, Bubonic  
11 Plague . .

12 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: But the chemical  
13 inventory won't tell you what experiment it was used  
14 in. It's just a list of chemicals that were in those  
15 facilities, and those were reported to the city because  
16 that was what was required by -- I can't think of the  
17 law, but the law that requires you to report the  
18 inventory of chemical compounds, just like all the  
19 hospitals have to do.

20 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Sounds like simple  
21 resolution, because if it was reported to the city,  
22 sounds like a couple pieces of paper --

23 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: No, it's more than  
24 that. It's like a thousand pieces of paper.

25 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: But in order to do

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1 restoration, in order to be an advisory group, you  
2 should know what was used, what chemicals were used or  
3 what elements were used. We don't have to know the  
4 scope of experiments. In order to be properly advised,  
5 you should know.

6 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: If I could add one  
7 more comment, I agree with the general principle that  
8 Jan was talking about in terms of understanding  
9 chemical use, but I think I do understand the problem  
10 that Dave has articulated, especially when you think of  
11 a laboratory with hundreds of chemicals, in really tiny  
12 quantities sometimes, that change quite often. And I'm  
13 just wondering whether before leaking -- looking at the  
14 thousand pages, if like the document that Helen was  
15 interested about, decommissioning, or the other  
16 documents that talk about the deactivation, if they do  
17 discuss chemical use history and how it was thought  
18 about, maybe that's a first step in getting at that  
19 question. And if those reports are unsatisfying, then  
20 we'll ask for something more. But immediately for a  
21 laboratory, say, let's look at every chemical that was  
22 used for 20 years, that's really difficult.

23 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: And not necessarily  
24 meaningful.

25 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: There is a meaning behind

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1 it, and the reason why, it's because it crossed the  
2 threshold of the Presidio boundary and it was in the  
3 Presidio. Waste disposal of materials and handling  
4 materials was different back then, and could have gone  
5 anywhere on the base.

6 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I think Bob's  
7 suggestion was well put, and that we take it  
8 incrementally. And Dave's takes general concerns into  
9 account of the presentation, and we kind of review that  
10 and see if we want to take X for the next step.

11 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: If I could make a  
12 comment, I'm not really sure that it would have to  
13 cover a thousand pages. I mean, you could get a  
14 summary of the information, or you could have a person  
15 even look through the report in a week or two and get a  
16 summary that says these chemicals were used, just a  
17 list of the chemicals. And then you could also say  
18 these chemicals are hazardous and then used in these  
19 quantities or something. We don't have to be given a  
20 thousand sheets of paper in order to get the  
21 information we desire.

22 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I wonder if there is  
23 someone from the National Park Service who can go  
24 through all these documents who can summarize, someone  
25 who has gone through this that can present a short

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1 that, I'm a Vietnam veteran, a military veteran, so  
2 you'll have to excuse me if I don't trust the Army.  
3 The Army covers up things all the time. It's very  
4 common for the Army to cover up things that it doesn't  
5 want the public to know about.

6 I've also worked as an investigative  
7 reporter, and one way -- when you find how to find out,  
8 when people aren't being candid, is to get as much  
9 bodies of information and compare the bodies of  
10 information and then you note inconsistencies. So in  
11 getting a report of chemicals and also a list of  
12 experiments, you'd have two bodies of information.

13 And then -- perhaps this is beyond the  
14 purview of this group, but at least if you have more  
15 bodies of information, you'd be able to look for  
16 inconsistencies and have some idea of how complete the  
17 information that is being provided you and what the  
18 subject is. And I think that should be a concern when  
19 you're dealing with potentially biological radiological  
20 chemical hazards.

21 FACILITATOR KERN: Thank you very much for  
22 your comments. If we could go quickly to the summary  
23 minutes, and I've been mentioned a couple minor details  
24 at the break, and Michael is going to fix those. They  
25 were minor details. Any other questions or comments?

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1 summary.

2 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I guess I thought we  
3 were going to come back and make a presentation, and  
4 now we're going back into this all again.

5 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Maybe we'll hear  
6 the presentation and then decide.

7 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Isn't that what we're  
8 going to do, make a detailed presentation of what was  
9 looked at and found and everything? I don't know if  
10 you set a date for that.

11 FACILITATOR KERN: No, we haven't set a  
12 date. I'm going to work with David and yourself and  
13 the others interested and see when we can put together  
14 a date for that separately.

15 I think, if I might be allowed to summarize  
16 where we are, we have a presentation that we've all  
17 asked for; we've put together some of the things that  
18 we want on it. We haven't, perhaps, answered all of  
19 this gentleman's questions tonight, but we have to go  
20 somewhere. We have to start somewhere. We are going  
21 to start with this presentation. Does that satisfy at  
22 least the majority of people here? Okay. Thank you.  
23 What is your name?

24 MR. COHEN: My name is Eduardo Cohen,  
25 (phonetic) and I'd like to say why I had suggested

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1 Yes, Joan.

2 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: I'd like to ask David  
3 what his understanding of Item 6 is. You've summarized  
4 minutes. What's your understanding of Item 6? Or was.  
5 That's Point No. 2.

6 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: So what do you want to  
7 know?

8 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: Well, it appears that  
9 we discussed it before, yet all I hear from you is that  
10 it wasn't agreed upon or whatever. And here it is  
11 right in these minutes, which I didn't even write. I'm  
12 asking you what was your understanding of that item.

13 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, I understand  
14 what it says. What do you want me to say?

15 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Take the hit, two  
16 hits.

17 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: All right. I have the  
18 two hits, okay?

19 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay. We're going to  
20 work hard to get this on and get everybody's questions  
21 taken care of.

22 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Also shows the  
23 value of having minutes. I thank the secretary.

24 FACILITATOR KERN: Yes, I'd like to thank  
25 Michael also. I think they're quite good. If there

1 are no comments, can we accept these as they are  
2 presented?

3 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Motion for  
4 acceptance.

5 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Second the motion.

6 FACILITATOR KERN: All in favor? Opposed?  
7 Minutes have been accepted.

8 Now if we can move to the Corrective Action  
9 Plan, Building 637, as David mentioned tonight, if  
10 anybody has had a chance to look at the document and  
11 has any questions at this point, we have people here  
12 who can answer some of those questions, understanding  
13 that we'd like to cover as much ground as we can. If  
14 we begin to get into a highly technical thing, I think  
15 what we'd like to do is note that as an area of concern  
16 for further detail.

17 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: I have a suggestion for  
18 presentation in terms of making what they call  
19 supertables where you have treatment alternatives and  
20 some of the other options listed down in the column  
21 format, like length of time expected, estimated  
22 effectiveness of treatment, estimated cost, and amount  
23 of the potential soil removed, all in one place so we  
24 can compare across the table instead of having to thumb  
25 through six different sections. It's just

1 presentation. The information is all there, it's just  
2 so spread over the tables. It would be nice to put  
3 them in different -- in one location.

4 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: If we can work on  
5 that for the final document, because as far as -- I  
6 think Bob mentioned it too -- as far as getting  
7 comments back, I'm not sure when you actually got the  
8 document. I'm assuming it was last week sometime.

9 FACILITATOR KERN: Friday.

10 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: That's kind of my  
11 comment, a clarification on this comment period. Where  
12 does that stand and where is the time line for this?

13 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: What I'd like to  
14 ask is to have comments by the end of the month, so it  
15 would be the end of January -- I'm not sure what day  
16 that is.

17 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: And these are RAB  
18 comments, not the public comment period?

19 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: There isn't a  
20 public comment period on this document. Normally the  
21 way it would work, when there wasn't a RAB we would  
22 just be commenting internally. It would go to the  
23 regulatory agencies, go to the Army, go to the Park  
24 Service. With the RAB, we wanted to get it out to all  
25 of you guys as well so you could comment on it.

1 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Have you given a deadline  
2 to the regulatory folks, or the Park Service, or have  
3 you thought about that yet?

4 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: I don't know.  
5 Dave, did you put anything on --

6 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: No, because with this  
7 document it went out to everybody at the same time.

8 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I have a general comment  
9 to make about it in terms of deadlines. I'm not sure  
10 what your internal schedule is for, but it seems like  
11 something that's going to require some sustenance and  
12 not something you'd just move forward on getting  
13 everybody on board with it. I mean, you could go  
14 through what your process is for moving forward  
15 into action, taking action, or what's the next step  
16 after this report?

17 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Well, the next  
18 step would be to do a final document. Hopefully we  
19 would get buy-in from the whole board here, and once  
20 that is established then we'd like to move forward with  
21 the implementation of the treatment alternative that's  
22 selected in this document.

23 I'm not sure if I can give a quick time  
24 frame. I mean, funding-wise we have to do it this  
25 year. But the funding is set for this year, so it has

1 to get accomplished between now and the end of  
2 September. And this is the key document for doing that  
3 process, so that's why I'd like to give until the end  
4 of the month. That would be January 31st, a Tuesday.

5 I know that doesn't give quite 30 days;  
6 that's what I usually like to give. I think if we ever  
7 get the FFSRA negotiated, sometimes we give up to 60  
8 days. I'd like to ask for comments at least by the  
9 31st and then we can produce a final document.

10 FACILITATOR KERN: Bob?

11 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, I've taken my  
12 first read-through, and based on the first read-through  
13 I have several questions I'd like to ask tonight, and I  
14 have some comments in mind. But based on what you  
15 said, I'd like to ask the questions and wait on the  
16 comments I have so far. So, I'd like to go through  
17 some of them. And I think the easiest way is to refer  
18 to the plan.

19 My first question is in Chapter 2 where  
20 there is a description of the nature and extent of the  
21 contamination. And Paragraph 2.3 says that  
22 concentrations of the DOCs and SCOCs were below  
23 detection methods for all above samples and for nearly  
24 all groundwater samples.

25 Now, I understood this sentence to mean that

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1 non-petroleum substances were found possibly in some  
2 groundwater samples, but that's different than the oral  
3 presentation. So what does that mean, "nearly all"?

4 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Some of the  
5 constituents of fuel products -- in the parlance of a  
6 chemist, are volatile organics.

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: But this sentence  
8 seems to say these are non-petroleum, volatile.

9 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: It's not the  
10 intent.

11 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: In the next paragraph  
12 at the bottom of the page and at the top of the next  
13 page there's a discussion here about in order to  
14 analyze for hydrocarbons you use gasoline and diesel  
15 fuel standards for quantitations, but that the  
16 chromatograms did not match gasoline or diesel so you  
17 used estimates.

18 So my question is what is the kind of margin  
19 for error between the estimate and what might actually  
20 be there, and would that margin cause a problem when  
21 you come time for a final confirmatory sampling about  
22 knowing whether you actually reached the cleanup level  
23 or not.

24 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: It's a  
25 technical question.

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1 the cleanup level or not. I mean, how much of a moving  
2 target is the estimate?

3 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Well, I'm not  
4 certain exactly why they would have been qualified as  
5 estimated. There could be a number of reasons. There  
6 could be matrix effects; there could have been problems  
7 with laboratory procedures.

8 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: It says why. It  
9 says because, as you were saying, a site-specific fuel  
10 standard was not used; quantification of these  
11 hydrocarbons of values were qualified as estimates.  
12 You're saying because you couldn't standard, you had to  
13 qualify them as estimates

14 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: That's  
15 standard laboratory protocol.

16 MS. SOPHER: So the value is still as good  
17 as you can get --

18 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: But you just have  
19 to qualify it.

20 MS. SOPHER: You just have to realize -- and  
21 what we do generally is you can look at all the  
22 chromatograms for the whole site, and you can tell it's  
23 two different sources sometimes or whatever. But  
24 that's as well as the laboratory can do in quantifying  
25 that type of petroleum hydrocarbons.

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1 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: To try to  
2 answer that briefly, when we say that a diesel or a  
3 gasoline quantitation, that means they're comparing a  
4 sample we collect with a known material, and there's a  
5 characteristic pattern to it. So when we come up with  
6 a concentration, and that concentration is valid, but  
7 the pattern didn't match a standard precisely, and  
8 there is a reason for that, because the products  
9 contaminate in the soil and groundwater is weathered  
10 and no longer will match a fresh product standard which  
11 is what laboratories do.

12 We, unfortunately, don't have stocks of a  
13 weathered product. That's why you'll often see they'll  
14 mention that the pattern did not match the diesel or  
15 gasoline standards. In fact, laboratory reports will  
16 state that as well. But someone who is familiar with  
17 chromatographic interpretation can look at these and  
18 see that, yes, I'm seeing something that's often  
19 associated with a product that's weathered and the  
20 pattern is slightly altered.

21 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: But it says the  
22 quantitation was qualified as estimates, and what I'm  
23 asking is with the method used was the estimate within  
24 some kinds of range which would make it, you know, a  
25 moving target of whether you're actually going to reach

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1 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: My question is, let's  
2 say eventually the 50 parts per billion standard is the  
3 one decided on is it's cleanup level. Using the  
4 laboratory method you refer to here, I mean, that's a  
5 tiny number, what's the level of I guess -- what's the  
6 term -- level of precision or accuracy for these  
7 methods relative to that --

8 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: There's a  
9 data validation that is done in order to evaluate what  
10 the laboratory did, the way the samples were collected  
11 in the field, and all these things are evaluated and a  
12 chemist will tell us whether or not we can rely upon  
13 this data to make our engineering decision. So, yes,  
14 it will be evaluated, and if it's found to be  
15 unsuitable, we must go out and get additional samples.

16 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So you haven't done  
17 that.

18 MS. SOPHER: But it's also within the method  
19 to do quantitation like that. I mean, that falls  
20 within the standard process that the EPA, EPA method or  
21 California has approved how they should quantitate that  
22 type of petroleum --

23 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Let me answer  
24 your question, because I asked that question to my  
25 chemist when we were writing this. The fuel product

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1 when you look at it there is a list of certain small  
2 (incomprehensible accent.) They run a TPHD, but  
3 doesn't go into others, so therefore the value they  
4 give for that estimate for that.

5 But then we turn around and do a TPH gas  
6 which might cover incomprehensible accent.) When you  
7 look at the combined data, it covers the whole thing.  
8 But as to individuals test, that's (incomprehensible  
9 accent).

10 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I guess maybe you  
11 phrased it correctly. In other words, like I say, if  
12 50 parts per million is the level we want to end up  
13 with, what's the level of confidence we have using  
14 these methods that were close to that or near it. And  
15 what you're saying, I guess, is it is accurate to some  
16 degree like plus or minus five parts per billion that  
17 were actually at 50 parts per billion?

18 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: We don't  
19 assign a confidence level to it. That's not done.

20 MS. SOPHER: But the laboratory has proven  
21 by using standards and that kind of stuff, and studies,  
22 that they can, within a certain confidence, meet those  
23 detection limits and their values reproduce what the  
24 standards that they put in are. And the laboratory is  
25 continuously running those kind of things.

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1 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: Yes, but your  
2 statement here is that these are all qualified as  
3 estimates.

4 MS. SOPHER: The EPA, all the data processes  
5 -- the Army has a different but similar process. We do  
6 like five or six different kind of samples that check  
7 the results, and that's also on top of the laboratory's  
8 certification process where they prove to whatever  
9 regulating agency that they could perform those  
10 analyses.

11 And in some cases you flag data with an  
12 estimated value just for informational purposes, like  
13 this is just saying that this does not exactly match  
14 what fresh diesel out of that truck would be. And  
15 that's just for us to use when we're evaluating the  
16 data, so we know what this product looks like.

17 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: But when you do  
18 this chromatograph, normally you can compare standards  
19 with what you find in the field, and then you know. In  
20 this case with the weathered products we've been  
21 talking about, you don't have a standard in the lab to  
22 compare with what you find in the field. And that's  
23 why it's qualified as an estimate.

24 There is a process to come up with that  
25 estimate, and that's what was described before. But

1 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: She was  
2 mentioning about EPA protocols. There's different  
3 levels of data, and we will request at the appropriate  
4 level that they will assure us we're getting accurate  
5 data.

6 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: I'm very  
7 confused on your estimate. What he's asking is a  
8 margin of error. Now, usually in the poll they do a  
9 margin of error, about 4%, or whatever. Is there a  
10 margin of error in the accommodation or analysis?

11 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: No.

12 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: So how do you  
13 know that it's not right?

14 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: That's a very  
15 involved process, and the laboratories go through many  
16 self checks by using surrogate compounds and they  
17 use --

18 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: Yes, I  
19 understand all of that, but when you look at all the  
20 data, somehow or another it doesn't match, or it  
21 doesn't fit well, you know there's something --

22 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: That's why we  
23 do a data validation, and if it's found to not fit  
24 well, to not be appropriate, we get additional samples  
25 and we do it again.

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1 the main reason is you don't have that weathered sample  
2 in the lab to use as a standard. So there is a way the  
3 labs have come up with and approved by the EPA to come  
4 up with these estimates. And it's an approved method,  
5 but it has to be qualified because there is no standard  
6 for the lab.

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I'm not bothered by  
8 the use of the word "estimate." I understand that, I  
9 think I understand that, that when a laboratory  
10 analyzes these things there's not what we might,  
11 outside a laboratory, think of absolute accuracy. But  
12 what I was interested in is whether the levels of  
13 confidence in relation to the numbers we're all going  
14 to wind up with has been an acceptable kind of feeling  
15 of confidence. And I think you're getting that and  
16 saying that, so that was the purpose of my question.  
17 But I'm not bothered by the use of the word "estimate."

18 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I'm just going to add  
19 that my understanding in using these terms with other  
20 consultants is that the issue is whether there are any  
21 constituents of concern (inaudible.) These, to my  
22 understanding, is just to get a boiler plate sense of  
23 -- they're not in site for a remediation process, but  
24 for identification -- tell me if this is correct or  
25 not, but to kind of delineate a general extent and get

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1 a sense of constituents and to identify sources we need  
2 to associate with those rather than to come up with  
3 levels which are then used to identify cleanup  
4 standards.

5 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: No, that's  
6 not correct. Sampling wasn't just to define the  
7 extent. It wasn't a field screening, so to speak.  
8 These were intended to be Level III defensible data.

9 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: And it will be used  
10 to determine the cleanup method as well as --

11 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: They serve  
12 all of those purposes. They're not limited to just  
13 cleaning.

14 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: This particular  
15 substance sample isn't of quality they would use it in  
16 a risk assessment --

17 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: I can't speak  
18 to that.

19 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Because there are  
20 different level qualities depending on what they're  
21 going to use the data for. The high quality usually  
22 comes into the risk assessment, and I know the whole  
23 procedure that they go through. They go through data,  
24 they keep these in for that kind of purpose. That  
25 doesn't mean the data of a so-called lesser quality

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1 exactly the same. Unfortunately they have to say  
2 estimated, and that implies more than what's really  
3 there. It's not like somebody said, "Well it's  
4 probably 15." They can't say because it's not an exact  
5 bid, but it's close enough. The data are very valid,  
6 because there is a whole set of things you have to go  
7 through after you validate that data. Unfortunately,  
8 we still use the term "estimated."

9 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Have we ever had a  
10 briefing on organic analysis? It's kind of unique in  
11 the sense it's not where you analyze something and you  
12 get a reading. You blow up this molecule and you  
13 compare this with this other one.

14 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: It's very involved.  
15 Not in ten or fifteen minutes.

16 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Like I said, one more  
17 question. My first two is pretty narrow, but my third  
18 is kind of a biggie, and that is, so how did you come  
19 up with the decision to use 50 micrograms per liter and  
20 a hundred for the soil? Where did those numbers come  
21 from? Why is that the recommendation?

22 I do understand in the Bay Area how they  
23 compare to other values, but we had a discussion, for  
24 example, when Rich was at one of these meetings, about  
25 the need to try to come up with a site-specific number.

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1 isn't still very usable for many purposes.

2 So while this data right here may or may not  
3 be of a highest possible quality or even what they  
4 targeted it for, it sounded like from the discussion  
5 I'm hearing from everybody that still solid enough data  
6 to do a lot of decision-making.

7 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: Now, which  
8 standard did you use? EPA standard? Is there such a  
9 standardization of these kinds of estimates?

10 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: There's a  
11 standard method that EPA --

12 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: And that's the  
13 method you used?

14 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: That's the  
15 method California developed. They took an EPA method  
16 and modified it and said it should fit to California  
17 standards. So that with all the baggage that goes with  
18 that; this is not a bizarre kind of thing. But they're  
19 all traceable.

20 But if you're talking about a standard that  
21 you use to compare it against, they have to use fresh  
22 diesel, say, if we are looking for diesel. The problem  
23 is what's in the ground is not a fresh diesel anymore.  
24 It's five or ten years old; it's been weathered; it's  
25 been changed. So it looks kind of like diesel, but not

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1 And at the oral presentation I think you were talking  
2 about different numbers. So in this report, now, we  
3 see these, and I'd just like to know how were these  
4 levels derived?

5 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: There are no  
6 cleanup goals established for any of the UST sites at  
7 the current time. There has also been no risk  
8 assessment done for the UST sites either, which is the  
9 normal pattern. Given the nature of the situation, we  
10 decided what has been used within the Bay Area for  
11 similar types of sites. These are fully intended to be  
12 cleanup goals and they may be evaluated in the future  
13 as we go through the -- the entire cleanup process at  
14 the Presidio.

15 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Let me just try to  
16 tell you what I just heard. My question was how did  
17 you get these numbers for this particular study, and  
18 what I heard as your answer was we looked at other  
19 sites in the Bay Area and we chose that, and for that  
20 reason we chose those levels for this Building 637?

21 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: That's right.

22 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Also the  
23 important point is that we're currently working on a  
24 document that's going to attempt to set cleanup  
25 standards for TPA fuel products. That's why we had

1 that sentence put in there that at the time the  
2 document comes out, which is probably going to be in  
3 maybe 18 to 20 weeks, we're hoping. If that document  
4 generates lower cleanup values than what we've  
5 proposed, we'll re-assess the site and see if that  
6 would be necessary. If the document showed higher  
7 standards, we'd also re-assess the site.  
8         So our treatment system, whatever we choose,  
9 is going to be flexible enough it could pick up any of  
10 that. Part of the thing is we have to get moving with  
11 this so we can get going and get the money spent this  
12 year, otherwise it's lost. We want to set these  
13 standards. These are somewhat typical standards for  
14 the state. They're certainly lower than most other  
15 states in the union. So, it's kind of a first cut, and  
16 then we're going to do a more formalized document, not  
17 as part of the Corrective Action Plan, but for the  
18 entire base that will have cleanup standards for  
19 different areas and we'll re-assess it at that time.  
20         BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So in terms of the  
21 final comment, if these numbers change, obviously we  
22 need time to react.  
23         UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Right.  
24         BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I know I said I  
25 wouldn't provide any comments now, but one thing, and

1 that is that on this table where you have the scores  
2 and where you say community acceptance and you give  
3 scores to the community acceptance, I think it's more  
4 appropriate at this stage to just put "N/A" rather than  
5 these numbers. I mean, they're kind of out of the hat.  
6         BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Well, that was also  
7 my comments, because, in fact, describing the community  
8 acceptance portion you discuss the RAB, kind of  
9 inferring that the RAB has played a part in determining  
10 the scores of the different type of cleanups on  
11 community acceptance. And I don't think you've  
12 presented to the RAB that these are the different  
13 cleanup methods and give us a general score. I thought  
14 that was a little unfair.  
15         BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I was very happy that  
16 you gave us 25%. I mean, that was good.  
17         BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: But you spoke for  
18 us, too.  
19         UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: I don't think  
20 we tried to speak for you, I think --  
21         BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: They were provisional  
22 numbers.  
23         UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Right, which  
24 is one thing, but we've been sitting here and listening  
25 to the general tone and everything, and there has been

1 input but it's been indirect kind of input.  
2         BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I'm just saying for  
3 presentation of the draft it would have been, I think,  
4 better just to put "N/A."  
5         UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: We can put  
6 "N/A" in there. That may change some of the ratings.  
7         BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Well, put "N/A" and  
8 actually have the RAB maybe go and -- I mean,  
9 participate in the scoring of those different type of  
10 cleanups.  
11         UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: You can put  
12 that as one of your comments.  
13         BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: It is, in fact. I  
14 think she just did.  
15         FACILITATOR KERN: Are there any additional  
16 thoughts?  
17         BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Further expansion of what  
18 RAB just mentioned, if you could just expand the  
19 discussion on how you choose the cleanup levels so that  
20 people reading it will have a better understanding of  
21 how you came about the criteria will be helpful in the  
22 document. In the same chapter you discuss the  
23 excavated soil that would be bioremediated in another  
24 location, and I know during the presentations you've  
25 discussed it would be put back into the site. Why

1 can't you just include that in the document?  
2         UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: No, we're not  
3 going to put it back in the site. We have to decide  
4 what to do with it, depending on how well the treatment  
5 works.  
6         BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Could you put an  
7 explanation about that?  
8         UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Sure.  
9         BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I have sort of a  
10 generalized question. In terms of the cleanup levels  
11 that you're setting here, not doing it by risk  
12 assessment and you're not doing it by modeling, if you  
13 come up with other constituents in your petroleum  
14 products such as dioxins or metals or whatever like  
15 that, how are you going to incorporate that in your  
16 cleanup goals or levels?  
17         UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: When we do  
18 our base-wide fuel product action level report it's  
19 going to include all those, all the things that are  
20 associated with it. So there would be the appropriate  
21 SPOCs, the DOCs, metals, metals usually associated with  
22 that and the dioxins.  
23         BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Have you tested for  
24 dioxins in this area?  
25         UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Uh-huh.

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1 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Maybe it's normal  
2 practice, but I was just surprised that the plume was  
3 defined by the cleanup level. I would expect to see --  
4 if this was the cleanup level you would show the plume  
5 at a lower concentration.

6 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: He did.

7 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Well, no, I thought  
8 it was always defined by the 50 parts per million  
9 everywhere they showed the plume. The actual plume is  
10 defined by whatever the cleanup -- the plume is defined  
11 by your concentration levels.

12 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: The 50 part  
13 per billion of the plume line are the detection limits.  
14 I can't see any lower. After that it's called  
15 non-detect. So that's the extent.

16 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I had one question, and  
17 that is the biosparting of Zone 81, it seems to me that  
18 the groundwater levels in that zone look like they vary  
19 from one foot to maybe two or three feet. And so from  
20 the number of biosparting points for that area, it  
21 doesn't seem to me that if you put a biospart point at  
22 a location and it only has one to three or four feet to  
23 get to the surface of the groundwater that you're  
24 really going to have a great big zone of influence.  
25 So, I was wondering whether you could comment on your

1 expectations or the efficacy of the few biospartan  
2 points you're putting in that particular zone.

3 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: That's one of  
4 the tougher zones to biospart. What we probably have  
5 to do is -- again, keep in mind that the Corrective  
6 Action Plan is a conceptual model, if you'd like. The  
7 actual design, the nitty-gritty, sink it down this deep  
8 and put this kind of packing and use that well screen.  
9 We'll have to do some basically treatment studies to  
10 see what kind of zone of influence. So that might  
11 result in going from vertical well to something else.

12 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Are you implying  
13 horizontal sparting?

14 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah, if  
15 that's what would be better than a vertical well point  
16 -- there is a whole lot of design inherent in this, and  
17 that's not usually done in the Corrective Action Plan.

18 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: But in there you  
19 did say how many wells. So looking at that you didn't  
20 say enough to meet a certain level of dissolved oxygen;  
21 you said a number of wells.

22 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: In Chapter 7  
23 there was a treatable study that was going to be  
24 ongoing to get a final definition.

25 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Basically the

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1 number of wells based on that number may be lower  
2 (incomprehensible accent). Before we can design the  
3 system we are going to have those data available that  
4 tell us no, it's not 50 feet, it's 30 feet, and if it  
5 comes out way lower than that, we might have to think  
6 about horizontal application techniques.

7 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I have a question on --  
8 actually a series of questions, actually. There was  
9 another type of gasoline or diesel tank in the area of  
10 the Building 637, and I have a question on whether or  
11 not it ever had any waste oils in it or any type of  
12 fuel oils or anything like that that could have other  
13 types of constituents such as the metals or SPOCs or  
14 some of those.

15 And if your design is such that if those  
16 constituents are there, like you said you hadn't done  
17 for dioxins and things like that, so if those chemicals  
18 are present, will your design be capable of taking care  
19 of them as well as the diesel.

20 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: What tank?

21 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Well, there was one by  
22 643 which, depending upon how you want to draw your  
23 lines it could be sort of encompassed in this area --  
24 640, plus you have that awful sump, or oil water  
25 separator.

1 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: As part of  
2 our investigations, we have tested for other things.  
3 SPOCs, we've looked at metals, and we've really found  
4 very little. The concentrations will be low enough,  
5 but it doesn't suggest that that tank, or it doesn't  
6 suggest there is a waste oil source that's released in  
7 the environment. And we're continuing on a monitoring  
8 program. It's an ongoing process.

9 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: The tank that  
10 Jan is talking about, 640, is part of what we call an  
11 unsubstantiated tank oil. There were allegations or no  
12 refuted facts about there were tanks and  
13 (incomprehensible accent) into that program. Once we  
14 substantiated the tank or presence of a tank there, we  
15 put it into a second stage, which is not a current used  
16 tank; is to removal, and that currently is being  
17 designed for removal. At the removal stage we'll see  
18 if there has been any waste, any contamination around  
19 the tanks, and until that thing is done, we won't take  
20 any action.

21 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: My understanding is  
22 that there is information that some of the UST waste  
23 products or fuel tanks or something actually have  
24 residuals of PCP, (inaudible) stuff like that. So I  
25 was concerned to know whether this is sort of like a



1 final plan on this area, whether that was going to be  
2 incorporated in your design, and if you had plans in  
3 here to be able to modify it.

4 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Keep in mind  
5 the 637 site is limited to the POL station. So if 640  
6 turns out to be a waste oil tank, we can address that.  
7 It may be a subset of that system that could be cut off  
8 by itself. We have actually a well nearby, and it's  
9 not drawing anything anyway. So, not that it leaks,  
10 but if it did leak, it's probably not going anywhere.  
11 So, that would be dealt with as its own separate unit,  
12 if that's necessary.

13 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: If I understand you  
14 right, when you develop this site-wide standard, even  
15 for these hits that are called 647 that are outside  
16 your drawing, when that happens, those individual areas  
17 would also be remediated, whatever that standard.

18 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Right,  
19 whichever the standard is, and if they're lower than  
20 the standard, we're not going to do anything about it,  
21 and if they're higher than the standard then, we'll  
22 assess what we're going to do. But those sites, we  
23 don't want to put those under the Building 637  
24 Corrective Action Plan, especially the ones that aren't  
25 associated directly with an underground storage tank.

1 That falls out of the Title 23 stuff, so it may fall  
2 under some sort of a state CERCLA type program.

3 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: One other comment, I  
4 guess, or question that I have is that, as you know,  
5 nondegradation is like my bag. In this plan there's  
6 been a lot of discussion between us that old  
7 discharges, I believe, are covered by the  
8 nondegradation policy. And so far the Army has not  
9 considered that they might be, but this plan considers  
10 redischARGE or discharging back of the groundwater  
11 that's extracted and reinjected, if you will, or  
12 redischarged at, what, 50 parts per billion levels or  
13 something? Is that it?

14 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: No. The 50  
15 parts per billion level is the cleanup standards --

16 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: No, that's  
17 the action --

18 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Yeah, but the stuff  
19 that gets reinjected will not be nondetect, will it?

20 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: It will be.

21 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: That way we  
22 can get past the nondetect policy; we can inject  
23 anywhere -- actually, if we were reinjecting back into  
24 the plume, we don't even have to get the nondetect as  
25 long as what we're reinjecting is lower than what's

1 there. With the treatment system, the executed  
2 groundwater treatment system that we put in will  
3 probably be a nondetect --

4 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So what you're saying  
5 is the stuff that you are going to reinject won't be a  
6 nondetect level?

7 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Right.

8 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: The nondetect level  
9 you're talking about -- what if those detection levels  
10 actually go lower to, say, ten parts per billion like  
11 gasoline? You're going to have to clean it up to ten  
12 parts per million. Do you think your system could  
13 handle that?

14 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: It could  
15 easily do that. Cleanup standards for the groundwater  
16 or for treated groundwater are very easy, except what's  
17 left behind.

18 FACILITATOR KERN: Any other comments on  
19 this for tonight's -- yes?

20 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Just one last. I was  
21 looking through here. You mentioned the use of  
22 groundwater for detecting the plume, and in the back of  
23 Appendix B -- actually it says Appendix C, there's  
24 three different models used, but it doesn't state how  
25 you come up with a single plume when there's three

1 models used.

2 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: We had some  
3 comments too and I think we'll probably include a  
4 little bit more from the modeling, maybe some models  
5 that show actually contaminants of the plume. Since  
6 they ran all the models anyway -- I have to see what  
7 they have done.

8 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Can you provide some  
9 footers in the diagram so that we know what models  
10 you've used in what plumes?

11 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes.

12 FACILITATOR KERN: Thank you for all those  
13 comments, and I assume we'll be giving more.

14 We have a few more items. We have also  
15 10:00 o'clock. One thing about Item 4-C, which I  
16 recall is the RPM meeting, if we don't have a brief  
17 presentation about that now, then there will probably  
18 be another one before the next meeting. So it might be  
19 worth a couple of minutes at least to hear what went on  
20 there.

21 I guess with everyone's permission, we could  
22 attempt to add ten more minutes to the meeting. Would  
23 that be appropriate? What I would prefer is that we  
24 make some agreement instead of just randomly get up in  
25 the middle of things.

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1 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: So we are going to  
2 forgo committee reports to hear the RPM meeting?  
3 FACILITATOR KERN: That's at everybody's  
4 wishes.  
5 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I think there are a  
6 couple of announcements from committees of meetings and  
7 those kind of things.  
8 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Probably would only  
9 take about five minutes.  
10 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: The RPM or the  
11 committee?  
12 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: No, the committee. I  
13 don't think the committees would be that long.  
14 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Personally I'd  
15 rather hear a couple minutes from every committee and  
16 put off the RPM. But I don't know.  
17 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: I think it's  
18 important to hear the committees' reports.  
19 FACILITATOR KERN: All right. Why don't we  
20 go to Item 5?  
21 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I'm sorry. Could I  
22 ask for some clarification?  
23 FACILITATOR KERN: Yes.  
24 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: My understanding of  
25 the RPM meeting discussion, that risk assessment, was

1 that it was risk assessment related to derivation --  
2 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: No.  
3 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: -- this site-wide  
4 standard.  
5 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: It's not. So is it a  
6 report that we could wait until the next meeting to  
7 have?  
8 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: I think so.  
9 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: To tell you the truth, I  
10 was there for six hours and I can't tell you if I can  
11 recall.  
12 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, it's risk  
13 assessment for the purposes of what?  
14 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: The risk assessment -- it  
15 focused on the risk assessment -- well, it focused on  
16 several things. Risk assessment that we are going to  
17 use, the approach we're going to use for the main  
18 installation, RI, you know, some nuts and bolts of  
19 assumptions made, things of that nature, a discussion  
20 of perhaps capturing in one document -- and I think the  
21 appropriate document is really the Base Closure Plan.  
22 There was a request to like synthesize all risks, not  
23 only like study-type thing --  
24 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Okay, then I agree we  
25 could wait. I just wanted to understand the relative

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1 importance of what we were talking about.  
2 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: And we are going to come  
3 up with minutes to that that we'll provide.  
4 FACILITATOR KERN: And we're also putting  
5 off your 4-D, the impact of Army's deactivation.  
6 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I can answer that in  
7 30 seconds. The deactivation of Sixth Army and the  
8 closure of the Garrison is not going to have any impact  
9 on the environmental cleanup program or the RAB, other  
10 than the operational impacts it's going to have on my  
11 own individual office in terms of where I get my  
12 support from and things like that.  
13 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Will the repository  
14 remain active?  
15 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yes. That whole  
16 deactivation of the Sixth Army and the closure of the  
17 Garrison will be invisible to us, or to you -- I mean,  
18 in terms of my operation, where I get my support, you  
19 know, all that will have to be worked out. But that  
20 doesn't affect the RAB.  
21 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Well, you'll let us  
22 know when we can't call up and ask for Rena.  
23 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Right.  
24 FACILITATOR KERN: All right. Who has a  
25 committee report they'd like to make?

1 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: The Main Installation  
2 Committee has a report. The Main Installation  
3 Committee met in December -- I can't remember the date  
4 right now -- and we started to review some of the main  
5 installation sites using the supplemental sampling plan  
6 as a way of sort of organizing it and going through it.  
7 And Elizabeth Sopher, Watkins Johnson environmental was  
8 there --  
9 MS. SOPHER: Not any more. Daines & Moore.  
10 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Daines & Moore now.  
11 MS. SOPHER: The company moved.  
12 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Okay. Well, she  
13 provided quite a bit of assistance in answering  
14 questions on cleanup as we were trying to understand  
15 the sites. We reviewed just a few sites, and we  
16 started to review the Building 900 area in which we'll  
17 have to do more detail, but we found some emerging  
18 issues. And one of them is groundwater sampling and  
19 the frequency of the sampling of the wells.  
20 What we wanted to do was to suggest to the  
21 RAB that the RAB give advice to the Army that they  
22 begin to do quarterly groundwater sampling on the wells  
23 throughout the Presidio, not just Building 637 and the  
24 937 area, but all of the wells, and that they gather a  
25 full four quarters' worth of data so that we'll have a

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1 good foundation for making decisions on background  
2 concentrations, particularly of inorganic constituents  
3 such as metals and such. And it is, after all, a fairly  
4 standard type of procedure in the state of California  
5 for sites to have to do.

6 So, our committee wanted to recommend to the  
7 full body of the RAB that that be some advice that the  
8 RAB gives to the Army. And then we also are going to  
9 have another meeting Jan 17th at David's office, where  
10 we will continue with our review and maybe another  
11 emerging issue.

12 FACILITATOR KERN: Additional committee  
13 reports?

14 BOARDMEMBER BALL: For the UST Committee,  
15 I'll report in. We haven't had any committee meetings  
16 since the last RAB meeting. However, we will meet next  
17 Wednesday, a week from tomorrow, on the 18th of January  
18 at 7:30. The primary focus is going to be comments on  
19 Building 637 Corrective Action Plan. So if there is  
20 anyone who would like to come and share their thoughts  
21 on Building 637 --

22 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I have just a  
23 comment. Could you look at this issue of hydrocarbon  
24 analysis and see if perhaps a brief presentation -- I  
25 don't know if you know enough about it or someone ... I

1 mean, if we really can do it in a scope of ten or 15  
2 minutes.

3 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Jan and I, I think, could  
4 talk about it.

5 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Harry, where  
6 is the meeting going to be?

7 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I was going to answer  
8 that. Mike Healy has graciously offered his home for  
9 that. If you need an address, you can come talk to me  
10 or Mike, 7:30.

11 FACILITATOR KERN: Further committee  
12 reports?

13 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Well, I have a  
14 comment on that. I haven't heard a report to date, I  
15 don't think, from the Public Information Committee, and  
16 I'm just kind of wondering -- Public Outreach  
17 Committee, whatever it is -- if we're missing one of  
18 our main charters as a RAB to reach out the public to  
19 inform them. Other RABs -- at this ARC thing that I  
20 went to are sending newsletters out to the community,  
21 updating activities to the Presidio, what's going on,  
22 when meetings are scheduled and those type of things,  
23 but beyond that, even in restoration activities and  
24 those type issues.

25 So, I'm just kind of wondering if anyone

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1 here can talk about some progress they're making or  
2 problems they're having or do they need more members to  
3 help get it going.

4 FACILITATOR KERN: I'm not on that  
5 particular committee, but I've been -- the DTSC sent me  
6 a notice of a meeting that's tomorrow in Sacramento all  
7 day. So that's -- with the California base closure  
8 environmental advisory group, and it involves a whole  
9 bunch of different groups like RABs and things like  
10 that. So I'll be going to them.

11 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Great. I'm not  
12 sure that answered --

13 FACILITATOR KERN: Well, what I meant to say  
14 is I will be learning some things, perhaps, that our  
15 committee isn't doing anything; I don't know. But I  
16 just wanted to say that some of us will be going to  
17 those kinds of meetings.

18 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: As a matter of just  
19 information, is that I'm also on that committee, and as  
20 far as I know, the committee hasn't met more than one  
21 or two times. And as far as I know, it hasn't chosen a  
22 chairperson or anything of that nature at this point in  
23 order to do it. And I agree with you that I think the  
24 committee should choose a chairperson that's  
25 responsible for calling the meeting and things like

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1 that.

2 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I'm going to bring,  
3 next time, an example, a nice flyer that's put out by  
4 another RAB to share with people, to -- I meant to do  
5 it this time, but share what I'm seeing, and that  
6 everyone can go to those ARC things as well and what we  
7 aren't doing. I think it's an important -- it's one of  
8 our charges that we aren't doing.

9 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: There's an ARC meeting  
10 tomorrow night over in Oakland.

11 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: But still, all this  
12 is away from the issue that our Public Outreach  
13 Committee has not chosen a chairman -- maybe they can  
14 do it, or need more people. I don't know. I'll keep  
15 bringing it up.

16 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: On the outreach, we  
17 were told it was going to be handled through -- I think  
18 the Army, through Rena -- we got one PR bulletin I  
19 think this week, which was quite unusual. It was the  
20 first one I think we've received as far as a PR  
21 bulletin saying we didn't have -- it was the first one,  
22 I think, we received. Am I correct on that? I don't  
23 know if you received any others.

24 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I think the idea  
25 was that he was going to support the committee in their

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1 efforts -- but what we got was something she put out as  
2 a notice for -- notification of this dioxin.

3 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I have a general  
4 procedural question before we go. The Main  
5 Installation Committee brought up the recommendation  
6 for the RAB, and what I don't know is when we -- a  
7 committee comes and brings a recommendation for the  
8 full RAB, whether or not we should put it forth as a  
9 motion and let the whole RAB vote on it, or whether the  
10 fact that nobody says, "Oh, no, I don't agree with it"  
11 means that it's sort of in for the RAB. So, have we  
12 decided on the procedure, and should we make a  
13 committee when they want to make a recommendation?

14 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: My  
15 understanding is that we can not vote on any  
16 recommendations as a group.

17 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: That was changed in  
18 the final guidance, and we haven't done it on technical  
19 issues. I think it's something we could do. I'm not  
20 sure in this case we have enough information on it.  
21 Maybe we do.

22 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: That's what I was  
23 interested in hearing feedback on.

24 BOARDMEMBER HEALY: I thought it was  
25 interesting there wasn't a lot of noise following your

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1 recommendation, but it's very late and I suspect there  
2 may be some controversy involved that might require the  
3 opportunity for us to get some more input about it.

4 I would suggest we put it on the next agenda  
5 as an item for discussion, and maybe if there's more  
6 than one side to this we can hear ten or fifteen  
7 minutes of discussion before we say yeah or nay.

8 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Would you look to have,  
9 as RAB members, discussion with someone from the  
10 Installation Committee saying why we make the  
11 recommendations and somebody from the Army saying why  
12 they have done what they have done, or whatever it is?

13 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I saw their eyes  
14 open up when they heard it. I'm assuming there's a  
15 cost or resource demand to it. So I think it's  
16 certainly fair to let them present what that is, sure.

17 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: It might help  
18 us if the committee would present their draft  
19 recommendation to the entire body ahead of time, and  
20 then we could look at this and then on the next  
21 meeting, whatever, we can vote on it. So there is time  
22 for looking at the document and agreement.

23 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: So it would be helpful,  
24 then, when a committee does this, to write up a proof  
25 short summary or whatever and sent it out beforehand.

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1 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: YES.

2 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Okay. And then in  
3 general it would be a good idea for them to arrange  
4 like a presentation at the next meeting afterwards for  
5 their sites plus the opposing sites, or whatever. Okay  
6 that sounds pretty good. We will try to arrange that.

7 FACILITATOR KERN: We'll get it on the  
8 agenda. All right. If there is nothing further, no  
9 further comments, I'd like to thank you all for coming  
10 here tonight, and thank you for dealing with my lack of  
11 preparedness of this particular agenda. We'll do a lot  
12 more work on the upcoming one.

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1 STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
2 COUNTY OF ALAMEDA ) SS

3

4 I, JILLANNE STEPHENSON, a Certified Shorthand  
5 Reporter #8563 do hereby certify:

6

7 That the foregoing proceeding was taken before me  
8 at the time and place therein named; and

9

10 That the same was taken in shorthand by myself, and  
11 was thereafter transcribed into typewritten  
12 transcription.

13

14 I further certify that I am a disinterested person  
15 to said action and in no way interested in the outcome  
16 thereof no connected or related to any of the parties  
17 thereto.

18

19 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and  
20 affix my official seal of office this 13 of Feb 1995

21

22

23

24

25

JILLANNE STEPHENSON  
CLARK REPORTING

## 1 THE RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

8 MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1995

9 HELD AT

10 FORT MASON G.G.N.R.A. HEADQUARTERS

11 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

12 7:00 P.M.

13  
14 **CERTIFIED COPY**

15 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

16 BY: ELIZABETH VALSTAD

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## 1 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARDMEMBER:

2 (COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL)

3  
4  
5 HAROLD BALL

6 JANETTE BAXTER

7 GREG BRIDGESTOCK

8 JOHN BUCK

9 DEXTER CHAN

10 ROMY FUENTES

11 JOAN GIRARDOT

12 MICHAEL HEALY

13 BENNETT HORENSTEIN

14 DOUG KERN

15 LEEANN LAHREN

16 SOL LEVINE

17 ANDREW LOLLI

18 HELEN MARTE-BAUTISTA

19 JAN MONAGAHN

20 PETER O'HARA

21 RICH HIETT

22 ROBERT REINHARD

23 MICHAEL WORK  
24  
25

## 3 PROCEEDINGS

4 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I just have a couple  
5 of announcements to start the meeting. First of all, I  
6 think Rena is sitting in for David. Another one of the  
7 announcements I wanted to make -- I'm sorry Billy isn't  
8 here, but during the next two days in San Francisco,  
9 it's very fortunate, there's going to be a meeting of  
10 what's called the Federal Facilities Environmental  
11 Restoration Dialogue Committee.

12 That committee is a FACA committee; I guess,  
13 everyone remembers what a FACA committee is. It's  
14 organized by the EPA. The participants in this thing  
15 with the long name are members of DOD, Department of  
16 Defense, the Department of Energy, local agencies.  
17 There's also a component of representatives of what  
18 they call the Environmental Justice Component. It's a  
19 nationwide committee organization under the auspices of  
20 the EPA.

21 Its charge really extends much farther than just  
22 restoration and closing military bases. It's charged  
23 to look at environmental restoration issues at all  
24 federal facilities, and that includes, as a subset,  
25 closing military bases. But this is the group, for  
example, that came out with the recommendation and  
resulted in the idea of having Restoration and Advisory

4  
1 Boards. And one of the items on their agenda is to  
2 talk a little bit further about the workings of  
3 Restoration Advisory Boards and other cleanup issues at  
4 federal facilities. They're going to be meeting at the  
5 Fairmont, and Bill Lee happens to have been recently  
6 appointed to this committee. I think we should keep  
7 that in mind in the future and suggest ideas for Bill  
8 to take back to that committee which meets -- I don't  
9 know how often they meet, maybe quarterly, maybe more  
10 often, but it's a very interesting and powerful  
11 national concern relating to our interests. So  
12 remember to pass on ideas to Bill.

13 The other couple of announcements I wanted to make  
14 is there's no minutes tonight because, unfortunately,  
15 Mike informed me that he just had some logistics about  
16 getting them out, so we will have two sets of minutes  
17 next time. I think everybody has quite a lot of paper  
18 in front of them. Let me just review what I think  
19 everybody is supposed to have besides the agenda. One  
20 of the other things that Greg passed out was an updated  
21 schedule of things that are happening at the Presidio.

22 There are draft minutes from the remedial project  
23 manager's meeting from January 10th, which will be  
24 discussed tonight; an updated roster; a fact sheet on  
25 Building 637; two technical articles on In Situ

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1 Bioremediation and Biosparging. There's also a handout  
2 that Jan provided, which would be the substance of the  
3 main installation review report tonight. And there's a  
4 one-pager called, Documents Due for Submittal by the  
5 End of January 1995.

6 So with that, I want to turn the meeting over to  
7 Doug as the facilitator.

8 FACILITATOR KERN: Thank you, Bob. My name  
9 is Doug Kern, for the members of the public. I think  
10 everyone has an agenda in front of you. I would like  
11 to hear if there are any comments, any additions,  
12 changes, reordering, any of those kinds of items for  
13 the agenda tonight.

14 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I have two suggestions  
15 for the agenda. One is, because I think we do have a  
16 lot to cover tonight on Building 637, I don't know,  
17 maybe this wasn't a handout, but I hope everybody got  
18 theirs ahead of time, and brought with them the  
19 materials that the Underground Tank Committee had  
20 distributed. In order to give that priority attention  
21 I'd like that to be first, and to move the item of  
22 Revised Charter with Document Request Forms down to  
23 Committee Reports.

24 Secondly, I've asked Romy to speak for a couple of  
25 minutes about Building 950, which is a sort of action

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1 item that came up in the interval between the two  
2 meetings, and he has a short report to make about that,  
3 which I think could go into number four, maybe.

4 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: There's also on,  
5 perhaps number four, is a meeting that ARC has been  
6 putting on bi-monthly, I guess, on other RABs, and  
7 there's a few people here that have been to a couple of  
8 those meetings.

9 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I thought that was a  
10 report on State Base Closures.

11 FACILITATOR KERN: That's a different  
12 meeting.

13 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: I also want to make an  
14 announcement about Crissy Field.

15 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay. So how about if we  
16 put in Building 950 after the report on Base Closure  
17 Seminar, and then the ARC meeting after that? And  
18 then, --

19 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Can I also recommend  
20 this report of 10 January, the RPM Risk Assessment  
21 Meeting, I can go through that real quick. I'd rather  
22 keep Building 637, so put that at the top. I can go  
23 through it real quick, if that's --

24 FACILITATOR KERN: Immediately following that  
25 presentation, or in combination?

7

1 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: First, just to get it  
2 out of the way.

3 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: All right.

4 FACILITATOR KERN: All right. Is that okay?

5 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: That's fine.

6 FACILITATOR KERN: We'll put that meeting  
7 first, for Boardmember Henderson, and your comments  
8 about Crissy Field. All right. Now, anything else?  
9 Okay. Any other comments? I'd like to try to go with  
10 this new -- I'd like to shoot for keeping where we are  
11 with 637, around 8:30, as a targeted break, and see how  
12 far we can get in that time.

13 So everyone making comments within the  
14 presentation that Harold Ball is going to give, we are  
15 going to be shooting for that kind of time, and then  
16 we'll be able to move on from there. I might also add  
17 that, under the Main Installation Committee, under  
18 Committee Reports, we have done some work on Building  
19 231, and site number -- and Building 995 so, time  
20 permitting, we'll give a little quick presentation on  
21 what we learned about those sites. While Harry is  
22 setting this up, perhaps we can go ahead with you,  
23 Roger.

24 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Okay. We had a Media  
25 Project Manager's meeting on the 10th of January. You

8

1 want me just to brief the meeting, Romy?

2 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: Go ahead.

3 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: I think you've all  
4 got a copy of the draft minutes of that meeting; if  
5 you want to follow along, I'm not going to read every  
6 word. Essentially, what happened, the meeting started,  
7 we were going to talk about how we kind of do, in  
8 global terms, how we do risk assessments here, and how  
9 we plan to integrate risk assessments from AEC's work,  
10 which was the non-UST sites, with the Army Corps' work,  
11 which is the UST sites. That was the subject of the  
12 meeting. At the start of the meeting, Romy and the  
13 EPA, Federal EPA, passed out what's termed a,  
14 "Basic-Wide Risk Assessment Work Plan," BVRAWP -- this  
15 is my acronym -- and it was more of a -- correct me if  
16 I'm wrong, it was an attempt to maybe show us a  
17 different way of doing a risk assessment, more of a  
18 screening-type risk assessment, ALA, what's done in a  
19 ECA, which is a surplus removal action, a very lengthy,  
20 and, I mean a very lengthy discussion followed that.

21 And I think some of the highlights of that  
22 indicated that what seemed to be missing here was a  
23 type of an overview of all the sites at the Presidio  
24 and what contaminants are at each site, and what we  
25 plan to do about it. So somebody could have one book,

1 and open it up and find all the stuff, versus having to  
2 go to AEC's documents for the Public Health Services  
3 Hospital and the main installation work, and then  
4 stumble around to find stuff the Army Corps has done.  
5 So I think there's going to be an integration of that  
6 kind of information, and the base cleanup plan. So it  
7 will be an overview document. And, the intent, as we  
8 get new information, is to sort of summarize it and put  
9 it in that sort of a plan. Let's see --

10 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: Can I add something  
11 here?

12 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Sure, sure.

13 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: The genesis of that  
14 workplan is that everybody realizes that it's hard to  
15 come up with one unified risk number for the entire  
16 base, because we're talking about apples and oranges.  
17 There are a number of different sites, the different  
18 nature of contaminants. So we come up -- instead of  
19 coming up with a unified number, we're thinking of  
20 coming up with a unified framework, wherein we can show  
21 to the public that we use this process in order to come  
22 with, "How safe is safe?" We are trying to bring in  
23 all of the sites within the Presidio, so if we come up  
24 with a base cleanup plan, you'll see what kind of risk  
25 assessment was done in that particular type of site.

1 So it's more for informing the public what kind of  
2 protocol we use on each specific site.  
3 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: I think one other  
4 thing that we were going to add to that base cleanup  
5 plan -- you can correct me if I'm wrong -- we were  
6 going to add a small section in there that said -- it  
7 is more for the Park Service's -- we were going to add  
8 a small section in there that said what restrictions,  
9 if any, would be contingent upon the land after we've  
10 cleaned it up, so the Park Service knows, can they grow  
11 pansies on it, or do they have to fence it and keep  
12 people away? So it was more of an overall general kind  
13 of thing.

14 And, after that we also talked -- near the end of  
15 the meeting, we got into some of the real nitty-gritty  
16 of risk assessments. I believe that we did agree to  
17 use the most conservative risk value for screening, ten  
18 to the minus six, to screen sites, and then if we had  
19 further evidence, such as the Park Management Plan, the  
20 General Management Plan, that a site was going to be  
21 used in a different setting other than a residential  
22 setting, that we would be using then the natural-type  
23 risk assessments. And the intent there was to use the  
24 information we have for future land use to come up with  
25 cleanup levels that actually fit the sites rather than

1 just take the most conservative assumption all the  
2 time.

3 And then, finally, the very last thing that we  
4 talked about was the Corps of Engineers is going to  
5 begin, or actually has begun, starting work on a  
6 document which is intended to set action levels, i.e.,  
7 cleanup levels for the UST sites throughout the base  
8 here. It's going to be a unified document. We are  
9 going to be doing risk assessment, eco risk  
10 assessments, groundwater impact, everything else. The  
11 intent of this is so that when we have an underground  
12 storage-tank site that we wish to clean up, we can go  
13 through what might be termed a "flow path" to get  
14 cleanup levels. And the cleanup levels will be preset  
15 depending on the site, depending on what's there.

16 Again, the intent of this is if we can get this  
17 hurdle out of the way right now, it will speed up  
18 cleaning up similar sites throughout this base rather  
19 than having to stop at each site and say, "Okay, what  
20 are we going to clean up here?" We are going to  
21 attempt to do a unified type of approach. This hasn't  
22 been done before, so we are excited about trying it.  
23 So this should be done in about 20 weeks. RPM meeting  
24 on the 24th of January, we are going to have one. And  
25 then the one on the 7th of February.

1 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: The next one  
2 was on the 7th; there wasn't one today.

3 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Okay. It was a  
4 conference call today on the update, so the next one  
5 will be on the 7th of February.

6 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I have one question on  
7 the comprehensive plan to cleanup levels. The  
8 methodology that you're using, has that been approved  
9 or brought into by the regulatory agencies?

10 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: We haven't seen it yet.

11 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: So you're going to  
12 present it and hope they love it as much as you do?

13 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Absolutely.

14 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I have several  
15 questions. One is, where can we find a discussion or  
16 written-out list of what are called the "Army's  
17 Assumptions" that are listed on page one, as risk  
18 assessment, paragraph three?

19 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: I think the assumptions  
20 are in the RI, the risk assessment portion of the RI.  
21 That's one that has been looked at by the regulators.  
22 Everybody was agreeing and nodding at the meeting about  
23 the assumptions.

24 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: They're following  
25 pretty much the RAB.

13

14

1 BOARDMEMBER WORK: The other part of that  
2 discussion, we were specifically asked if we felt the  
3 recreational scenario was appropriate and our risk  
4 assessment source -- I won't speak for DPSE, but EPA's  
5 risk assessment source felt that those were appropriate  
6 conservative assumptions, the recreational scenario.

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: But that's only one  
8 assumption of many. Where do I see the whole list of  
9 assumptions?

10 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: You have to look in  
11 the RIFS.

12 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So the one that I have  
13 from several months ago is the risk assessment  
14 description that you're referring to?

15 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: That's correct,  
16 right. And the assumptions that we went through, it's  
17 all coming back, somewhat. The assumptions we went  
18 through was, we took all the ways that you do it, and,  
19 we said, okay, is 200 milligrams, per child, per 70  
20 years acceptable? And we all said, yes. And these are  
21 the actual assumptions that come out of the guidance,  
22 the risk assessment guidance in the RABs. We follow  
23 those as far as I know, basically, to the letter. And  
24 that's the assumptions that we were saying, yeah,  
25 that's okay. We're trying to find assumptions that we

1 had made that maybe didn't fit the site.

2 And, actually, what came out of it was a  
3 discussion that some of those assumptions were a little  
4 too conservative, and what we were going to do. And I  
5 think it's probably in the works right now, is to go  
6 out and take some polls of people. I believe that's  
7 what we were talking about, to say, "Okay, how often  
8 are you people using Crissy Field? How often are you  
9 here every year? How long do you stay here? What  
10 kinds of things do you do?"

11 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So, in other words,  
12 you're going to deviate from a default assumption.  
13 It's going to be based on actual data that has been  
14 collected and assured quality?

15 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: That's correct.

16 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: My other question, I  
17 guess, is -- maybe both you and Romy together -- and  
18 that is, in this written description here, where it  
19 says that the Army made it clear that the RIFS would  
20 not be duplicated in the DBCP, etc., etc., I'm not  
21 quite sure I understand what the issue is here. You  
22 mean that the BRAW risk assessment, which has the same  
23 assumptions, the assumptions are the same, the  
24 methodology of doing the risk assessment is the same.  
25 All you're saying here -- I'm just asking you to tell

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16

1 me whether I'm right or not -- is that where the Army  
2 is used only for CERCLA purposes, you want to use it  
3 all over the base for every kind of decision that's  
4 made, not just CERCLA purposes. Is that what you're  
5 saying?

6 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: Yes, yes.

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I guess I want to  
8 amplify a bit on Jan's question. For the Fuel  
9 Production Action Level Development Report, you were  
10 describing how the risk assessment would drive it, the  
11 selection, at the action level.

12 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: That's part of it,  
13 yes.

14 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: But, I guess this is a  
15 question for you and Rich together. Not only risk  
16 assessment, but also policies of the Board are the  
17 things that determine the final selection of the action  
18 plan?

19 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: Oh, absolutely. If we're  
20 not looking at an evaluation, often the resources also,  
21 I'll just mail it back.

22 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And risk assessment is  
23 not just limited to human health?

24 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: No, we plan to do eco  
25 risk assessment; we plan to do human health risk

1 assessment. We also plan to do sort of an overview of  
2 the kind of water-bearing units we have, whether  
3 they're nonobtainment type areas, whether they're of  
4 actual drinking-water quality.

5 What else do we plan to do, Brad?

6 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: There will be  
7 a discussion of the different fuel products that the  
8 document addresses. There will be a section that's a  
9 regulatory overview of the type of guidance that we  
10 know, which we'll insist be considered.

11 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And then the 20-week  
12 schedule, when the draft comes out, that you guys say  
13 you haven't seen yet, we'll get to see it at the same  
14 time and have public comment period about it or  
15 something?

16 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: I think the intent is  
17 you'll get to see a draft copy. We'll probably get to  
18 see the draft copy slightly before you do; but, again,  
19 we'll put out the draft for you guys to look at and  
20 comment on.

21 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Helen brought to my  
22 attention, the first page, it looks like a  
23 contradiction in part two. It says:

24 "The Army agrees this would be a useful  
25 tool but it should not include



17

1 asbestos," etc.  
2 And then in the description of the last page of  
3 the BRAW, on the applications it says:  
4 "The work plan will encompass all the  
5 human health environmental activities,  
6 including, but not limited to -- and  
7 then, three, four and five, asbestos,  
8 radon, and leaded base..." etc., etc.  
9 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Right. And this was  
10 the State's -- right, and then we agreed during that  
11 time that this would not -- that these are under an  
12 entirely different -- you assess these an entirely  
13 different way. These are OSHA risks, not long-term  
14 human health risks, so you can't add a risk from an  
15 eight-hour time weighted average that you'd get for an  
16 asbestos-type scheme versus a seventy-year exposure  
17 that you do for an ATCE scheme. So it was agreed by  
18 everybody that these three areas here, the lead-base  
19 paint, the asbestos, and radon we've already tested  
20 for, but don't have -- those are more or less OSHA-type  
21 derivative exposures, and you can't compare those  
22 against the human health exposures.  
23 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: So those will not  
24 include --  
25 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: That's correct,

1 because there are procedures for those already that  
2 when you have that base paint, you have the HUD  
3 guidelines that you use when you have asbestos  
4 substances, then you've got the whole -- the  
5 regulations we're following for that, and that's  
6 appropriate for people working in buildings versus  
7 people living on a site. So it was agreed by the State  
8 and the EPA that these three would basically be taken  
9 out of that.  
10 BOARDMEMBER WORK: Actually, my recollection  
11 was a little bit different. I remember us all agreeing  
12 that for those, for asbestos, radon, radiological  
13 issues, it might not be appropriate to try to quantify  
14 those in the same way that you quantify CERCLA efforts,  
15 because there's just not an easy way to do it. But, I  
16 don't remember that we all agreed that they actually  
17 were not appropriate to be included in this pool, this  
18 management pool.  
19 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Well, in the  
20 management pool, that's correct; I'm sorry if I  
21 misspoke. They would be there, but those risks don't  
22 get added somehow to that ten to the minus six root.  
23 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: It's more of like  
24 qualitative for radon and lead abatement because, like  
25 I said, you cannot compare them. You're comparing

19

1 apples and oranges.  
2 BOARDMEMBER O'HARA: I had a question for  
3 Roger. You made a statement that you're going to be  
4 doing interviews with people that are exposed to or  
5 using the park. When and how do you propose to conduct  
6 those interviews?  
7 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: That's John Buck's  
8 program, and do you know if he's going to do something  
9 about -- the Army Corps is not doing that program.  
10 They were going to be out taking some sort of a survey  
11 or something. I haven't heard anything.  
12 BOARDMEMBER O'HARA: You don't know what the  
13 sample number is, or when it's going to be done, or who  
14 he's going to be talking to?  
15 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: No. If John were  
16 here, he could answer that.  
17 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I would just like to  
18 mention that a lot of the assumptions about the future  
19 use of the park are tremendously increased traffic and  
20 population, and land visitor population. So I guess  
21 I'm assuming that those interviews are just reflective  
22 of some kind of current scenario, but without some kind  
23 of very elaborate procedure to be predictive of what  
24 the future populations is? I mean, that's an  
25 uncertainty that would be noted carefully in the risk

20

1 assessment.  
2 BOARDMEMBER O'HARA: Well, that's why I asked  
3 the question, because it depends on how you conduct the  
4 interviews. If you randomly asked people that are in  
5 the park that are from an area, from Des Moines, or  
6 something like that, that is totally different than it  
7 would be if you're talking to people who use park on a  
8 daily basis to walk out to the bridge and back as part  
9 of their regular exercise. And that's why I was  
10 curious.  
11 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: The statement that you  
12 make about the asbestos made out of lead -- first of  
13 all, I'd like to find out what are the plans, you know,  
14 for the Park Service? Who are they going to lease to?  
15 How are they going to decide on this particular survey?  
16 Because you've got to know, are there going to be  
17 schools there, are there going to be parks where  
18 children are going to be exposed? This whole thing to  
19 me just collapses under that because we don't even know  
20 -- I only know of one tenant that's coming into the  
21 Presidio, and to base it on that assumption without  
22 knowing that, where do you go from there?  
23 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: I think that's a Park  
24 Service issue, who they are going to lease what to.  
25 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Well, you can take a

21

1 survey, or get polling, or get an idea. You've got to  
2 know who is contemplating coming in here, whether it's  
3 the next five years, ten years, or 70 years.

4 FACILITATOR KERN: I would throw out that we  
5 probably need to reserve questions about that  
6 interviewing process until we get the person here who's  
7 going to conduct it, and then we can assail him for  
8 more details.

9 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: It just brings up  
10 something I've been discussing with some of the people.  
11 I'd like to find out from the Park Service a little bit  
12 more about who are they negotiating with, what are the  
13 plans, because it seems that all we are discussing is  
14 sort of nebulous things, you know. I know of one party  
15 that's negotiating a lease, or has negotiated a lease,  
16 and I'd like to find out what's happening ever since  
17 the UCSF negotiations collapsed. What are the plans,  
18 and who are they looking to, or what the City or the  
19 State -- if are they making any particular plans or  
20 taking any space, and I think this is rather important.

21 FACILITATOR KERN: We'll note that for a  
22 possible future agenda item, then. Is that what you're  
23 suggesting?

24 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: What I have come up with  
25 is that I think one of the things that I'd be happy to

22

1 hear from, here at the RAB meetings, is what the Park  
2 Service is planning on a regular basis, so we get an  
3 idea, and so we can come up with some ideas of what's  
4 happening along with these the pieces of paper that you  
5 get.

6 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Since we are talking  
7 about risks -- and we're talking about risk of  
8 lead-base paint and asbestos, which seems to be rather  
9 nebulous, and people don't know a lot about it or they  
10 evaluate it differently. And this sort of touches on  
11 what Sol said: Is there a procedure in place, whereby  
12 if the use of the building changes, or if the use is  
13 unknown, then you can assess the risk, the level of  
14 risk that will be there for other types of  
15 environments, and I'm not sure. Is that clear?

16 In other words, if you're evaluating the buildings  
17 according to OSHA standards, because you're assuming  
18 that people are going to work there, do you have a  
19 procedure to make a switch and evaluate the building,  
20 or if people are going to live there or walk through  
21 there, as a museum, or some other reason, or are you  
22 going to go just OSHA and that's it?

23 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Well, let me see if I  
24 can -- lead-base paint is really not my area. Okay.  
25 For asbestos what we're going to be doing -- and the

23

1 Corps has been doing this for quite some time -- is  
2 going through and checking all the buildings for  
3 friable levels. When that's found then that's taken  
4 out as part of our clearance protocol.

5 Those clearance levels are based on the Asbestos  
6 Hazardous Emergency Response Era Action, AHERA, and the  
7 clearance of that is .015 per cc, which is what you do  
8 for a school, and that is the most conservative  
9 assumption. So if you back off and say that building,  
10 instead of being used for schooling, it's going to be  
11 used for an office, we clean it up even cleaner than  
12 what's really necessary so we are, at least for the  
13 OSHA-type work, or asbestos -- there's not really a  
14 difference between is it going to be a school, or is it  
15 going to be an office building. So it's real different  
16 than when we're doing hazardous toxic waste.

17 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: And the lead-based  
18 paint, and the radiological is the same?

19 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Well, for lead-based  
20 paint, and the only standards that I'm aware of -- and  
21 you can help me on this one, Sol -- is the HUD  
22 standard.

23 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Well, the HUD standards  
24 are in place, but they are -- the HUD standards are  
25 there, especially for any building that's owned by the

24

1 Federal Government. They came into place January 1st,  
2 and they're quite strict, and, it's not OSHA. OSHA is  
3 a completely different ball game.

4 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Exactly. So the  
5 buildings that we're assessing for lead-base paints,  
6 again, it's going to be very similar, that we would  
7 look for the friable paint, and stuff that's peeling  
8 off. If the paint is in good shape, and not peeling  
9 off, and not an imminent hazard, it will be turned over  
10 to the Park Service. If the paint is peeling and  
11 flaking all over the floor, in that case it would be  
12 one of our cleanup actions.

13 There is a person at the Corps that knows a great  
14 deal more about this than I do, with the whole business  
15 of lead-base paint and standards that we're going by  
16 here. This has actually all been fairly well  
17 coordinated with the Park Service as far as buildings,  
18 the use of the buildings, and what we're actually  
19 planning on doing with it. Our focus has been mostly  
20 the hazardous toxic waste stuff, the lead-base paint,  
21 the asbestos-type standards.

22 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: But you're not going to  
23 clean up automatically to unrestricted use? It sounds  
24 like you'd have unrestricted use for the asbestos issue  
25 --

1 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Yes.  
 2 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: -- but not really,  
 3 necessarily, unrestricted use for the lead-base paint?  
 4 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: If it's friable  
 5 lead-base paint, it will be taken away, and whatever is  
 6 left behind, it's the same as with transite paneling.  
 7 We aren't going to take out transite paneling in a  
 8 building just because it's there. It's not a hazard.  
 9 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: So it would be  
 10 essentially the same as unrestricted use?  
 11 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Yes, that's correct.  
 12 And, what the Park Service will have to be aware of,  
 13 and what we'll have to give them at the end of this, is  
 14 a survey of the asbestos and the lead-base paints in  
 15 the buildings. So when they want to go tear out a wall  
 16 that was in good shape when we gave it to them, they  
 17 will have to take the appropriate safeguards.  
 18 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: And the last issue is  
 19 the radiological issues and the radon.  
 20 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: That's John's. We'll  
 21 ask John.  
 22 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: What's transite  
 23 paneling?  
 24 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: It's an asbestos  
 25 cement paneling; it's all over the place. It's in

1 than that. It's a statement which is fuller and being  
 2 able to articulate the likelihood of various risks,  
 3 being the real risk, perhaps including some kind of  
 4 sensitivity analysis, which addresses some of the  
 5 issues that Sol raised, and assumptions, about building  
 6 researching, and which gives the sense of the idea when  
 7 recording the quantification for current risk and  
 8 potential risk we don't just, in other words, come out  
 9 with one number as the answer, but we have a discussion  
 10 about the answer which lays out, like I say, some of  
 11 the uncertainty and the sensitivity of the analysis and  
 12 reports to give a kind of understanding for people  
 13 about the assumptions used and the ways in which  
 14 changing variables affects that quantification. So  
 15 that's my plea for the risk assessment.  
 16 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: For the RIFS risk  
 17 assessment?  
 18 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, both for that  
 19 and this report that's going to be due in 20 weeks.  
 20 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I thought I was  
 21 making a proposal, and that was that we get updated on  
 22 the use of the Presidio.  
 23 FACILITATOR KERN: I have that down and I was  
 24 going to recap briefly. I might talk with Sol and  
 25 Roberta and see what we can get on the agenda -- maybe

1 roofing tiles; it's in sides of buildings; it's in  
 2 waterlines; it's in heating flues, and it's everywhere.  
 3 But it's not a hazard unless you crack it and it starts  
 4 peeling.

5 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: I just wanted to mention  
 6 a brief point. The Asbestos Committee, or rather, the  
 7 Compliance Committee, is in the middle of organizing a  
 8 presentation, hopefully in early March, to address the  
 9 asbestos issue.

10 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: If you can give us a  
 11 little bit of a heads-up, I can bring the appropriate  
 12 person from the Corps that could speak to that, rather  
 13 than have you stumble through this.

14 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: I was hoping Linda  
 15 Miller. I've spoken to her already regarding this  
 16 matter.

17 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Also, to pick up on  
 18 what some of the people have been saying here, my  
 19 request in the drafting of this report, and a lot of  
 20 the risk assessment I have seen, I think there's a  
 21 great temptation when quantifying risk to just focus on  
 22 the one number that appears in the last sentence, and  
 23 that's taken as the conclusion of the risk assessment.

24 But, I think the real conclusion of the risk  
 25 assessment, the real conclusion is a lot more broad

1 on a regular basis, if that's what people want to have.  
 2 I'll take that particular thing on. I see general  
 3 nodding, so I'll talk to Robert and Sol about that. I  
 4 think John Buck now has several things. There's  
 5 interviewing of folks coming onto the base and some  
 6 radiological issues. Further comments?

7 I would like to turn the presentation over to  
 8 Harry, who's running our Underground Storage Tank  
 9 Committee, investigating site 637. He has a  
 10 presentation for us this evening.

11 BOARDMEMBER BALL: First of all, I guess, I  
 12 hope that everyone got copies of a five-page document  
 13 that has recommendations and points for discussions and  
 14 comments, that I had passed out to people or mailed to  
 15 people on Friday. Did everybody not receive that in  
 16 the mail, or get faxes of it? Did anybody receive  
 17 these at all?

18 Basically, it's just a long list of  
 19 recommendations and discussion points and comments that  
 20 would be nice for you to have; it's not essential  
 21 tonight, but it would be nice for you to have. Also,  
 22 if you got, when you came in, two documents that I  
 23 refer to in these comments, this article about air  
 24 sparging, if you're interested, and some of the  
 25 technical aspects. Some of you had questions about the

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1 air sparging technology, I thought this would be  
2 useful.

3 And then there's another document called, In Situ  
4 Bioremediation, and this a report by the Natural  
5 Research Council. This is essentially a summary of  
6 their findings about bioremediation and suggestions in  
7 evaluating bioremediation, and things of that sort. So  
8 this is more for your library, to peruse sometime, so  
9 you can have some background information.

10 I'm representing the UST Committee, and in so  
11 doing I'm going to give this basic talk. The outline  
12 of the presentation -- I'm going to give a quick  
13 introduction to talk about some of our overall  
14 impressions of the Corrective Action Plan. And then,  
15 hopefully, we'll have a discussion about some of the  
16 points that were brought up, maybe about our  
17 impressions, maybe about some of the points that are in  
18 the comment documents, and, also, I hope to get to a  
19 recommendation for board action for approval.

20 We met last week -- and the citizen members of the  
21 UST Committee are Mike Healy, Doug Kern, and myself.  
22 And at this meeting we reviewed all our comments,  
23 essentially, about the Corrective Action Plan, very  
24 short-term cut at the document, since we only received  
25 it a couple of weeks ago, but we put together a long

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1 Now, this fourth item here, we basically collated  
2 all these three items into a single letter. Some  
3 interest was expressed to me that there may be some  
4 individuals here tonight who are members of the draft  
5 that may want to sign this document. So these opinions  
6 or these comments not only come from the committee  
7 itself, but other members of the board who would like  
8 to sign on to it.

9 So, who am I, and what's my bias?

10 I thought this was important. I'm in a Ph.D  
11 program down at Stanford, and I'm in the Department of  
12 Civil Engineering in the Environmental Water Studies  
13 Program. My thesis topic, or my research topic, is  
14 anaerobic degradation, "Anaerobic" meaning being  
15 without oxygen. So, anaerobic degradation of growing  
16 hydrocarbons, specifically, the aromatic compounds.  
17 So, benzene, ethyl benzene, and, people call them BETX  
18 compounds.

19 I have, I feel, sort of a basic theoretical  
20 understanding of bioremediation, but, on the other  
21 hand, I'm not an expert in these applied field  
22 projects; certainly I'm not an expert in these aerobic  
23 processes, although I do have some general sense of  
24 what's going on. In my bias, that's important too; I'm  
25 a big supporter of bioremediation. I think the

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1 laundry list of comments that some of you have. We  
2 prepared these four items, essentially, for  
3 presentation to the board. We didn't really have a  
4 good feel for how people wanted to proceed with our  
5 comments. And, so we decided to present a lot of  
6 alternatives.

7 The first alternative was just a single  
8 recommendation, something that we felt would be  
9 noncontroversial, that people would generally want to  
10 sign on to. We also have what I'd like to refer to --  
11 these are more like tier-one type comments, which are  
12 important things that are about the proposal, that  
13 people, everyone on the board should -- may gain some  
14 knowledge about what's being proposed. The discussion  
15 about these points may help people to understand a  
16 little bit about the alternative that's under  
17 consideration. Also, we have this long list of  
18 comments.

19 Now, we thought that a long list of comments would  
20 be impossible for people to digest. It might be  
21 possible for people to raise your hand, say, "Yes, I  
22 support this as a consensus comment on the Corrective  
23 Action Plan," but, nonetheless, I thought it would be  
24 good for people to have a full list of comments that we  
25 had.

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1 practice and the ethic of bioremediation of treating  
2 things in place is a good thing.

3 First off, the Corrective Action Plan proposes a  
4 source reduction measure. This source reduction  
5 measure is essentially digging out -- in case you  
6 haven't read the document measure -- digging out the  
7 area of the site that has the highest contamination and  
8 free products from the site, taking it, moving it,  
9 taking it and treating it elsewhere, so that that  
10 source area will no longer contribute to the  
11 contamination of Crissy Field. So we feel that this  
12 source reduction measure, it's probably the best thing  
13 that could be done to address the immediate problem,  
14 and from a long-term standpoint as well.

15 The second point probably reflects a little bit of  
16 my bias. It seems to me that some kind of  
17 bioremediation is probably the best approach at the  
18 site. Now, I say that intrinsic bioremediation is  
19 probably ongoing. What that means is intrinsic  
20 bioremediation is also known as natural attenuation, or  
21 some people call it that.

22 Intrinsic bioremediation is degradation of the  
23 contamination at the site without any human  
24 intervention at all, and it's very likely that that's  
25 ongoing right now on Crissy Field, and has probably

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1 helped to contribute to keeping the plume from  
2 spreading any bigger than it is. And so what we are  
3 talking about here with this Corrective Action Plan is  
4 probably more how to enhance what's already ongoing and  
5 make it so that the intrinsic process goes at a faster  
6 rate, and, so that we can achieve restoration at Crissy  
7 Field in a reasonable time frame so the Park Service  
8 can do some of the things that it's proposing.

9 Some of the things about the plan, though, that  
10 deserve consideration or concern primarily center  
11 around what we don't know about the sites, things that  
12 were essentially running on faith, what I have to say  
13 here, first off, the biology. There's no real  
14 documentation in the report that confirms that oxygen  
15 is indeed limited. In other words, there's nothing  
16 that, at least that I could find, that says that oxygen  
17 has been all consumed, that there's no oxygen there.  
18 And the whole premise of this bioremediation  
19 alternative that's being proposed is to provide oxygen  
20 to microorganisms at the site.

21 And, also, there's no evidence that I could see  
22 that if you provided air, or oxygen, the bugs would  
23 grow and create the hydrocarbons, that there isn't  
24 something else that's limiting, or that there isn't  
25 some inhibition that's caused by other factors, or

1 something that's needed like nutrients, or whatever.  
2 These are all questions about the engineering design.  
3 The zone of influence of the sparge wells: Part  
4 of the remediation selection alternative is to have  
5 these bio- sparge wells, and the -- we'll get into some  
6 of that in a short moment, but the question has to do  
7 with what's the zone influence of the sparge wells.  
8 The assumption is made that the zone of influence is  
9 the radius of 50 feet, but without, really, any support  
10 for it.

11 There's also an assumption made about water flow  
12 through the biologically active zone that would be  
13 adequate to insure cleanup of the site. There's  
14 assumptions made about the time frame for radiation in  
15 terms of the monitoring and stuff. So that's some of  
16 the concern about the design.

17 The location of the contamination, I mean, we know  
18 where the contamination is; it's in Crissy Field, but  
19 the precise areas where contamination is, is the  
20 subject of some debate, and we'll show a little map of  
21 that. But, in order to develop in place the  
22 remediation scheme, you have to put your treatment  
23 where the contamination is, and there's some debate  
24 about whether the design, as it's proposed, is going to  
25 address all of the contamination. And, again, this is

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1 an assumption that's been made.

2 The problem here is that it's hard to have  
3 confidence in them if you can't verify them. What we  
4 know is bioremediation works well at other sites. It's  
5 called innovative in this report. I don't consider it  
6 to be a real innovative technology. The verification  
7 of it requires a lot of care. But bioremediation works  
8 very well, especially for hydrocarbon sites. And we  
9 also know that treatability studies are proposed as  
10 part of the Corrective Action Plan, and the purpose of  
11 these treatability studies is to address some of these  
12 concerns of biological reservations.

13 So I guess the bottom line here is that we  
14 generally -- or we generally support the proposal, but  
15 our concerns about it lie mainly with what we don't  
16 know about the site. There's nothing, I think, in what  
17 we do know about the site that would tell us that this  
18 alternative is inappropriate. So it's really just a  
19 matter of tuning it, or understanding it better. I'm  
20 kind of just talking here. If anybody has comments or  
21 questions, people can break in anytime because we are  
22 now at the discussion phase of the agenda item.

23 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I have a comment.  
24 It says here on the Monitoring Program, it says that:  
25 "The National Research Council

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1 recommends, as part of their evaluation  
2 strategy, that laboratory assays showing  
3 that microorganisms from the site  
4 samples have the potential to transform  
5 the contaminants under the expected site  
6 conditions."

7 Is that something that you'd recommend to look at  
8 as kind of a pilot or lab scale?

9 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Oh, absolutely. I think  
10 that's the appropriate thing to do. Otherwise, you  
11 don't know that the disappearance of the contamination  
12 from the site is due to other factors.

13 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Your bias, is there  
14 anything negative about bioremediation? What's the  
15 worst that could happen? Is there something that could  
16 adversely impact the site, or is it something that  
17 could also add enhancement to the cleanup process?

18 BOARDMEMBER BALL: There are several things  
19 that could happen at your generic site as a result of  
20 attempting a bioremediation scheme, most of which I  
21 don't think are really applicable to the Crissy Field  
22 site. People who are trying to -- for instance, if  
23 you're trying to bioremediate something that wasn't  
24 going to bioremediate, and you were moving water around  
25 to get nutrients or something that's not going to

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1 degrade, you could push the contamination off the site  
2 and lose control of it; a scenario such as that.

3 At the Crissy Field site, though, it appears that  
4 they're taking great care to control the plume. It  
5 also appears that it's good to attempt bioremediation,  
6 to see if it's effective or not. And you lose nothing  
7 if it's not effective except time, I would think, so  
8 that would be the big negative. If it doesn't work,  
9 you lose a year or two in getting to that problem.

10 For established technology, for instance, digging  
11 it all up and taking it away to a land- fill, that  
12 would take care of it immediately and there would be no  
13 problem, except for the fact you would be digging up a  
14 lot of land and there would be a lot of disruption of  
15 Crissy Field. So there's a lot of disruption there.

16 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: From what you  
17 do know about the size of the plume and the  
18 concentration of asbestos products, how much are you  
19 talking about in terms of gallons if there were an oil  
20 spill out on the Bay? How many gallons?

21 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I don't know. I've asked  
22 that question before and my understanding is there  
23 hasn't been a good estimation of the amount of  
24 contamination that's out there. They just generally  
25 know where it is and what the concentrations are in the

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1 groundwater and in the soil, and I haven't been  
2 successful in knowing how many gallons that equals.

3 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: My other  
4 question is: Usually, if you're worried about an oil  
5 spill, you're worried about a contamination of  
6 groundwater, or the adverse influence of something  
7 else. But in the context of where that's located, what  
8 is it going to contaminate except for being the  
9 equivalent of an oil spill in that portion of the Bay,  
10 because it's mostly under sea water, groundwater.

11 BOARDMEMBER BALL: No, it's actually fresh  
12 water there. Okay, here again, these questions are  
13 probably better directed to the Corps representatives  
14 or the consultants. My impression is that the concern  
15 about the groundwater is not so much for drinking  
16 water, and it's not so much influencing the Bay,  
17 although, that's a potential but also there is going to  
18 be wetland restoration in the area, and you could have  
19 effects in the wetlands by contaminating the  
20 groundwater.

21 Moving in that direction, there are lots of  
22 reasons why you'd want to clean it up and not just  
23 leave it.

24 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I'm also a general  
25 supporter of the idea of bioremediation. It's a nice

39

1 idea. The question is, I think you know, can it work  
2 at this site. And when you refer to the assumptions as  
3 -- it sort of felt to me in your discussion that these  
4 are things that are just easily dealt with here in this  
5 report, and actually, to me, those are very critical  
6 concerns. Not knowing the biology, not knowing the  
7 uncertainties about the design and location of the  
8 contaminants, make me feel that we're putting all of  
9 our trust in the treatability study to answer all the  
10 questions. There are a couple of problems.

11 First of all, I think it is pointed out in your  
12 document, but the document provides no reasonable  
13 discussion of an alternative besides bioremediation of  
14 a more traditional nature, not necessarily to excavate,  
15 but some kind of fallback or alternative. Also, maybe  
16 this isn't part of the discussion that we're up to yet,  
17 but you don't have a way of thinking about some of  
18 these assumptions in terms of how to choose among the  
19 alternatives that are provided here.

20 We have four remediation alternatives, and no  
21 action. But there is, basically -- it's basically just  
22 one proposal with a couple of variations. And so  
23 without pinning down the problems with those  
24 assumptions, like I say, you can't choose among any of  
25 the four alternatives or decide the likelihood of the

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1 interest of the unstated alternatives, which would be  
2 another technology altogether.

3 I know in your written report it actually says,  
4 and talks about some of these assumptions that need to  
5 be clarified in a lot more clear way. And I'm very  
6 supportive of filling in the holes that are there about  
7 our knowledge and until those holes are filled, it's  
8 just difficult to sign on to the bandwagon that we do  
9 feel inclined to sign on with. Yes, bioremediation is  
10 a great idea, but this document does not satisfy all  
11 the concerns that a person has when they have some  
12 reservations about them too.

13 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Can I speak to at  
14 least a couple of issues? You brought up some real  
15 good issues. I think the first thing I'd like to try  
16 to get across is your question about looking at all the  
17 various ways that we could clean up the site and give a  
18 whole list of everything we could do similar to what  
19 you do in an RIFS. Title 23, Chapter 16 does not  
20 require that it says to look at alternatives, but this  
21 is an underground storage tank Corrective Action Plan.

22 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I didn't refer to the RIFS.

23 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: But you are saying we had  
24 only shown a limited number of these items. There's  
25 other things that might have been put in there, but you

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1 have to limit the universe of things, and we're  
2 attempting to limit our universe of things rather than  
3 going out there and just digging it all up, which is  
4 certainly one thing that we could do.

5 The whole Corrective Action Plan Program with the  
6 underground storage tank program was not intended to  
7 give a broad, basic, huge kind of a thing like this  
8 that you might find in a RIFS, and the reason is  
9 because many of the ways you clean up the sites are  
10 pretty much standardized, at least have been  
11 standardized and they also understood fully that with  
12 all the many UST sites that they have to clean up in  
13 the nation, they can't afford to do the level of effort  
14 that you would normally do for an RIFS; I mean, it's  
15 just too much, too many tanks.

16 So for every tank we have to close we can't do a  
17 majority of them. And you'll find, too, that in the  
18 private sector, is that many of their work plans are  
19 much smaller than this one right here, lighter. That's  
20 essentially one of the issues I want to approach, is  
21 that I want to make sure we are not expecting an RIFS.  
22 It sounded like that to me, that you wanted a lot more.

23 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: No. I'm just saying  
24 there's a tremendous uncertainty, and especially about  
25 whether the biological activity is going to be

1 successful, and that the only treatment plan is  
2 basically some variation. You're going to have a  
3 biological treatment over a bigger area or a smaller  
4 area --

5 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Well, keep in mind  
6 that there's also a containment issue in there too. If  
7 I contain the plume or in the soil, if I could contain  
8 that -- and whatever I do in that containment is more  
9 or less up to me. So if it takes me five years, or I  
10 fail, I don't make that problem worse, and Harry was  
11 talking about that. One issue is, and a lot of this is  
12 unknown, and part of this, what we're attempting to do,  
13 we're attempting to do to some newer things on the  
14 site. And there is indeed a risk in this, but what we  
15 have seen in our other sites where we used pumpetry,  
16 say, that it just hasn't worked.

17 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I'm just saying that  
18 how are we thinking about the uncertainties, the lack  
19 of knowledge about the very basics of the plan. The  
20 person I'm most interested to hear about their view is  
21 Rich. I'd like to know about how the Water Board felt  
22 about the plan and its uncertainties.

23 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: Well, you're right,  
24 there's a lot of uncertainty over the plan. When you  
25 talk about the treatability studies, and it seemed to

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1 indicate this isn't going to work, then you should stop  
2 right there. And that's what I assume they're going to  
3 do. I'm going to have a lot of questions to some of  
4 the things Harold just raised tonight as far as what  
5 kind of things are we doing to make sure this thing  
6 works in first the place. As far as bioremediation  
7 itself, our office is very much a proponent of it. We  
8 permitted a number of bioremediation projects  
9 throughout our region.

10 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So you're saying that  
11 the Water Board does not feel, at this stage of the  
12 draft work plan, that it's necessary, given this  
13 uncertainty, to include as part of the work plan the  
14 fallback or what happens, like you say, the  
15 treatability, that he shows is not working.

16 BOARDMEMBER HEITT: Are you saying you should  
17 have a contingent plan in case this doesn't work? So  
18 you have a Corrective Action Plan, basically an  
19 alternative to fall back on?

20 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Some kind of  
21 contingency plan that's not in here.

22 BOARDMEMBER HEITT: They haven't actually  
23 brought that up to me yet. I'm just looking at the  
24 plan, how it stands right now. I'm going to critique  
25 it accordingly. I'm going to be giving back comments

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1 on what I think is likely in the work plan, more  
2 details of what I would like to see considered in the  
3 bio-working alternative.

4 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: My question was -- at  
5 this stage of a work plan I think a contingency  
6 discussion is not necessary, just to fill in the  
7 questions you have about treatability.

8 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: More or less. I mean,  
9 typically, once we get a Corrective Action Plan we  
10 don't say, "That's a nice Corrective Action Plan; I'd  
11 like to see something else, you know, a lighter shade  
12 of blue." I don't typically do that. We look at a  
13 plan, and critique it accordingly, and if it doesn't  
14 work, then we immediately go on to the next step.

15 I would be imagining that these guys would be  
16 turning out an additional report shortly after  
17 treatability studies seemed to indicate that it didn't  
18 work. Or, there are limitations on the site itself.  
19 We say we went through it, and we said, "Yeah, there  
20 are some things that will prohibit bioremediation at  
21 this site." Enough said. You can go ahead and stop,  
22 and you can go ahead and evaluate additional  
23 alternatives that you'd like to consider.

24 BOARDMEMBER BALL: These were what we just  
25 sort of had a discussion on, this point here, this

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1 fallback technology issue. I guess my comment about  
2 that was that, as I said, it just seems that all of the  
3 technology, all of the alternatives, really, involved  
4 the same technology. They weren't different  
5 alternatives, they were just different design  
6 implementations of the same technology. You might have  
7 biosparge wells here, or containment walls there, or  
8 construction fronts here, and let's try moving things  
9 around a bit.

10 So I think from a completeness standpoint, in  
11 looking at the alternatives for cleaning up Crissy  
12 Field, I think the document was incomplete in that  
13 respect, and that's one of the reasons why I asked for  
14 consideration of additional alternatives, was just  
15 because I didn't really have a thorough discussion of  
16 what other alternatives were available.

17 But to get back to some other things up here, one  
18 thing that was brought up in our committee meeting that  
19 was part of this alternative, all of the alternatives,  
20 was to put down these containment walls, down to the AB  
21 aquitard, which is a depth of about 20 feet. Some of  
22 the concern that was voiced in the committee meeting  
23 was that the Corrective Action Plan doesn't say  
24 anything about what's going to happen to the  
25 containment walls at the end of the cleanup, and we

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1 felt it was important to bring to people's attention  
2 that it appeared to us that these containment walls  
3 should be moved at the end of the restoration.

4 Is there anything you want to comment on?

5 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: I have a question about the  
6 containment walls, and also the groundwater trenches.  
7 During the periods of the cleanup, will those be fenced  
8 in, or how would you prevent people from sort of  
9 drifting into this area?

10 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: It would be fenced. As a  
11 matter of fact, there would be fencing all along that  
12 area.

13 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: They are normally  
14 completed so that they are flush with the surface of  
15 the ground.

16 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: My comment is that you  
17 might not necessarily want to remove the containment  
18 wall depending on geo-technical considerations. After  
19 the earthquake when we had a great deal of liquefaction  
20 right next door in the Marina District, which has the  
21 same Bay soft-mud soil, with the water table high, what  
22 prevents lateral spreading after liquefaction are  
23 precisely things that are underground that can  
24 stabilize the soil. For example, in the Marina what  
25 prevented lateral spreading was the sewer box under

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1 Marina Boulevard. So containment walls, from that  
2 point of view, would help if liquefaction lateral  
3 spreading is a consideration at this site, at Crissy  
4 Field, whether there was any liquefaction or spreading  
5 there.

6 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Spreading of --

7 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: Spreading of the soil after  
8 it liquefies.

9 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: I don't know. I don't  
10 recall if after the 1989 earthquake if there was any.  
11 I would imagine it's a very similar fill.

12 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: It's a similar soil  
13 condition, and it would be subject to that same  
14 phenomenon, but since there's no large buildings there  
15 you wouldn't observe the phenomenon.

16 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: Well, then my comment would  
17 be that it might not be the best thing, that they might  
18 actually provide a benefit to stabilize soil.

19 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Except that the types of  
20 containment walls that are proposed are not firm  
21 structures like the concrete sewer box. The kinds of  
22 things that we're proposing is this technology -- I  
23 don't know very much about it -- a plastic sheet,  
24 essentially, which is essentially a clay barrier.

25 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: I understand what you're

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1 saying now. It wouldn't hold anything back. It's not  
2 like a side of a hill. I think, maybe, you thought we  
3 were talking about a retaining wall, concrete retaining  
4 wall.

5 This would be a heavy-duty plastic sheet about a  
6 quarter of an inch thick, black, big sheet, very  
7 flexible, except you can put them in, down there in the  
8 interlock.

9 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I'm going to bring up another  
10 point that was discussed, and that is the location of  
11 the contamination, being a debatable point. This is in  
12 Alternative 4, Figure 5-4, in your plan. And this blue  
13 here is the extent of the groundwater contamination at  
14 the A-1 zone, and the area in green here is the area  
15 that is indicated to be the soil contamination. And  
16 there's a couple of points here, this dot out here is  
17 Well 637-11, 637-13. And then there's this zone here  
18 that's kind of an open-ended area of hydrocarbon  
19 contamination.

20 These areas weren't included in this contour of  
21 where the contamination is. And I guess our concern  
22 about it is that if we focus on the site the way this  
23 map is drawn here, then we might not be aware of those  
24 other areas where there's contamination. So when I say  
25 that the location of the contamination is debatable,



1 I'm talking about where we are focusing here. Again,  
2 this seemed rather curious, this green zone here, and  
3 how it has this very odd shape. We were just talking  
4 about what would prevent you from just kind of moving  
5 these all in together, into the one zone of  
6 contamination. We certainly didn't see anything that  
7 would stop that alternative from being appropriate as  
8 well. Here again, we just are concerned about how  
9 we're focusing our attention at the site. This has  
10 implications as far as monitoring is concerned.

11 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Are you telling us --  
12 I'm not sure if you're telling us that the alternatives  
13 that they've given us in that report won't really take  
14 care of those additional areas that you're talking  
15 about.

16 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Can I make a  
17 statement? For all of those of you that were here at  
18 the time I stood up and gave my presentation, I thought  
19 I was real clear about the fact that there were areas  
20 outside of the 637 plume, that we know that there's TPH  
21 there. It was our impression and our feeling, and it  
22 still is, that those areas, although they are there and  
23 we will treat them at some other dates, are not part of  
24 the 637 Corrective Action Plan. They are not part of  
25 what happened at that site.

1 You're not sure that these are part of Building 637,  
2 and it's also equally true to say that they are not  
3 part of 637. And the point is, why not include them in  
4 the regulatory program that you're discussing now as  
5 part of the Building 637 plan. The only regulatory  
6 obstacle is if one of those locations had not only  
7 hydrocarbons, but another contaminant altogether, at  
8 that location. So 637-11 and 637-13, and this area,  
9 you're saying there are other contaminants in those?

10 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: No.

11 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: All right. So, in  
12 other words, there's no regulatory obstacle of the kind  
13 you're describing?

14 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Other than the fact  
15 that it's not a UST. It could be a surface spill from  
16 a barrel.

17 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: But, you can't give  
18 the truth of either side of that proposition, that it's  
19 not related, or that it is related to Building 637.  
20 You don't have the data?

21 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: It's our  
22 professional opinion that the way we presented it in  
23 the Corrective Action Plan is as close to the correct  
24 understanding as we can come. So the way it's been  
25 presented is -- our professional opinion with this

1 I would love, I would dearly love, to extend my  
2 treatment system to those other areas. But if I do  
3 that, I will fall out of the Corrective Action Plan  
4 Program and into Romy's State-to- Fund Program, and  
5 I've got to do all this extra work and we would stop  
6 what we are doing right now. And so the intent was to  
7 clean up the major portion of the plume under the  
8 Corrective Action Plan that we felt was directly  
9 associated with this, and then we'll address at a later  
10 date those areas that are not a part of the 637 spill,  
11 or whatever happened at that site.

12 So I'd like to just correct that we know those are  
13 there, and we're not trying to hide them by any  
14 stretch, but, I cannot bring them to my Corrective  
15 Action Plan because they are not associated -- at least  
16 we don't feel that they are associated -- with an  
17 underground tank, or an underground tank we lease.  
18 Thus, it's like, if I started cleaning up one of John  
19 Buck's sites, and if I do that, I fall out of this  
20 program, the underground storage program. This is a  
21 regulatory decision, not a technical one.

22 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I don't think it was  
23 unclear what you said before. I think it was  
24 understood very clearly. I think what Harry is  
25 pointing out now, is the flip side of what you said.

1 situation is, we don't feel that we should be including  
2 these other plumes. There's probably going to be a  
3 number of other plumes on Crissy Field from activities  
4 that have gone on there in past years. We feel this is  
5 what's associated with the Building 637 area.

6 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And I think there's  
7 some kind of professional support for saying that you  
8 could also think of it, and I think you've expressed  
9 uncertainty that there could be some way of thinking  
10 that they are connected to Building 637, because there  
11 are no data points in between like, here, here, and  
12 here. It's not like you have a continuous stream of  
13 data showing that this is cut off.

14 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: That's true,  
15 but that's not the only thing that we consider when we  
16 draw those plumes, is just the spacing between the  
17 monitoring wells. There's the hydrogeologic regime  
18 that we're dealing with. There's our understanding as  
19 to how the groundwater is moving through there. It's a  
20 number of different things.

21 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: The other thing about  
22 the regulatory issue is your problem in calling it an  
23 underground tank area because that's a nice set of  
24 regulations. But, you're also kind of stretching it to  
25 call this an underground tank site. It's also quite

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1 true, that you can call this an above-ground tank site  
2 and I'm saying that the regulatory issue should not  
3 drive the decision. It should be a professional  
4 judgment decision about the kind of plume we're having  
5 here, but the problem is why not put this into the  
6 convenient regulatory loophole that you've got here for  
7 637?

8 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Well, it seems to me  
9 that that's not regulatory either. It's driven by two  
10 separate groups that have two different fundings for  
11 two different types of contamination. It does seem  
12 wise to look into incorporating them into one if it's a  
13 similar type of contamination, unless regulatory people  
14 think there would be obstacles there that would  
15 preclude that.

16 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: I didn't see any  
17 obstacle. The problem is we didn't have enough data to  
18 conclude that there is co-mingling, because right now  
19 they are basing their data on two sets of samplings,  
20 and at the minimum we need four to consider seasonal  
21 variation and all that. But, right now we want them to  
22 do something. We know that there's contamination;  
23 might as well take care of it now instead of letting it  
24 go. So that's where we are coming from. If the Army  
25 knows where that is coming from, then we can get rid of

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1 through another sampling round and find out exactly  
2 what the extent of those other areas are. At least in  
3 our opinion, in our judgment, these are not associated  
4 with the Building 637 plume, which we have fairly well  
5 defined.

6 Again, I want to say, we have a lot of hydrocarbon  
7 samples, which never showed up on all this information  
8 here -- maybe that's our fault that we didn't show you  
9 that although, the shape of the plume is based on the  
10 monitoring that you've seen in this report. A lot of  
11 the data told us that we didn't need a monitoring well  
12 there because there was nothing found when they were  
13 doing all these water samples. So that may be our  
14 fault for not having shown you all of the places.

15 But, I think the issue for the Army's side is  
16 we're ready to do something now with the biggest  
17 portion of this plume. If I try to cast my net out  
18 farther, then I get back to the same problem, and I  
19 haven't defined those other little sites, and I can't  
20 treat those if I don't know where they are. And if I  
21 don't know where they are, then I have to stop and find  
22 them, which means, then, that I can't do anything here.

23 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I don't agree with you.  
24 I don't think that you necessarily have to stop. You  
25 certainly know where a certain level of contamination

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1 that source.

2 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Is there a reason that  
3 we can't put those extra pieces inside one plume and  
4 clean it up? Because of their funding, or is something  
5 like that driving it up, or some type of internal  
6 directive, because there's no regulatory option for  
7 putting it in the UST program for getting it cleaned up  
8 fast. There doesn't appear to be any technical reason  
9 for not cleaning it up. So I'm going to be assuming  
10 that there's some type of internal Army decision that's  
11 been made. Could that be the case?

12 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: I think time will tell.  
13 You know, right now we're not really detecting  
14 co-mingling.

15 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Well, you have to know  
16 the source of your problem.

17 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: One of the problems  
18 is that we are finding out the further out we go, we  
19 get this blank spot of nothing there, and we start  
20 picking up other areas. If I say, "Okay, let's go  
21 ahead and clean those up too," then the first question  
22 is, "Well you have to define those other areas." And,  
23 at this point we haven't defined those other areas  
24 beyond the edge of our plume, which means I've got to  
25 stop what I'm doing right now and go back and go

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1 is. You could include in this system that level of  
2 contamination and start cleaning it up, and then maybe  
3 you could do a little sampling if you were required by  
4 the regulators.

5 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: You could do like the  
6 SRM, excavating the soil. But, again, if the plume  
7 gets a lot larger, I may have to go out even farther,  
8 and that may not be effective anymore.

9 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I don't think we are  
10 asking to go all over the base. What we're saying,  
11 what I'm trying to ask about is the professional  
12 judgment, not a decision motivated by some regulatory.  
13 What you're saying, there's data in between here, and  
14 here. That shows that there's nothing here and so you  
15 kept this outside the plume.

16 First of all, as the information was presented to  
17 us there seemed to be wide data gaps -- and maybe there  
18 aren't -- which made it inexplicable why this didn't  
19 get in here. And that both sides of the proposition  
20 are truth. Either it is part of the plume or it is not  
21 part of the plume. Maybe that data is part of the  
22 answer, is that, you know, maybe there's some kind of a  
23 little underground rivulet there where petroleum  
24 scooted around. Equally true, right? All I'm saying  
25 is that this circle that goes like this would be

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1 equally true. It's not documented; it's not clear.  
2 I'm not saying go out to there. I'm saying we do know  
3 these very possibly could be related. Why not look at  
4 that?

5 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: We don't. I'm not  
6 sure which of those two wells, but we are getting  
7 conflicting data from that one quarter that's there,  
8 and then one quarter is gone. We may not be sure. At  
9 least the plume that we've shown here are fairly  
10 consistent; that's why we're thinking, yeah, this is  
11 the area that we really want to concentrate our energy  
12 and our time on. These other ones are kind of  
13 fluctuating back and forth.

14 BOARDMEMBER BALL: These areas, away from  
15 this, what you call the Building 637 site, or zone of  
16 influence here, there are continuing to be sampled?

17 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Most of that is part  
18 of John's, and we are passing data on just as recently,  
19 when we get it. Just outside of our little 637 area.  
20 We have told John, "Hey, there's something here, we  
21 don't feel it is part of our site; can you go after it  
22 and see what the source is?" It may be that he'll find  
23 something, and keep coming back and finding it in our  
24 plume. But with the data that we have right now, it's  
25 our opinion that it's not part of our plume.

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1 year. If we run into any delays and get pushed into  
2 next fiscal year, that's where the funding -- we don't  
3 know how the funding is going to work next fiscal year.  
4 So that's why there's a big push to get everything done  
5 within this fiscal year, which ends September 30th.

6 BOARDMEMBER LOLLI: Can I quote you on that,  
7 that the scheduling is on schedule?

8 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: You can today. It  
9 is right now, but we could run into delays which we  
10 can't perceive.

11 BOARDMEMBER LOLLI: Well, it's very  
12 important, because the business people are very  
13 interested in what we are doing, and they want to know  
14 where we stand, and where we are going. And you gave  
15 us some assurance, and I will go back and tell them  
16 what you have told me.

17 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Where we left off, with  
18 this last map, there's only a few items to cover before  
19 I'm done with this program tonight.

20 My major point of bringing this whole thing up was  
21 not to get into the extent of the discussion right now,  
22 but really was the business about the location of where  
23 the contamination is. It's somewhat debatable, and  
24 that has implications as far as monitoring is  
25 concerned. The Corrective Action Plan focuses solely

1 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, the other thing  
2 to consider about the design, if you really are going  
3 to get a radius of influence of 50 feet, that maybe  
4 that it's sufficient and cost-effective, that these  
5 wells are going to start picking it up, whether you  
6 wanted them to or not, because of their proximity.  
7 And, so for that reason, again, I'd like a cost  
8 efficiency item that you might do it.

9 FACILITATOR KERN: May I jump in? I think  
10 that this discussion could continue for quite some  
11 time, and we do have the break that I promised about  
12 ten minutes ago, so I'd like to just finish this up.

13 BOARDMEMBER LOLLI: I come from the business  
14 committee, and they are all for the program, and they  
15 want to know, is this on schedule, and how is the  
16 funding? These are important questions. Now that the  
17 Army is pulling out sooner than expected, there's been  
18 a change in the program to meet this change. Who has  
19 the answers?

20 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: I can answer that  
21 question. With the 6th Army moving out, it does not  
22 affect our funding. That's a separate issue. Funding  
23 has been set in place. As of right now we have the  
24 funding for this fiscal year. The project is on  
25 schedule to be completed, or at least put in place this

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1 on totally controlling hydrocarbons. And since benzene  
2 is a carcinogenic, is a regular compound, we felt that  
3 BTEX compounds should also be included. I think they  
4 are already monitored, four, so that doesn't have to be  
5 discussed.

6 And then finally there's this design alternative  
7 four. I was told at the break that the standard for  
8 this type of document for a Corrective Action Plan is  
9 somewhat lower, I guess, than say, an RIFS is, or a  
10 more regulated type of situation. And what really is  
11 in the document is kind of a concept, but there are a  
12 lot of engineering design decisions that are going to  
13 take place during the treatability study, and the  
14 results of the treatability are going to determine a  
15 lot of things.

16 However, what we felt from looking at the  
17 information that we had available in the document right  
18 away was that there were several things that were of  
19 concern from an engineering standpoint one of which was  
20 in Area 2, these biosparge wells, these well points up  
21 here. The radius of influence of a sparge well point  
22 is assumed to be 50 feet, in the document, which seems  
23 somewhat optimistic, in my view, considering the depth  
24 of the aquifer is only about three feet at that point.  
25 So that's a point that was of concern.

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1 In Area 1 the point was made, too, since this  
2 treatment alternative is called "total treatment,  
3 partial containment," then why are we depending solely  
4 on this extraction trench, this spray-irrigation  
5 scheme, in Area 1? Why not bring some of these --  
6 bring some of these sparging points into Area 1 and  
7 enhance the treatment down here, and have a combined  
8 biosparging extraction-trench type alternative,  
9 especially to address these areas of contamination out  
10 there where it's unclear that the current alternative  
11 will influence?

12 This extraction trench, right here, will certainly  
13 be able to pick up groundwater in these areas. Maybe  
14 engineering studies tell them more about it. But from  
15 a quick view of the alternative, it just appears that  
16 the zone of influence of this extraction trench, may be  
17 limited. So the point was brought up to maybe bring  
18 some of these air sparges out into these regions, would  
19 be a good thing.

20 And, finally, right now the extraction trenches  
21 are proposed here and right down here. And the point  
22 is, well, why not? Because we have this area of soil  
23 contamination here and here. Well, maybe we should  
24 also have an extraction trench right through that area  
25 of soil contamination to get some circulation in that

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1 heavier?

2 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Yes, it's a greater  
3 percentage, so soil vapor extraction --

4 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Because it's mostly  
5 diesel?

6 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Well, there's a  
7 variety of hydrocarbons here, but most of it would be  
8 at the heavier end, say your diesel or heavier.

9 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: The soil vapor  
10 extraction would be effective on part of it, but less  
11 effective on the full spectrum. We're trying to select  
12 a technology that's going to be as effective as  
13 possible across the entire spectrum.

14 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I think what I  
15 understood from reading this, like I say, that  
16 selective use of soil vapor extraction might be  
17 helpful. So are you saying there may not be spots  
18 where soil vapor extraction would not be helpful  
19 because that's where a lot of light stuff is? Or you  
20 don't know enough about the plume to make those  
21 decisions, or it's all mixed together uniformly?

22 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Keep in mind that we  
23 have got very little space between the top of the  
24 ground and the top of the groundwater, and if we had  
25 more space then we could get more -- it's the same

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1 area as well. So these were just points that were  
2 brought up in the committee meeting for people to  
3 consider. So I just bring them up here to clarify what  
4 we are talking about when we say there are some  
5 questions about the design of the select alternative.

6 So that leads to what our recommendation is. As I  
7 said, we have a long list of comments on the document  
8 itself that deal with the proposed alternative, the  
9 monitoring program, generic issues, the treatability  
10 study, the importance of that, and source reduction  
11 measures. But, we do have a recommendation as well.

12 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Not talking about the  
13 issue of the contingency plan, just about this  
14 proposal, and based on one of the technical articles  
15 that was probably a handout, my understanding about  
16 reading this, about this technology, is that it's been  
17 successful when used in conjunction with soil  
18 extraction, but that in this report there was  
19 hesitation about urging that because of the pressure.  
20 I'd like to hear some more technical discussion about  
21 that, about why SVE is not recommended.

22 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Soil vapor extraction  
23 is more appropriate for, say, if we had gasoline, the  
24 lighter fraction of petroleum hydrocarbons.

25 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And here it's mostly

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1 problem that Harry brought up about our biosparging in  
2 the A-1 Zone. It's a very thin zone, so it's going to  
3 be very tough to get a large radius of influence.

4 If the same is true, then, with the soil, I think  
5 we've got about five feet, six feet; that's not enough.  
6 That's really hardly enough to build a soil vapor  
7 extraction well in there and I think that was one the  
8 reasons that we didn't look at that for the site, plus  
9 what Brad was saying about predominately what we have  
10 are the diesel and heavier ends, which aren't as  
11 effective under the soil vapor extraction. If it was  
12 just BETX in the soil we'd probably look at it a lot  
13 more seriously, but we've got just a physical limit of  
14 depth of soil.

15 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So the depth issue, as  
16 you say, applies to the biosparging as well. It means  
17 you just have more of it, probably.

18 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Right. And,  
19 unfortunately, when you have more of them, then you  
20 have higher operation expenses and we are trying to  
21 minimize operation expenses by using more passive -- I  
22 think what you'll see is the up-front costs for  
23 building a system like this are higher. But the  
24 operational long-term monitoring and maintenance of  
25 that whole system, we're hoping, will be actually

1 lower. That's leaves the O and M costs that gets  
2 spread over five, ten, 15 years, versus the up-front  
3 costs.

4 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Is the reason that it's  
5 mostly the heavy-end compounds is because there has  
6 been significant volatilization already from these  
7 soils?

8 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: One of them, plus the  
9 lighter-end stuff breaks down earlier anyway. What you  
10 see in most of the data that we have is the benzene is  
11 almost gone anyway. It's there, but in a very limited  
12 area. The same with the gasoline. That tends to break  
13 down a little earlier than diesel. Diesel breaks down  
14 a little earlier than the heavier-end stuff. So that's  
15 pretty much what we're seeing, plus, the kinds of fuels  
16 that were used here, although, there was a mix of  
17 gasoline and diesel.

18 It's pretty much weathered; I mean, it's pretty  
19 shallow there's been a lot of effects with weathering  
20 weathering breaks it down.

21 BOARDMEMBER BALL: So, I'm going to move  
22 right along. There was a lot of agreement that there's  
23 a significant number of questions about -- although we  
24 generally supported the proposal, there was a lot of  
25 questions about the actual implementation of the

1 alternative, and consequently, the focus for our  
2 recommendation has to do with monitoring and  
3 verification of the performance of the alternative.

4 The Corrective Action Plan contains very limited  
5 information about the monitoring program. I think  
6 that it just details the number of samples that are  
7 going to be taken and sampling schedules, as opposed to  
8 precisely where the location of these samples is going  
9 to be. That leads back to the issue of, where is the  
10 contamination? What are we going to focus on in terms  
11 of determining whether the site is clean? Are we going  
12 to look at only the very contaminated spots, or are we  
13 going to look at the outlying areas that have less  
14 contamination?

15 Also this bioremediation thing needs careful  
16 validation in order to ensure that it's working. So  
17 basically, our recommendation to the board was that the  
18 groundwater and soil-monitoring program fly through,  
19 and specifically, we wanted to see the location of  
20 where you're going to be looking at the groundwater and  
21 soil samples. There's other specific recommendations  
22 in the general comments that we put together, but,  
23 we're specifically interested in the  
24 outlying areas and where you're going to take the soil  
25 samples. And also, as a second part of this

1 recommendation, we wanted the program to be made  
2 available to regulatory agencies and the public for  
3 further comments.

4 So I'm not sure how we wanted to proceed at this  
5 point, whether there's any discussion about this  
6 recommendation or whether we felt we should vote on  
7 something like this, and I'll leave it up to the  
8 co-chair as how to decide.

9 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: You can vote on it,  
10 but we're already going to be doing the first one.  
11 That was one of our comments. We're going to define,  
12 at least the first cut, where we're going to put our  
13 monitoring wells, soil samples. Go ahead and vote on  
14 it.

15 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Let me just report  
16 that Harold called me concerning these procedural and  
17 administrative issues and asked what I thought about  
18 it, because we've had these previous discussions here.  
19 Are we going to vote as a RAB to support something as a  
20 block? Are we going to make individual comments? I  
21 think with this particular staff report there's also  
22 the issue -- and you've pointed it out several times  
23 tonight -- that it's not an RIFS document and that the  
24 procedures for public comments and response are  
25 different. You know, in effect, whether anyone

1 supports any or all of these comments or not, they've  
2 been discussed tonight, and I think it's been great for  
3 everyone, all of us, and the regulators, to hear it.

4 First of all, I think this committee deserves a  
5 tremendous round of applause for doing such a great  
6 job, and for presenting this in the way that they did.  
7 So whether the regulators agree or not, I think it's  
8 been a very good hearing tonight.

9 And then, you know, focusing on just what Harold  
10 was saying, he brought up a very good point. How do  
11 we, as a group, feel about either the recommendations,  
12 the second-tier points, or any of the more individual  
13 comments. Maybe, no one here tonight feels like they  
14 can sign on now. We need to go back and think a little  
15 bit.

16 I'd like to hear from you guys. We have this  
17 January 31st date. What does that mean about  
18 presenting comments? How do you think about the  
19 process? Do you need something in writing? Do you  
20 need something again in oral form, or have you already  
21 received the comments? What do you think?

22 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I don't know if we  
23 should leave it up to them, but I think Harold's  
24 question was important, and I think main installation  
25 may have a similar recommendation. I think it's clear

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1 that the RAB, as a body, can and should exercise the  
2 voting option or consensus options on providing advice  
3 on financial matters.

4 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I was asking the  
5 question because it's not an RIFS document. What do  
6 you think about the public process of comments? This  
7 was sort of my comment. But, you're absolutely right.  
8 Then the question remains, what Harold and you are  
9 getting at. Do we want to have a consensus vote, or  
10 how do we want to do that? So that's the reason I  
11 threw that out.

12 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: We talked about the Main  
13 Installation Committee last time and people wanted  
14 things in writing so they could take it home and read  
15 it, and then pass something out this time, and I  
16 thought maybe we could vote on it this time. Maybe a  
17 similar procedure like you discussed last time -- you  
18 presented they have something in writing maybe they  
19 want to take it home and digest it a little, and maybe  
20 they could vote on it the next meeting.

21 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: The next meeting is  
22 February 7th, and somebody wrote down that comments are  
23 due by January 31st.

24 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: There's no formal  
25 schedule we have for this particular activity. The

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1 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: What Harold said  
2 earlier, and I agree, this recommendation is pretty  
3 nonconfrontational, and I think everyone could take a  
4 quick look at it and be fairly comfortable with voting  
5 on it tonight, given this January 31st deadline, and  
6 just kind of codify this as not just a committee  
7 recommendation, but as a RAB recommendation and go  
8 forth.

9 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: An alternative to that,  
10 what I was thinking of doing, is, independent of  
11 whatever happens with the votes, if we can use this as  
12 a baseline document, and refer to it in other comments,  
13 I would prefer to do that where we could sign on,  
14 saying that we agree to part, or in total, to the  
15 concepts that were in this UST committee. But in  
16 addition to that, there are some other groups that may  
17 have a different spin on it that they would like in  
18 there as well. And, so it is appropriate to refer to  
19 other sets of comments within your comments as  
20 baseline, and go from there. Is this something that  
21 would be possible?

22 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Oh, yes. You could  
23 say, "Harold Ball's comments are attached to mine."  
24 Basically, our comment then would be, "Okay, see the  
25 responses." We are not going to respond if you

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1 31st was scheduled by the Army, and we are accepting  
2 it; we are trying to accommodate that date.

3 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: As far as getting  
4 comments, this has been a hard process for us all  
5 along. Like Romy referred to, we don't have an FFSRA  
6 that's signed that does set a schedule in place. So we  
7 have been trying to all work together on this.

8 But, a lot of the documents -- just based on the  
9 schedule we have been forced into because of funding,  
10 we try to give at least 30 days for everybody to  
11 comment. Once that 30-day period is up, we have been  
12 forced to have to go ahead, and a lot of times we have  
13 been getting comments that straggle in a week or two,  
14 or sometimes even

15 a month after that. We try our best to respond to  
16 those comments. Unfortunately, we need to keep the  
17 process going. As far as the 31st of January date,  
18 that needs to stay there.

19 I got the comments from Harold; I guess they were  
20 faxed to Dave Wilkins so, that's the UST committee. If  
21 anybody else from the RAB is going to make comments, I  
22 still need them, and they should come in in writing.  
23 And then our procedure would be to respond back in  
24 writing when we produce the final document. The  
25 response to comments would come with that document.

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1 incorporate his.

2 BOARDMEMBER BALL: As I said earlier, I did  
3 put together a convolution of those comments into kind  
4 of a more one, two, three-step wise approach. Maybe  
5 the best thing, as far as that's concerned, would be to  
6 make it final and then have Brad's office send that out  
7 to all the members, so they do have kind of a final  
8 comment letter as opposed to points of discussion and  
9 recommendation. So I could have that done right away.

10 BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: Is this the official  
11 recommendation of the committee, the groundwater soil-  
12 monitoring program for the selected alternative?

13 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Yes, yes. That's  
14 what we decided at the committee.

15 BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: Well, what happened to  
16 your design alternative and all that? That's not  
17 included in the recommendation?

18 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Well, we felt that the  
19 extended comments that we come up with in this  
20 committee were too extensive for the board to consider  
21 as a recommendation, as a group. However, those  
22 comments we fully intend to submit separately in a  
23 comment letter from the committee itself. So the  
24 recommendation that you have is kind of taking a piece  
25 of that. The entire board could consider and decide

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1 about that, and, that the other comments would come  
2 directly from the committee.

3 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: What I understand he's  
4 saying is that this Page 1 is something he felt, the  
5 committee felt, that the whole board, nobody would have  
6 a problem. Everybody's saying, unanimously, "we  
7 agree." But these other points of discussion, that the  
8 committee is making those comments, but that he wasn't  
9 assuming that it would be so easy for everybody to  
10 raise their hand tonight and say, "Yeah, let's make  
11 that recommendation." So I think they were, like you  
12 said at the beginning, presenting these ideas in tiers,  
13 so that we could assent at different levels and I think  
14 Harold, and the committee, were just being sensitive to  
15 the fact that people are going to be on different  
16 levels.

17 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: So don't we have two  
18 motions? Do we want to endorse the full comments? If  
19 not, do we want to endorse these and do a hand count?  
20 Is there a problem with that?

21 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: I think there's a big  
22 gap in our discussion here tonight, which is the  
23 funding and the cost. I don't feel comfortable voting  
24 on something when I haven't heard any discussion on  
25 this. I would like to ask the consultants that are

1 here how this recommendation has an impact, if it were  
2 to be carried out, would it impact the costs that have  
3 been presented to us in the alternative. Question No.  
4 1.

5 Question No. 2 is: Roger made a comment earlier  
6 that funding is in place this year, which ends  
7 September 30th. And, they would like to get the  
8 program underway to assure that funding. And, I'd like  
9 to know how that further sampling and monitoring would  
10 impact the funding schedule, or the funding schedule  
11 would impact that, in other words.

12 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: He's really not  
13 asking for any additional sampling and monitoring. If  
14 I understand correctly, you want to know where we are  
15 putting our monitoring well that we said we were going  
16 to put in there. That's already in the cost of this.  
17 So if there's an additional cost to show them -- which  
18 we should show them, and the same with the soil  
19 sampling, make some first cuts to show cleanup, we  
20 would go through and assess the comments, and you will  
21 know the minute we get to see how this could be an  
22 impact. I think the one big impact is there's a  
23 consistent request to expand the system to pick up what  
24 we didn't feel was in the 637. That may have schedule  
25 impacts, and that may have a certain cost impact. The

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1 schedule impacts I'll defer to Greg.

2 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: If we hit schedule  
3 impacts in the next fiscal year -- and what I was  
4 saying before, that's where the funding becomes very  
5 uncertain. Because we have funding, the funding is  
6 split into quarters within the fiscal year, there's  
7 four quarters. We've been given funding right now for  
8 the first two quarters, so we have that in place.  
9 Right now that's enough funding to cover this cost.

10 We are due to get funding for the third and fourth  
11 quarters, sometime in the third quarter, and right now  
12 the funding has been set in place. The budget has been  
13 approved, but there's always an uncertainty when we get  
14 to that point. Will they send us what we asked for,  
15 and what's been proved? Because they always look at  
16 every single installation across the country when it  
17 comes to that point of sending the money out.

18 So that's why, when we start hearing things about  
19 additional sampling, additional things that could go  
20 into the program that affect the costs, it does have an  
21 impact, all the way up to the Washington level. But,  
22 yes, the funding is approved right now, as long as we  
23 can stay on this schedule.

24 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: But you made the  
25 statement that the groundwater soil-monitoring program

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1 must be defined further, and you're already going to do  
2 that. And the costs are in, what we have seen here.  
3 So it's not really a new recommendation; it's part of  
4 what you are already doing?

5 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: That's right. We  
6 just didn't define it very well.

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: But, if you extended  
8 the trench or wells down, or, like I say, to do the map  
9 a little different, that would be a cost and I think  
10 one thing, that's maybe worth pointing out, is that if  
11 I'm correct, that some of these things, additional  
12 things, like drawing the plume map a little broader,  
13 that could be considered a marginal cost, or  
14 cost-effective. It's not necessarily that to increase  
15 cost is fatal to acceptance of the idea. It's a  
16 cost-effective necessity.

17 Also, the money that you have outlined for number  
18 four, which is to recommend an alternative, which you  
19 said was going to cost almost three million dollars,  
20 and you hope they're going to give you the three  
21 million, that uncertainty would apply to these,  
22 hopefully, marginal small incremental adjustments as  
23 well. So when thinking about adding on to this  
24 Alternative 4, I think that's a good point, the  
25 cost-effectiveness is important.

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1 The only other comment I wanted to make is, in all  
2 of these recommendations, if all of the things that we  
3 might be signing, or supposed to sign, they don't say  
4 anything about which of the alternatives we also agree  
5 with and I don't think that's been a big issue of  
6 discussion tonight, because, personally, I like  
7 Alternative 4 the best, also, as you do, because it has  
8 that total agreement, that was the winning argument for  
9 me. So I'm just saying, it goes without saying that  
10 Alternative 4 is a good one.

11 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I think we're missing a  
12 very, very important point here. There's a term that's  
13 being bantered around Washington called recision, and  
14 that's become a very, very big issue that we were  
15 informed about. Even though the funds are appropriated  
16 there still could be a recision; am I correct in that?  
17 And I think we have to be cognizant of this fact. Even  
18 though you may have the funds for the first two  
19 quarters, there's that chance that there could be a  
20 recision move by the Congress. That means that you  
21 wouldn't be getting the funds for the other two  
22 remaining quarters; am I correct?

23 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Yes.

24 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I've been told that's a  
25 very, very crucial and critical point. What would

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1 happen then, in your opinion?

2 BOARDMEMBER BALL: This is one of the reasons  
3 we were careful about this recommendation. What Roger  
4 said is true, we are not asking for more monitoring; we  
5 are asking that the monitoring that they're proposing  
6 be better defined, and that we have a chance to review  
7 what kind of monitoring that they're going to do, and  
8 where it's going to be. And neither of those  
9 recommendations have additional costs to them except  
10 they have to consider how they're going to do it, and  
11 then they're going to do that anyway.

12 Later on, if they propose this monitoring program  
13 and we have problems with it, and we say we feel that  
14 the program is inadequate, that it should be beefed up,  
15 they should have more samples, that's a separate issue  
16 and that might have a cost implication. That would be  
17 something that we would address at that time. But as  
18 far as the recommendation right now, it's just really  
19 just to define the monitoring program which wasn't  
20 really a part of the Corrective Action Program.

21 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I make a motion that  
22 the RAB vote to adopt this recommendation, as the RAB  
23 body's recommendation for the Army.

24 FACILITATOR KERN: Do I hear a second on that  
25 recommendation?

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1 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Yes.

2 FACILITATOR KERN: It has been moved and  
3 seconded that the RAB adopt this recommendation and  
4 vote on it as a body. Is there discussion about that?

5 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I'd like to read it so the  
6 people know what the text is, if you don't have it in  
7 front of you.

8 The recommendation is that:

9 "The groundwater and soil- monitoring  
10 program for the selected alternative  
11 must be defined further in order to  
12 ensure that a comprehensive picture of  
13 the nature and extent of the  
14 hydrocarbon contamination at the site  
15 over time will be available. We  
16 recommend that the program indicate the  
17 location of the proposed monitoring  
18 points with particular interest in the  
19 outlying areas that have been found to  
20 be contaminated with hydrocarbons. The  
21 complete monitoring program should be  
22 made available to regulatory agencies  
23 and the public for evaluation and  
24 further comment."

25 So that's the recommendation.

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1 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: I just want to add the  
2 comment that I hope that the members of the RAB still  
3 consider submitting individual comments, as well, to  
4 the supplement.

5 BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: Could I ask, since  
6 you're going to put where the points are, could you  
7 send us where the areas would be?

8 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: We're going to revise  
9 this report and send it out again for review for  
10 everybody else. So it would be substantially changed  
11 to match.

12 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: The only discussion I  
13 wanted to add is, as to the other things that we are  
14 not voting on tonight, which could be recommendations,  
15 or we have been asked to consider. I personally have  
16 been trying to just go down and make notes, "Yes, I've  
17 have a question." And as to the more detailed response  
18 to the committee's recommendation, I just wonder  
19 whether you think it's good if maybe we get back to the  
20 committee directly or separately, or what do you think  
21 would be a good way to respond to some of these  
22 details? I know you've drawn up that letter.

23 BOARDMEMBER BALL: The letter can be changed  
24 with no problem. I think the problem we run into is  
25 how to accommodate everyone's comments in an efficient



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1 manner, and meet the January 31st deadline.

2 What I was saying earlier, I think what Dexter was  
3 implying, that maybe, a good thing for me to do is  
4 finalize this compendium comment from the committee,  
5 and have Brad's office send that out to each one of the  
6 RAB members, and they can individually decide which  
7 comments they want to refer to. I don't know how you  
8 feel about that.

9 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: Now, I would use that  
10 document that you're proposing to be sent out as a  
11 baseline for comments from our association. But, our  
12 association believes that the comments that -- we  
13 wouldn't vote on this, in other words. The comments  
14 would be from us to them directly.

15 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I've looked at the  
16 comments and I personally don't have a big problem with  
17 any of them, and I don't see that they add any great  
18 cost or anything. Most of it is a request for more  
19 detailed information or better explanations, which I  
20 think are quite reasonable. You mentioned earlier that  
21 you would have the ability for people to sign on. Is  
22 that still an option that you're going to give people  
23 to where they can say, "I like these comments; is that  
24 still available"?

25 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Sure.

1 BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: Also, you're including  
2 the map, as well, in the comments and recommendation,  
3 if we're going to recommend that each of these be  
4 incorporated into the language of the recommendation,  
5 so that people who are not here tonight will understand  
6 where we are working, and how it would come out to that  
7 particular situation.

8 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I think there's  
9 something to be said for what Joan was saying, only  
10 because my curiosity about soil vapor extraction is  
11 satisfied enough now that I don't think that  
12 necessarily needs to go in the comments. But that's  
13 what I am saying, I'm trying to itemize or go down this  
14 list and think about them all. And like you say, yes,  
15 I vote for this, like Harold said, on this paragraph,  
16 and just leave it at that; would be a good way to  
17 illustrate the concerns.

18 FACILITATOR KERN: Further discussion on the  
19 motion? It's been moved and seconded that the RAB  
20 adopt this recommendation from the RAB UST Committee.  
21 All in favor signify by saying "aye" or raise your  
22 hand.

23 Eleven ayes. Opposed? We have 11 members of the  
24 RAB voting for that, and none opposed, no community  
25 members. So the motion carries.

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1 Two community members abstain.

2 BOARDMEMBER O'HARA: Cause-and-effect type of  
3 thing. The issue of funding is coming up. The faces  
4 of Congress have changed. From the standpoint of the  
5 Army's obligation it is my understanding that  
6 regardless -- well, the obligation of the Army is still  
7 there to clean the place up?

8 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: That's correct.

9 BOARDMEMBER O'HARA: If the funding is not  
10 there, regardless of your long-term committee, you  
11 ain't going to do it; is that correct?

12 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Say that again.

13 BOARDMEMBER O'HARA: If the funding is not  
14 there, you're not going to do it; is that correct?

15 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: If funding doesn't  
16 come in, we wouldn't be able to do it. The commitment  
17 is still there. We would still be in request for  
18 funding, but unless the funding comes we can't do any  
19 of the work.

20 BOARDMEMBER O'HARA: Over a period of time,  
21 if the contamination has an adverse effect on the park  
22 being able to develop plans, is there some kind of a  
23 remedial action that would take place, that would take  
24 it out of the Army's hands and put it, put the problem  
25 into a -- would this become a Superfund site?

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1 BOARDMEMBER BRIDESTOCK: I'm not sure I can  
2 answer that. I'm not sure if putting it into the  
3 Superfund Program would really affect anything.

4 BOARDMEMBER WORK: The lack of funding would  
5 not trigger it into a national priority list. I mean,  
6 that's a difficult process.

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: There is a legal  
8 question being brought up here, and that has to do with  
9 the language, the yet-to-be released language of that  
10 agreement, which is an enforcement-type document. In  
11 many FFSRA's, in those agreements, that's what's called  
12 a force-measurement clause. It's beyond our fault that  
13 we didn't do it; we can't help it. Some of those force  
14 measurement clauses say, "lack of funding." Without  
15 some reasonable or good attempt to get the funding  
16 constitutes force-measurment. In other words, you're  
17 off the hook, legally.

18 I don't know what the language is that you're  
19 proposing in the draft, but that's an issue that comes  
20 up, an enforcement issue. And the problem about lack  
21 of funding is, let's say the scenario you talk about  
22 happens. Congress didn't give us the money. Then that  
23 raises the question for Romy and Rich. Is the State  
24 going to exercise enforcement powers, such as they have  
25 or don't have to compel the Army to do what it says

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1 they don't have the money for, in whatever way they  
2 can? And I don't think it's a question that they can  
3 answer tonight, except to note that the State does have  
4 enforcement authority, even in the absence of direct  
5 funding. That is another recourse that could happen.  
6 The State could compel the Army to do what it would  
7 like to do. So, I think that's something to keep in  
8 mind.

9 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Also, besides that,  
10 there's also the fact that there is a question that's  
11 going to be: If the Army can't do it, or the State  
12 can't enforce the Army to do it, whether the State  
13 would then be under an obligation to do it. Because  
14 this is where there is a very rough discussion going on  
15 under the lead regulations.

16 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: We do have the authority  
17 to do it. The question is, though, do we have the  
18 wherewithal to also do it? Like I said a few months  
19 ago, there are thousands of tank cases throughout the  
20 Bay Area alone. So you have to have a bad case to  
21 warrant that kind of expenditure of funds. So that  
22 would be the only instance, that I could see, where  
23 we'd actually use these funds, these emergency cleanup  
24 funds, to go ahead and come into the Presidio and to  
25 try to abate this problem. And I don't see that based

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1 on what I've seen so far. It doesn't qualify.

2 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: That's under UST?

3 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: That's under UST, right.

4 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Because there are funds  
5 under the lead program that are different.

6 FACILITATOR KERN: We have approximately 15  
7 minutes or so to go over a number of the rest of these  
8 items. And I'd like to try to get some of those in, if  
9 we could. I'm going to remove a couple. Well, I had  
10 several items I was going to report on. For the sake  
11 of time I'll eliminate those for tonight. That was the  
12 Report on State Base Closure Seminar, Site 231, and  
13 Site 995. Of the items that we have remaining, I know  
14 it's been -- the Main Installation Committee  
15 Groundwater Monitoring Recommendation would like to be  
16 brought forth. And then there is still the ARC meeting  
17 and the Building 950 for Romy. So I need some input.  
18 And Crissy Field, and so I need some input as to the  
19 amount of time we need. And can we get it all in?

20 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I can do the ARC  
21 meeting in 30 seconds.

22 FACILITATOR KERN: How about Romy, the 950?

23 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: It's going to be really  
24 short.

25 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay, we can do that.

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1 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Well, there could be  
2 discussions, and we can put that off until the next  
3 meeting; people are tired.

4 FACILITATOR KERN: How about the Crissy  
5 Field?

6 Why don't we try to do the fast items first. I had a  
7 promise from Roger it would be quick, and he took a  
8 half hour.

9 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Thirty seconds and  
10 counting. The ARC has been putting on -- I think they  
11 have had a couple of meetings now where they invite  
12 various members of different RABs just to talk about  
13 general issues, to talk about obstacles, successes, and  
14 so forth. I just wanted to share that I've been to a  
15 couple, and so have some other people. Basically, I  
16 think the main thing we've learned is we are far ahead  
17 of the other RABs in terms of being presented technical  
18 information, moving forward, and providing advice, I  
19 think, due in large part, perhaps in working with the  
20 Army.

21 The other part of it that may be thanks to our  
22 leadership that Rob's provided, and certainly everyone  
23 here, the technical expertise that we have that doesn't  
24 appear there. Unfortunately, the other sites could use  
25 this because their orders of magnitude are more

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1 contaminated. So I think everyone's on the list of ARC  
2 and getting this. And I encourage you to go to one or  
3 two of these, because I think we have a lot to offer in  
4 terms of the success we're having as a functioning  
5 unit, and that's also why I thought it was important  
6 that we actually, finally, provided advice tonight to  
7 the Army. We actually provide a lot of encouragement  
8 to a lot of these groups that aren't having these types  
9 of successes, and I think the model that we're helping  
10 to develop will go a long way in helping them.

11 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: The site's specific plan  
12 for Crissy Field is underway right now, and the general  
13 plan for Crissy Field is in the final General Plan  
14 Amendment, you know, the big book everybody has.

15 So the first public meeting was January 12th, and  
16 I'm not sure who here knew about it, but I didn't  
17 really see anyone from the RAB there. So I just wanted  
18 to let everyone know that these are going on in case  
19 anybody's interested.

20 Comments are being accepted concerning the scope  
21 of the EIS, and they are due February 28th. I have a  
22 form here that the Park Service is accepting comments  
23 on, and I can pass this out if anybody's interested in  
24 it. If you're interested in being apprised of the  
25 relevant meetings, you can get on the National Park

1 Service mailing list for the Presidio. And what you  
2 need to do is call the Public Affairs Office and ask  
3 for Michael Feinstein. The number is, 556-4484, and if  
4 you get the answering machine just leave your name and  
5 address on the message and specify that you want to be  
6 on the Presidio mailing list. The next public meeting  
7 is about Lobos Creek. That's at Fort Mason at 7:00  
8 p.m., in Building 201, and I believe it's February 9th.  
9 So these are public meetings open to the general  
10 public.

11 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: Almost a year ago EPA  
12 issued an enforcement order to the Army for  
13 mismanagement of a storage yard. This is called  
14 Building 950. And part of the enforcement order is to  
15 come up with a closure plan with that particular  
16 building. Since DTSC is pre-authorized for the  
17 handling of hazardous waste on the base, EPA designated  
18 us to approve the plan. So USEPA submitted that  
19 closure plan to us for our review and we commented on  
20 it. We are asking the Army to respond to our comments  
21 within 30 days, and we find the plan unacceptable.

22 There's a number of problems, and so we need to  
23 talk with the Army on this particular issue. Also we  
24 want do coincide the schedule of the investigation part  
25 of the closure plan under the OSHA, under the follow-on

1 investigation, to save time and effort because since --  
2 you know, regulations are out there, and, you know,  
3 they're doing the follow-on investigation on the main  
4 installation sites. Physically, 950 is located on the  
5 main installation site, and the department thinks it is  
6 prudent to coincide a schedule with the follow-on  
7 investigation. So far I haven't gotten any phone call  
8 from the Army with regards to that proposal from the  
9 DTSC.

10 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I asked Romy to  
11 comment on this. Romy, I wonder if you could highlight  
12 the particular closure deficiency?

13 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: Part of the comment  
14 package is to submit an example of a closure plan that  
15 meets USEPA standards, and, you know, it lacks a number  
16 of requirements in there. And so, in the comments, I  
17 added some requirements for postclosure maintenance,  
18 amendments, certification, and a health and safety  
19 plan, because I believe when they were thinking of  
20 closing that particular building, they were really  
21 thinking about the plan of the Park Service to demolish  
22 the building. So what they were thinking is just to  
23 clean up the building and say, "Okay, we cleaned it and  
24 it's done."

25 So what we are asking is to come up with a more

1 encompassing site restoration so we can take care of  
2 the problem out there. I don't know, I think it's  
3 available in our repository, in that draft closure  
4 plan, and I gave you a copy of my comments.

5 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: The reason I asked  
6 Romy to talk about this is this: Although it sounds  
7 like he was saying it's just related to the hazardous  
8 waste violation notice, it's really like another  
9 example of cleanup response. I mean, basically, that  
10 is the compliance issue here, is the cleanup response.  
11 It's not putting a lid on a container. And so it's  
12 very much like just another site on the Presidio that  
13 needs remediation, basically, and it happens to be a  
14 building in an area that is, you know, a big area for  
15 us to think about anyway. So I just thought we should  
16 be aware of this site and follow and monitor the kinds  
17 of events that are going on there, and feel comfortable  
18 with the level of cleanup that's going to happen there.

19 If anybody does want me to circle those comments I  
20 can do that.

21 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: I forgot one thing to  
22 mention. The Sierra Club is pretty active in the  
23 Crissy Field plans because it involved potential  
24 weapons. He's going to be giving tours of Crissy Field  
25 to discuss the issues there, and if anybody wants to go

1 for information, or find out about it, feel free to  
2 call Michael and see if he's available.

3 FACILITATOR KERN: I tried to get those other  
4 items through. The Main Installation Committee has  
5 spent several long nights, and time, pursuing many  
6 volumes worth of documents, and we had some things  
7 ready to go for tonight. I'd like to give Jan a little  
8 time. I know it's at the end of the meeting. The same  
9 thing happened at the last meeting; but if you could  
10 give her some focused attention we can move ahead on  
11 the item that she has.

12 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: The Main Installation  
13 Committee was asked last meeting to put in writing why  
14 we have thought that the ground monitoring was  
15 something that the Army should be doing. So what we've  
16 done is put together a  
17 two-page little report that I have tried to hand out to  
18 everybody so people could read it and see our  
19 reasoning, and either agree or disagree. What we were  
20 hoping is that people would have time tonight to look  
21 at it and make their decisions, and I'm not really sure  
22 that happened or not. But if it has happened, then we  
23 might want to consider whether we want to vote tonight,  
24 or we could consider it on the next agenda, whether  
25 there is an interest with the regular whole body of the

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1 RAB, and maybe give this kind of advice to the Army.

2 FACILITATOR KERN: Could you restate the  
3 recommendation?

4 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: The recommendation was  
5 fairly simple. It said that they want the Army to do  
6 quarterly monitoring of groundwater wells. And we  
7 want, essentially, a total of four quarters' worth of  
8 data on the well before it was stopped monitoring, and  
9 any change in the monitoring program. And we felt that  
10 was very consistent with what was done in most of the  
11 states in California.

12 So other than that, we are having another  
13 committee meeting next Tuesday in David's office at  
14 7:00 p.m. And also, next week we hoped to get on the  
15 agenda; Doug is going to give a presentation of  
16 Building 231 and 995, which Doug had dug out even more  
17 information from the volumes. But it's intended to be  
18 about a five-to ten minute presentation.

19 FACILITATOR KERN: The idea is to present  
20 what somebody, just going through all the documents,  
21 can glean out of them and have a discussion amongst the  
22 committee members, have a brief discussion about the  
23 site, in advance of any kind of a cleanup rush, and  
24 then have the contractors feed back to us -- are we on  
25 the right track -- just in advance of decisions that

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1 are going to be coming down the road in a few months  
2 about these sites. There are many, many sites on the  
3 main installation.

4 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: We thought if we gave  
5 small little introductions it might help people develop  
6 framework for all the little sites, to put the  
7 information in. It wouldn't take up -- it wouldn't  
8 give you too much of an overload. So we were thinking  
9 we might be able to do a little short synopsis. We  
10 won't necessarily always find what we call an "urgent"  
11 issue, but we may be able to find a little bit of a  
12 summary of some sites to help you sort of become  
13 familiar with them.

14 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: That would be a great  
15 time to bring your maps, which maybe people bring all  
16 the time anyway. The idea is to have everybody have  
17 all this RI data under our belts, so by the time other  
18 big documents come out, the feasibility studies come  
19 out, that we will know what is the basis for that kind  
20 of remedial design proposal.

21 FACILITATOR KERN: It seems to me that the  
22 recommendation design deserves some discussion period  
23 and I think we're probably at the end of our time. So  
24 we'll adjust it in the agenda for next week, and give  
25 it some time.

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1 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: It doesn't address  
2 costs, and I would think that's going to be an issue  
3 that's going to come up.

4 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: That's true. We could.  
5 But there's costs and then there's cost, and it's just  
6 which kind you pay attention to.

7 FACILITATOR KERN: I just also wanted to  
8 mention that we had left off, from Old Business,  
9 Revised Charter, and we have moved that until the next  
10 meeting. I think we have covered the entire agenda, so  
11 unless there are any further comments.

12 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: I think we'd like to  
13 thank Harry and his group for the number of comments  
14 they gave, and the very good technical focus. I think  
15 we're working very well with that, and we have gained a  
16 lot of experience in this, and the comments were very  
17 good. We very much appreciate that. Thank you.

18 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: On the organizational  
19 meeting, the notes, why don't we have the people make  
20 the comments about it so we can get it over with  
21 quickly at the next meeting?

22 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I will be sending out  
23 the proposed agenda items to David in the next few  
24 days. So far, everything on my list is things we  
25 didn't do tonight. So if you have things that you want

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1 on the agenda, please mention that.

2 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Wasn't there that  
3 item -- that we discussed for a long time last meeting  
4 -- on those underground tanks that didn't pass the  
5 test, and we were going to get updated?

6 FACILITATOR KERN: That should be covered in  
7 the next presentation. Thank you, very much.

8 ---o0o---

1 THE RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

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5 **CERTIFIED COPY**  
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9 MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1995

10 HELD AT

11 FORT MASON G.G.N.R.A. HEADQUARTERS

12 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

13 7:00 P.M.

14  
15  
16 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

17 BY: ELIZABETH VALSTAD  
18

19 -----  
20  
21 CLARK REPORTING

22 2161 SHATTUCK AVENUE, SUITE 201

23 BERKELEY, CA 94704

24 (510) 486-0700  
25

1 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARDMEMBERS:  
2 (COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL)

3  
4 HAROLD BALL

5 JANETTE BAXTER

6 ROBERTA BLANK

7 GREG BRIDGESTOCK

8 JOHN BUCK

9 DEXTER CHAN

10 ROMY FUENTES

11 ROGER HENDERSON

12 RICH HEITT

13 BENNETT HORENSTEIN

14 DOUG KERN

15 WILLIAM LEE

16 LEEANN LAHREN

17 ANDREW LOLLI

18 JAN MONAGAHN

19 ROBERT REINHARD

20 DAVID WILKINS

21 MICHAEL WORK  
22  
23  
24  
25

1 FACILITATOR KERN: Welcome to the

2 Presidio Restoration Advisors Board. My name is Doug  
3 Kern. I'll be facilitating the meeting tonight.

4 First thing on the agenda -- and also, welcome to  
5 any members from the public. I'd like to start out by  
6 approving the proposed agenda. I already have one  
7 comment.

8 The Main Installation Committee, 5.a., the  
9 recommendation for the Groundwater Monitoring and  
10 Sampling -- Jan Baxter couldn't be here tonight. She  
11 was going to talk about that. So that item won't be  
12 talked about this evening.

13 Are there any other items?

14 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Are we are going  
15 to have approval of the minutes?

16 FACILITATOR KERN: Should we make that  
17 3.a., before the Revised Charter? Would that be okay?  
18 Approval of the minutes will be 3.a.

19 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: At the last meeting  
20 someone asked if the Park Service could provide a brief  
21 update about ongoing activities at the park, and if  
22 other people are interested in that then I would like  
23 to have that on the agenda.

24 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay. We can put  
25 that as a sort of an ongoing announcement kind of

1 thing. So how about if we do that after No. 3 and  
2 before No. 4? Would that be a good spot?

3 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Sure.

4 FACILITATOR KERN: Anything else?

5 I would just like to -- I see several items on No.  
6 4. I don't know who's going to be talking about  
7 Radiological Issues on the Crissy Field Survey, and how  
8 much time you think those items were going to go for.

9 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Captain Clayton from  
10 the Army's -- used to be Army's Departmental Hygiene  
11 Agency; changed their name now; I keep on forgetting  
12 it, so I won't repeat it -- but he's back in the  
13 audience.

14 Do you have any feel for how long?

15 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: Ten, 15 minutes,  
16 roughly. Provided there's no questions.

17 FACILITATOR KERN: Fifteen minutes to  
18 three hours.

19 And the Crissy Field survey?

20 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I'd say ten, 20  
21 minutes.

22 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay.

23 And my report on the Base Closure Seminar, five  
24 minutes. Okay. All right. With that, any other  
25 comments?

5

1 Can we go to the approval of the minutes, and that  
2 should be one of the handouts. There are two sets of  
3 minutes.

4 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: The reason I  
5 wanted it on the agenda is because I have a comment.

6 I realize Mike Healy isn't here, but on the  
7 minutes for January 24th, which was the last meeting, I  
8 wanted to clarify what Mike has summarized about my  
9 remarks on risk assessment, which are in Section 4.a.,  
10 I guess, of these minutes.

11 The minutes say that, "Reinhard noted that they  
12 need to judge or assess risk broadly, and not simply on  
13 the basis of some quantity or number."

14 I don't think that's an accurate way of describing  
15 what I was trying to say. I think this is an important  
16 risk assessment issue. What I wanted to say -- and I  
17 guess the transcript reflects this -- is that in many  
18 risk assessments that are produced at cleanup sites,  
19 and elsewhere, there's a tendency or an inclination to  
20 have as the conclusion a simply stated single  
21 quantitative estimate of risk free from other kinds of  
22 qualifications or clarifications that are necessary to  
23 appreciate the quantitative risk estimate. And that I  
24 was suggesting, in preparing the risk assessment here,  
25 that we not just have as a conclusion a freestanding

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1 the way a CERCLA process goes.

2 And Roger, correct me if I get this wrong. What  
3 we were going to try and do is, we were considering the  
4 RAB as a public forum. So you'd be given the draft  
5 document. You'd also be given a final document to  
6 review as well. Then what we were going to do is put a  
7 public notice in the newspaper to say, this document is  
8 out there for anybody to review it, but we probably  
9 wouldn't have a so called "public meeting" to get  
10 comments formally because we were treating these  
11 meetings as public meetings, and accepting comments  
12 from everybody.

13 So that was the only difference I was trying to  
14 make between the CERCLA process.

15 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay.

16 As far as handling the updates to these minutes,  
17 I've made a couple of notes and I'll talk to Mike about  
18 it, and you can either trust me and we can approve  
19 these, or -- is it a big deal? Would you like to  
20 approve the final minutes?

21 BOARDMEMBER LOLLI: I move approval.

22 FACILITATOR KERN: It has been moved  
23 that the minutes be approved. Do I hear a second on  
24 that?

25 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Second.

6

1 quantitative risk number, but that there -- for  
2 example, sensitivity analysis performed on the risk  
3 calculations so that changing variables will yield  
4 other risk quantitation, as the conclusion, and people  
5 will be able to see how changing the variables, or the  
6 likelihood of certain outcomes, changes the quantity  
7 conclusion. And so, that is one way in which the risk  
8 assessment could be -- it says here, "broadened."

9 And also, to highlight again some of the  
10 uncertainties that go into those numbers so that people  
11 appreciate, you know -- numbers have a tendency to make  
12 everybody feel that it's kind of black and white, or an  
13 exact science. I think risk assessment has other parts  
14 of the cleanup involved -- a lot of judgment or art to  
15 them and we should know what those are.

16 FACILITATOR KERN: Any comments?

17 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Doug, I had  
18 one on -- I guess it's Page 1 -- the 10 January '95  
19 minutes, where it talks about Building 637.

20 Proposed Corrective Action Plan. It says that, "I  
21 noted the nature of a "CAP," means that technically  
22 there is no Public Comment period." That isn't really  
23 true. The Corrective Action Plan will have a Public  
24 Comment period. What I meant was, we weren't really  
25 handling it in the same way as Remedial Investigation,

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1 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay. It's been  
2 moved and seconded.

3 Any discussion on approving these minutes?

4 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Approving the  
5 minutes as amended by these comments.

6 FACILITATOR KERN: All in favor please  
7 raise your hands. Opposed? Any abstentions?

8 Okay. Everybody signified, "yes."

9 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: We are talking  
10 about minutes. I see Michael is not here tonight.

11 FACILITATOR KERN: Yes. Any proposals  
12 for how we deal with that?

13 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I think we  
14 should ask for a volunteer to take minutes. I think we  
15 should have minutes, so I'm willing to jot them down.  
16 I'm willing to give it a shot.

17 FACILITATOR KERN: Thank you. No one is  
18 fighting for the honor.

19 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I think Michael  
20 has done a great job, but I will give it a shot.

21 FACILITATOR KERN: Thank you.

22 And then we'll -- then I guess go back to you.

23 Can you take minutes if you speak on this item, Revised  
24 Charter?

25 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Yes.

1 The first issue is -- maybe we won't get too far.  
2 I don't believe we have a quorum now, and I'm not sure  
3 we can proceed.  
4 We can talk about a couple of these, primarily the  
5 first one. Maybe we want to just show these to people,  
6 unless a few more come in the door and we can touch it  
7 later in the meeting, and maybe we can hold off for the  
8 next meeting when we have a quorum.  
9 So if there's any opposing points on that,  
10 otherwise I'll just briefly highlight what these issues  
11 are and we can be better prepared next time when we  
12 have a forum.  
13 FACILITATOR KERN: Do you think we can  
14 make sure that we can perhaps send these out and then  
15 at the next meeting perhaps we could then discuss and  
16 get this behind us? Just so the people that aren't  
17 here can read these in between.  
18 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: That's a great  
19 idea. Do you think it's a good idea to spend five  
20 minutes to go over it?  
21 FACILITATOR KERN: Just to highlight.  
22 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: The first one  
23 is -- a few times new members have come up, and we were  
24 directed to take a look at the issue of new members.  
25 It's really an issue for the RAB to vote on so, we put

1 together a few alternatives, the obvious ones, and I  
2 thought that we could talk about it, and vote on it.  
3 So that would be an appropriate one to perhaps give  
4 some thought to and be prepared. We could talk about  
5 it forever, but we could have a short discussion and  
6 come to some conclusion. Just replace new members and  
7 go out for an outreach for additional members.  
8 The second one is just codifying the alternate  
9 co-chair into the bylaws.  
10 The third issue was brought up by someone. We  
11 looked at facilitator voting, concerning setting up  
12 precedent, with the decision with Doug. And again, we  
13 are just putting in the bylaws that it was up to the  
14 RAB's discretion to decide on the level of  
15 participation from the facilitator.  
16 The third issue on the quorum is -- wasn't totally  
17 clear in the bylaws of how to deal with that issue. So  
18 it's just suggesting that in there we put that one  
19 person, presumably the facilitator, will check for a  
20 quorum, before the meeting, and it will be noted on  
21 "Official Business" if we don't have a quorum.  
22 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Two questions.  
23 In your recommendation language, you're saying --  
24 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: On this report?  
25 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Yes.

1 You're saying:  
2 "The meeting may continue based on  
3 the vote of a majority of the  
4 community members present."  
5 Do you think we need to vote to continue the  
6 meeting if there's no quorum?  
7 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: If there's two  
8 community members present -- I don't know. What do you  
9 think?  
10 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, I think  
11 people should be free to have their two cents' worth,  
12 or whatever. I understand there wouldn't be an  
13 official vote, but, you know, people show up to do  
14 whatever business they can do.  
15 Sometimes there's a deadline that can't wait for  
16 the next meeting.  
17 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Was there in there  
18 just basically an announcement to cancel the meeting if  
19 there wasn't a quorum?  
20 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: If you didn't  
21 have a quorum and very few community members were there  
22 -- three community members -- and there was official  
23 business on the agenda, and decided, let's not have the  
24 official meeting, the community members decided not to  
25 have it, it's really leaving it to the discretion of

1 the community members present. Presumably, if they're  
2 there, they're going to say, "Let's have the meeting."  
3 So that wouldn't necessarily be an issue.  
4 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, my second  
5 question is -- this paragraph underneath it, that's the  
6 existing language that we live by now, and it basically  
7 says, "If a quorum is not present, we have to all go  
8 home."  
9 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Which is why it  
10 was changed.  
11 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So we are going  
12 to ignore that tonight, right?  
13 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: As we've  
14 ignored a lot of the actual language in the bylaws.  
15 Part of the six issues are to clean it up and make it  
16 fit what our actual practice is, which won't negate the  
17 stuff that's important to us as a body.  
18 Issue six is really providing advice, and again,  
19 if you look at the old language it's very convoluted,  
20 and based on the latest guidance document we are able  
21 to clean that up. Basically we can provide advice to  
22 individuals, groups, majorities, written or oral.  
23 Six is another one that has very ugly, old  
24 language and we're cleaning it up, changing it to a  
25 sentence or two. In fact, a lot of these changes are

13

ed on your original comments -- cleaning up some of  
the ways of doing it.

And seven is -- believe it or not, this is what's  
the complexity that's now in the bylaws on how to vote.  
So it's just clarifying it and putting it on the table.  
So, if we ever need to, we can refer to it easily. And  
after this we actually believe that we will have a  
by-law that we can live by and are comfortable with and  
support the body. So that's the goal.

FACILITATOR KERN: Any further comments?

BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: I just want to make  
a comment. I think it's important to take a good look  
at our bylaws, because other RABs ask us to provide  
them with copies of our bylaws, and they sort of look  
at us as a model. So I just think if we have something  
that really works, it would be a positive thing.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: For that reason  
-- on this table -- I think that all the two-thirds  
should be changed to majority. There should be no  
two-thirds vote.

BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: This reflects  
what's now in the bylaws, so I think that's a good  
comment, and that would probably be a good, quick  
voting point we could do, where we didn't have a  
quorum. I think that's fine on this issue.

15

1 indicated or requested that the DOD and DOE Facilities  
had to be in compliance with federal laws.

And, in addition to that, because of base  
closures, issues regarding base cleanup was included as  
a part of this committee.

About a year -- over a year ago, I was invited to  
one meeting to discuss local concerns and this was at a  
request of one of the members, who is, Lenny Segal, who  
is part of the Pacific Study Institute down in Silicon  
Valley.

At that time, I guess, Lenny was the only  
California representative of this committee. It's a  
nation-wide committee which includes most interested  
parties from the State and Federal bureaucracies.

Recently, I guess in the last six or seven months,  
there are a lot of concerns about this committee that  
there were a lot of local issues, and also, minority  
issues. And because this committee has more members  
from California to participate, and also more local  
members throughout the United States -- I think at this  
time there's probably about 45 or 50 members -- and, I  
guess a week and half ago they had the first meeting  
that I attended as a full member in San Francisco.

And basically, their role is to provide guidance  
to federal organizations, especially, EPA, DOD and DOE,

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FACILITATOR KERN: As a community  
member, I would second Leehan's comment that a lot of  
people are asking, "What are we doing here?" And so,  
it would be a good thing to spend a few minutes and  
really have some thoughtful comments when we do  
solidify and vote on this.

Any other comments?

Okay. Thank you.

Park Service announcement.

BOARDMEMBER BLANK: What I had wasn't an  
announcement; this is just kind of a rundown on current  
activities. I don't know if you actually want to start  
with that. Maybe you want to move that down to Item  
No. 4.

FACILITATOR KERN: I will move it then.

Okay, that's been shifted.

The report on Federal Facilities Environmental  
Restoration Committee Meeting in San Francisco. Who is  
going to be talking about that? And if that person is  
not here, there were several of us there and we could  
just talk about what happened.

BOARDMEMBER LEE: Well, actually I'm a  
member and Doug was there. I went to my first meeting.  
The Federal Facilities Environmental Committee was set  
up several years ago when -- I guess -- the President

16

1 and setting priorities and to determine State  
involvement, determining how to implement federal laws  
at federal facilities. And so, I don't know if that  
gives you a snapshot view of this federal committee.

We found out though -- and I was talking to Doug  
earlier -- is that financing for compliance and cleanup  
is at risk for next year. Apparently there's quite a  
bit of money for DOE and for compliance measures, and  
they sent about 20 or 22 billion dollars regarding DOD  
facilities. For compliance purposes there's about 2  
billion dollars. And this, however, is separate from  
the BRAC closure funds, which will affect the Presidio,  
Treasure Island, and Bridgepoint.

And so, after two days of meetings regarding state  
holders, roads and responsibilities regarding where DOD  
fits in, DOE fits in, and regarding exactly what its  
purpose is, I guess what really came out of the meeting  
was that we really don't know. We don't know how much  
influence we will have with ONB. However, this  
committee does have access to Alice Gridlin, who, I  
guess, is second-in-command with ONB. We have access  
to Undersecretaries of DOD and DOE.

FACILITATOR KERN: And as far as access  
goes, there was a reception after the first day. I  
didn't attend the first day's meeting. I just knew



17

1 about the reception and met several people at the  
2 reception and there were many RAB members from other  
3 RABs. Everybody was talking about what was going on at  
4 RAB meetings, and feeding all that back to people back  
5 in Washington D.C. It was everything from, "How do you  
6 make copies and distribute information? Are we  
7 spending enough money to support the RABs."

8 One issue that came up that I think was important  
9 was possibly having money available for technical  
10 consultants that the RAB members would hire-out to  
11 review documents. Our particular RAB has a lot of  
12 members that can do that, but other communities may  
13 not. So that was a big area of discussion.

14 So all this stuff takes time, and they're talking  
15 about months down the road.

16 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I just wanted to  
17 re-emphasize the comment that I made at the last  
18 meeting about this committee.

19 I think we are very fortunate that Bill happens to  
20 be on it. Although, Bill, as a member of that  
21 committee, was not there to represent this RAB, local  
22 government committee, I think it's good for our RAB to  
23 think of Bill as a resource or conduit when we can to  
24 communicate back ideas to this national outlet.

25 What Bill said -- as the problem, I think, is very

1 important -- that funding is in jeopardy, and you hear  
2 a lot from Washington these days on every single issue,  
3 you know, that Newt Gingrich is listening to the will  
4 of the people and what mainstream America wants. And  
5 this is a chance to really communicate some way to that  
6 national ear, what this part of the community wants.

7 And to be silent or to just passively let the  
8 committee say, "Oh, well, we are going to have funding  
9 problems," yeah, that's the reality but if we want to  
10 communicate that the priorities should be different,  
11 this is one way to do it, and we should think of Bill  
12 as a way to take that message back when we can, and on  
13 other issues too, like how RABs operate or other things  
14 that are important to us. But the one you mentioned is  
15 probably the most important.

16 BOARDMEMBER LEE: When we were talking  
17 to members of the DOD, Navy, and the Undersecretary for  
18 Environment of the DOD, Shirley Goodman, who's been out  
19 here, and her view is -- and she had a representative  
20 out there -- that in some ways California is lucky  
21 because it's a -- President Clinton is going to need  
22 the State to win re-election. And if Wilson runs, then  
23 the Republicans will have to give us money regarding  
24 base closure issues. So there's a positive aspect to  
25 that.

19

1 So the key here is that right now everything in  
2 Washington D.C. clears the cut, not the pattern. And  
3 so members out of Pelosi's office and Feinstein's and  
4 Boxer's offices are monitoring these base closures very  
5 carefully, and the money associated with the base  
6 closures. So if I get more information regarding the  
7 Presidio or more -- I spend a lot of time -- quite a  
8 bit of time at Hunters Point, I'll let you know.

9 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: This is federal law,  
10 both compliance and cleanup, right?

11 BOARDMEMBER LEE: Correct.

12 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: We have had some  
13 discussion about the separation between those two. Are  
14 there two representatives at the federal agency level?

15 BOARDMEMBER LEE: Well, it depends on  
16 which one. You've got the Air Force; you've got the  
17 Navy; you've got the DOE. Initially, this dialogue,  
18 the Navy set up to look at compliance, but after last  
19 -- I guess the last two years or three years they have  
20 included the base closure because that is becoming a  
21 great issue for a lot of federal facilities and for the  
22 federal government throughout the United States. So  
23 it's sort of changing a little bit.

24 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: There's an option for  
25 a lot of facilities to use RABs, so do you know whether

20

1 or not there has been any push for this?

2 BOARDMEMBER LEE: There's been a push in  
3 D.C. to provide RABs like this. I think there's  
4 something earmarked for next year's budget. We haven't  
5 been able to find out how much. This is not a  
6 Superfund site like Hunters Point. Hunters Point gets  
7 \$50,000 in TIE Grants, and aside from that, they're  
8 looking at -- because they do have a RAB -- will give  
9 the RAB additional funding to bring in outside  
10 resources to educate the general public.

11 BOARDMEMBER LOLLI: You speak of money.  
12 You spoke of billions. Where is this money coming  
13 from?

14 BOARDMEMBER LEE: It's coming out of the  
15 DOD fund. It comes out of the DOD budget.

16 BOARDMEMBER LOLLI: Well, we all know  
17 that the job has to be done. If you've seen the latest  
18 figures about that, they are being cut in DOD, being  
19 cut by billions of dollars in the future. Is that the  
20 only place it's coming from to do the job?

21 BOARDMEMBER LEE: It's coming from DOD.

22 FACILITATOR KERN: Any other comments?  
23 Then I think we can go on to Radiological Issues.

24 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Captain Clayton, for  
25 the U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and

21

1 Preventive Medicine, will give you a talk on the  
2 activities his agency has done regarding remediation  
3 issues at the Presidio and he can enlighten you on  
4 other stuff that was done relating to radiological  
5 issues that his particular agency didn't really  
6 participate in, but he's knowledgeable in the  
7 procedures and so forth.

8 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: As Mr. Buck stated, I  
9 am Captain Clayton with the United States Army Center  
10 for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine, and I'm  
11 going to be speaking to you tonight regarding the  
12 industrial uses of radioactivity materials on the  
13 Presidio of San Francisco itself.

14 The Letterman Army Institute of Research and  
15 Letterman Army Center were separate issues. I'll touch  
16 upon them this evening, but not in the detail I will  
17 with regard to the industrial uses of the radioactivity  
18 materials.

19 I have several copies of our final report  
20 regarding the building surveys that were conducted.  
21 The environmental surveys are still being evaluated and  
22 they'll come out in a separate report which should be  
23 out, I would state, in maybe 30 to 45 days. We are  
24 still conversing with the State of California regarding  
25 the data results and want to finalize that with Mr.

22

1 Bill Watson, who is our representative from the State.

2 If any of you would like a copy of this final  
3 report, I've got copies in the back and just come up to  
4 me and I'll give you a copy. Also I have a couple of  
5 copies left of the protocol that was used when  
6 conducting the surveys for the final report, and if you  
7 desire copies of that, I have a limited supply of those  
8 also.

9 In addition, a historical document review that led  
10 us to develop the protocol, and the final survey report  
11 of the buildings that were ultimately identified as  
12 requiring radiological surveys due to their use of  
13 storing and handling radioactive materials.

14 We basically -- we were brought on board by Forces  
15 Command since the Presidio of San Francisco was a Force  
16 Com Post. They designated us as the executive agent  
17 for the radiological surveys of their facilities, and  
18 hence, that's how we got involved with the Presidio  
19 project itself.

20 Initially, 12 buildings were identified as  
21 containing, storing or using radiological commodities  
22 for Army purposes on the Presidio itself. During the  
23 survey of those 12 buildings, the radiological data  
24 that was obtained showed that there was no significant  
25 amount of radioactive contamination remaining. There

23

1 was the exposure readings that were received, and the  
2 wipe surveys that were taken showed that things were  
3 not distinguishable from background. There were  
4 surveys that showed that there was no removeable  
5 contamination, and exposure rate readings showed that  
6 there was no readings distinguishable from background.  
7 We submitted this report to the State for their review.  
8 We have not received a comment back on that.

9 The primary isotopes that we were looking for were  
10 radium-226 and tritium, or hydrogen-3. The guideline  
11 levels that were used to determine acceptability were  
12 those of the NRC as stated in Regulatory Guide, 1.86,  
13 and again, as I stated, nothing was found above those  
14 readings or above the exposure rate readings that were  
15 also listed.

16 Do you have any questions so far?

17 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I wasn't sure  
18 -- nothing was found above background or nothing was  
19 found that exceeded the NRC guidelines?

20 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: In essence, there was  
21 nothing distinguishable from background, and therefore,  
22 they were below the required levels prescribed by the  
23 NRC.

24 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: When you said you  
25 were looking for radium-226 and tritium-3, were those

24

1 just the indicator isotopes or were there other  
2 isotopes that you also surveyed for because of the uses  
3 in the building? For example, were you also looking at  
4 other service-material kind of isotopes?

5 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: Yes, sir.

6 Basically the way the samples were analyzed were  
7 for gross alpha activity, gross beta activity, gross  
8 gamma activity, and we had analyzed for tritium alone.  
9 The limiting factor on all of our surveys was the  
10 radium-226. It is listed as a 100 -- dpm per hundred  
11 square centimeter, or removable contamination, or a 20  
12 dpm per hundred square centimeter for fixed. And  
13 basically, if there's anything above those levels in  
14 the alpha readings themselves, then they were  
15 investigated.

16 The beta levels are 5000 dpm per hundred square  
17 centimeters for fixed, and they varied per isotope with  
18 regard to removable. For tritium, that fixed was 2000  
19 dpm, or removable -- excuse me -- was 2000 dpm per  
20 hundred square centimeters. So again, the limiting  
21 factor was the alpha themselves.

22 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And that's very  
23 helpful, what you just said, and also, just a little  
24 bit out of my technical range. So when you say that  
25 you measured for alpha or beta activity -- in other

25

1 words -- by measuring for that you would also pick up,  
2 by the way, radioisotopes, like thorium, that might be  
3 used for biological or medical labs.

4 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: Yes.

5 Again, the limiting isotopes -- I know I didn't  
6 elaborate, I just gave you the two. The radium-226 and  
7 the tritium were the primary isotopes of interest.  
8 There is also Promethium-147, which was used,  
9 Carbon-14, which was used. I'm trying to think of  
10 industrial use-type commodities. Nickel-63,  
11 Americium-241, Thorium-230, Thorium-232. Basically  
12 those are your industrial-type radioactive isotopes for  
13 the radiological commodities.

14 One thing I failed to state in the beginning of my  
15 presentation was that in the industrial commodity usage  
16 none of the isotopes are unsealed. They are all sealed  
17 forms, solid forms, which make them hard to spread and  
18 cause contamination, which we would later have to find  
19 and then subsequently clean up. Unlike medical usage  
20 or research usage they do use unsealed sources which  
21 can be spilled, dropped, and you would have to clean up  
22 and subsequently remediate until you got down to the  
23 acceptable levels.

24 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: My other question  
25 is, it's my understanding that the levels set by the

1 regulatory guidelines were based on kind of old data  
2 about acceptable exposure.

3 I read recently that even now, EPA, for example,  
4 and other agencies, are thinking of visiting the  
5 acceptable exposure levels. I don't know how that  
6 compares with background, but finishing off the results  
7 of your survey, are you going to take account of  
8 potential revisions to the exposure levels?

9 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: Well, forgive me if I  
10 get the proposal wrong, but I believe Proposal 65 was  
11 put out by the State Environmental Protection Agency.  
12 And in that it states risk factors and other  
13 environmental considerations. We worked hand in hand  
14 with the State of California to ensure that our data  
15 would pass the Proposal 65 scrutiny, when and if that  
16 proposal was passed. There are certain issues that we  
17 still haven't been able to resolve with the State of  
18 California with the levels of those risk factors. They  
19 are essentially separated into numerous categories, but  
20 the ones of interest are a 10 to the minus 4 risk  
21 factor, a 10 to the minus five, and a 10 to the minus  
22 6. Ten to the minus 4 is easily achieved with the  
23 current technology that we employ at the Presidio. Ten  
24 to the minus 5 is also achievable with the current  
25 technology that we have today. Ten to the minus 6 is a

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1 little more difficult, and I don't know if it really  
2 can be achieved with our technology today.

3 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So that would be  
4 considered below background?

5 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: Essentially. Ten to  
6 the minus 6 equates to a 2. milliram per year increase.  
7 That 2. milliram per year increase is going against an  
8 average United States background level of 200 millirams  
9 per year. The ability to distinguish a 2. increase is  
10 extremely subjective with the current technology of  
11 today just due to the natural variations of the  
12 background. Your needle fluctuates the responses of  
13 your instruments -- fluctuates, and you have natural  
14 response time within your instruments themselves that  
15 do cause fluctuations, and therefore, that 2. milliram  
16 increase basically will not be seen.

17 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: So that means  
18 that the background is a risk factor of 10 minus 3?

19 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: Basically, yes.

20 That's a good way to evaluate it.

21 BOARDMEMBER LEE: Wait a minute, I'm  
22 confused. If your background level is one in ten  
23 thousand, is that what you're saying for radiation  
24 based on your risk assessment?

25 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: Pardon, sir? Can you

28

1 repeat the question?

2 BOARDMEMBER LEE: What you're trying to  
3 say is, that if background levels of radiations are  
4 that high just by staying outside from naturally  
5 occurring decay of rock in San Francisco will give you  
6 a greater chance of getting cancer than living or  
7 working in a building then?

8 Because my confusion is that the State Prop 65 is  
9 basically one in one million unless it's degradogenic  
10 or mutagenic, which will give you one in one thousand.

11 So we notice background levels, which are two  
12 naturally occurring types of mineral rocks here in San  
13 Francisco -- EPA, for the study here, I think. And  
14 what you're trying to tell me based on EPA's estimates,  
15 I guess they used monosite and zircon as the minerals  
16 that we know that's in the Bay Area that are exposed to  
17 radiation, naturally occurring rock here, is much  
18 higher than what we are going to find at Letterman or  
19 any other place you're sampling.

20 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: I don't know if I'm  
21 trying to state that, sir. What I'm stating is, with  
22 our survey data our background levels, achieving the 10  
23 to the minus 4 risk factor is very easy with inside the  
24 structures of the buildings, either by the shielding  
25 that the structures themselves provide from the natural

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on that's out there, or just are nonresponsive  
to the inherent shielding capabilities of the  
3 buildings.

4 Now, doing a linear response I'm not too sure if  
5 that would equate, because living in a building and  
6 standing outside -- if you equate the 10 to the minus 3  
7 and we need to get down to the 10 to the minus 4,  
8 there's really no way you're going to get lower than  
9 your natural background levels.

10 And the primary thing I'm trying to emphasize is  
11 that we have met, and can prove beyond a doubt -- a  
12 shadow of a doubt, that 10 to the minus 4 risk factor,  
13 with regard to buildings that were once used for  
14 radiological material storage, 10 to the minus 5 is  
15 achievable. We have to relook at our data and reassess  
16 it and be able to give you that risk factor number.  
17 Ten to the minus 6, with our current data, we may or  
18 may not be able to get down, no matter what type of  
19 relook we give that data.

20 BOARDMEMBER LEE: These samples were  
21 done by wipe testing or did you just have an occasion  
22 -- how did you take those samples?

23 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: Well, essentially,  
24 buildings were classified as "affected" or "unaffected"  
25 areas. If there was proof that through our historical

30

1 data review that radioactive materials were ever  
2 stored, used, handled, received or shipped, any form of  
3 radioactive material usage in that area was classified  
4 as an "affected" area.

5 They then followed the guidelines listed in New  
6 Reg 5849, the NRC's prescribed procedures for  
7 decommissioning projects. In that they state that you  
8 can do one-by-one meter surveys of "affected" areas.  
9 In that one meter by one meter grid that was drawn on  
10 -- or put on the floor wall, five individual readings  
11 were taken, five each of alpha, five each for beta, and  
12 one for gamma. Since tritium will not register on the  
13 meters that we use during the survey project, we relied  
14 solely on the wipe survey results. And we would need  
15 to do so anyway due to the nature of tritium being an  
16 extremely low beta emitter; we would need the  
17 sophistication of laboratory counting equipment.

18 "Unaffected" areas were done with a three meter by  
19 three meter grid, which employed the same method, five  
20 individual alpha readings, five individual beta  
21 readings, one individual gamma reading, and again, one  
22 gamma reading with the same alpha, beta and tritium  
23 wipe.

24 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: The affected areas of  
25 the 12 buildings and the unaffected areas of the rest

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1 of the Presidio?

2 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: No. The 12 buildings  
3 total classified that we needed to look at either  
4 "unaffected" or "affected."

5 In the report itself I listed -- let me get the  
6 buildings, I can't recall offhand -- there was also in  
7 the Historical Document Review, there were listed, like  
8 Building 643 had two areas that were classified as  
9 "affected" and within the same building itself there  
10 were two other areas that were listed as "unaffected."

11 Building 1450, "unaffected." 1451, "unaffected."  
12 1818, "unaffected." The bunkers down on Baker's Beach,  
13 1600 and 1601, "unaffected." 1006, "unaffected."

14 Basically, the way we determined an "affected"  
15 building and an "unaffected" building was, yes, based  
16 upon the radioactivity material usage that we had hard  
17 documentation showing that. "Unaffected" areas, the  
18 documentation was a little weaker, but workers, the  
19 old-timers, and so forth, that had been on the Presidio  
20 for 30, 40, 50 years, said: "Oh, I can't remember, but  
21 they may have."

22 So based on that we classified them as an  
23 "unaffected" area due to not having the hard  
24 documentation needed to classify it as an "affected"  
25 area, but not with a full-blown "affected" area survey.

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1 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: So of the 12  
2 buildings, how many were "affected"?

3 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: I think we added a  
4 fourth one. So four total.

5 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Could you read off  
6 the buildings?

7 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: Building 643, Building  
8 926, Building 1185, and I'm looking at my final survey.  
9 I believe, Building 2.

10 FACILITATOR KERN: Did your survey look  
11 at agents that may have been poured down the drain,  
12 like traps or sewers or anything like that?

13 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: Here again, we have  
14 discussed that with the State and based upon the sealed  
15 form of the isotopes themselves that was not deemed  
16 needed.

17 Now Letterman or Lair and Lancy did have unsealed  
18 sources that were discharged into the sanitary sewer  
19 system and they did address that in their reports that  
20 they submitted to the NRC.

21 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I want to make  
22 sure that I have understood what you stated before  
23 about achievable goals of risk. When you were saying  
24 that 10 to the minus 4, or 10 to the minus 5 were  
25 achievable, are you saying that inside of the

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1 building's risk, due to radioactivity sources, that the  
2 Army used alone or including the contribution and back-  
3 ground sources?

4 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: Including  
5 contributions to background sources.

6 Almost any building you go into, just due to  
7 natural background radiation, there's some associated  
8 risk that would develop. You'll have one excess cancer  
9 developed due to exposure to radiation in the  
10 environment.

11 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: That's what I'm  
12 asking. Is your goal to address risk attributable  
13 solely to the human use of radioactive commodities, or  
14 the use of the commodities and the natural background  
15 review?

16 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: Right now we looked at  
17 strictly if there was any radioactive materials from  
18 our usage that would cause an increase of one cancer  
19 per 10,000.

20 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So it's the  
21 excess risk attributable solely to the Army's use?

22 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: Yes, sir.

23 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Did you ever say  
24 what the commodities were and how you reduced risk?

25 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: Primarily, compasses,

1 wrist watches, sights on M-16 rifles, chemical agent  
2 monitors, chemical agent alarms. Basically, that's  
3 primarily what came in and out of the Presidio.

4 In our Historical Data Review and in our protocol  
5 itself, we do state -- you've got the front post  
6 assemblies on your M-16 rifles. You've got the sight  
7 assembly on the rockets and you've got watches and  
8 compasses that were used, and primarily that's it --  
9 and the chemical agent, the alarms and agents that were  
10 used, Nickel-63 and Americium-241.

11 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: When you talked  
12 about the State -- I just want to clarify this for the  
13 minutes -- what agency are you referring to?

14 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: The Environmental  
15 Protection Agency, I believe -- No. It's the State of  
16 Health Services Radiological Management.

17 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I think we  
18 commented at the beginning that the principal focus of  
19 your report was not the Letterman/Lair area, but that  
20 you would touch upon that area. I don't want to jump  
21 ahead on what you were going to say. Were you going to  
22 talk about that after?

23 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: I can address that  
24 part of that right now.

25 Basically, the way Health Services Command -- now

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1 Medical Command -- addresses their medical licenses and  
2 research institute licenses is that they handle it  
3 within the command itself. So therefore, the local  
4 radiation protection officer would be the primary  
5 person responsible for decommissioning those particular  
6 licenses. In this case Letterman Army Medical Center  
7 had a bi-product material license, and Letterman Army  
8 Institute of Research also had a bi-product material  
9 license.

10 What happened then, Captain Sema, the RPO,  
11 conducted a termination decommissioning survey of  
12 Letterman Army Medical Center, received the data,  
13 processed it, finalized it in report form, submitted it  
14 to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for termination.  
15 The Nuclear Regulatory Commission hired an outside  
16 agency to perform verification surveys over what  
17 Captain Sema performed and they approved the licensed  
18 termination of the Medical Center.

19 Captain Sema then progressed to Phase 2 of his  
20 operation and did the exact, same thing with the  
21 Letterman Army Institute of Research license. He did  
22 basically the exact, same process that we did --  
23 identified the rooms of the particular buildings,  
24 performed "affected," "unaffected" surveys of those  
25 areas using the same grid system, and posed that to the

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1 NRC. The NRC again hired an outside agency to perform  
2 verification surveys. Once they received that data,  
3 they again terminated the license held by the Research  
4 Institute, and now those are sitting for the State's  
5 review, I would assume.

6 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Do you know  
7 whether the results from that decommissioning showed  
8 the results that you're giving about either below  
9 background or below the regulatory guideline levels?

10 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: I have had a chance to  
11 review some of that data since we were not actively  
12 involved in the termination surveys of both Lancy or  
13 Lair. We were not really privileged to see that type  
14 of information at the time. Mr. Wilkins did have a  
15 copy that I was able to review that was in the Presidio  
16 of Files, and the data that was received seemed  
17 comparable with what we were receiving.

18 There were -- I'm not sure -- I only looked at  
19 particular issues. I don't know if anything removable  
20 was determined and he further remediated the exact  
21 sequence of events the RPO performed at that time.

22 But, the final outcome was the Nuclear Regulatory  
23 Commission did find that the data supported a  
24 termination survey, which is not an easy task, with  
25 their own conservatory surveys, agreed with that

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1 termination, and subsequently did terminate the  
2 licenses.

3 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Between your effort  
4 and the one that was done for termination then, is  
5 that, in theory, a survey for the entire Presidio or  
6 all radiological activity? Your survey was basically  
7 Army usage only, right?

8 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: Ours was radiological  
9 usage on the Presidio itself, be it Army, Air Force,  
10 Navy, Marines. If a building was identified during our  
11 Historical Document Review as once containing  
12 radioactive materials, or the potential to contain  
13 radioactive materials, it was included in our list of  
14 buildings to be surveyed.

15 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Irrespective of the  
16 Letterman -- no matter who the tenant was?

17 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: What, sir?

18 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: No matter who the  
19 tenant was?

20 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: Any building that was  
21 identified as belonging to the Medical Center or the  
22 Research Institute was not included in our survey.

23 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Okay. Because I know  
24 FEMA had a number of offices on site.

25 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: Yes, sir. The

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1 Environmental data, as I stated, is going to be in a  
2 subsequent report.

3 Initial indication shows that there is nothing  
4 distinguishable from background, and that is what you  
5 would expect from a solid, unsealed radioactive  
6 material. They were accounted for; they were  
7 processed; they were shipped off; they were disposed  
8 of.

9 And again, that was one thing that did excite us,  
10 I guess. The nature of the Presidio did not allow for  
11 a Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office which has  
12 a large trafficking of commodities in general. Not  
13 just radioactive, but they do process those types of  
14 commodities and they sometimes do demilitarize them for  
15 either resale or ultimate disposal. And, of course,  
16 radioactive commodities did get mixed in at a DRMO and  
17 we were thankful that the Presidio did not have one.

18 So the contamination to surrounding land  
19 environments was minimal, and through our data search  
20 and through our sampling we found that to be the case  
21 because, again, not distinguishable from background.  
22 We took comparative samples from areas identified by  
23 the State of land areas that weren't used they weren't  
24 refilled; they weren't anything. He wanted what he  
25 termed "virgin" soil, and that's where we went. And

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1 compared to those samples to our environment that we  
2 took on the Presidio itself there was no difference.

3 If a characterization study had been performed  
4 prior to the military taking hold of the Presidio, that  
5 would have been ideal. Since we didn't have that, we  
6 could only do a comparative study. What you have off  
7 post and what you have on post is virtually the same.

8 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Kind of a  
9 general interest question: Did what you found is what  
10 you expected? Did it meet your expectations for a base  
11 that's been in service this long? Did you expect to  
12 find more, and are there other applications for nuclear  
13 radioactive materials that you find at some bases that  
14 are not weapon related, but more extensive than what  
15 was used here?

16 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: What we have found  
17 here did meet our expectations. Site one -- example,  
18 one installation we were looking at did extensive tank  
19 repairs. On a tank they have a muzzle reference site  
20 that contains tritium. Well, they repaired and they  
21 had performed maintenance on those muzzle reference  
22 sites, and in doing so contamination did come about and  
23 in a particular building, the contamination was such  
24 that they would come in, hose the building down, and  
25 just clean up the water, essentially.

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1 And that tritium leached into the surrounding  
2 building materials, and when we went in to perform our  
3 surveys of that particular room, the floor structure  
4 showed extremely elevated levels of tritium. We did  
5 not expect to find that. We did find that and we had  
6 to remediate down to acceptable levels and then again,  
7 when we went back, the tritium again leached out, which  
8 you would expect, but we didn't think that was a  
9 problem. So we had to keep remediating until we  
10 stabilized the tritium levels. Now it's up to the  
11 installation if they want to do destructive  
12 remediation, i.e., pull out the floor or leave it as  
13 is.

14 Again, all within acceptable levels with the State  
15 and with the new Nuclear Regulatory Commission. But,  
16 again, it's going to be up to the person who signs for  
17 that particular building whether or not they want it  
18 remediated further. If they do, we would have to go in  
19 and do destructive remediation.

20 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: Did Bill Watson of  
21 the H.S. explain the regulatory capacity with regard to  
22 the approval of the report you generate?

23 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: Well, basically,  
24 what's going to happen, our report is going to go  
25 before Mr. Watson. He is going to look at it and be

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1 sure that it meets the State's criteria. If so, he  
2 forwards that to his main office in Sacramento and they  
3 will again review it. If it meets their criteria,  
4 based on Mr. Watson's recommendations, we will either  
5 be cleared of our responsibility with regard to  
6 radiological usage or we will have to relook at other  
7 areas and that point hasn't gotten here yet. Mr.  
8 Watson just -- should have received the report,  
9 probably last week, maybe.

10 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: Because our agency  
11 -- I'm working for the Department of Toxins and we  
12 just signed an agreement with DHS asking them to review  
13 documents on radiological issues this is fairly new.  
14 So if I asked you if they have given you a schedule or  
15 commitments with regards to turning in comments to you,  
16 probably I could help you to get their comments.

17 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: Outstanding.

18 Again, with regard to the Letterman Army Medical  
19 Center and the Letterman Army Institute of Research,  
20 I'm not sure what level that is at, but with regard to  
21 the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Army had met its  
22 obligation for decommissioning purposes and terminated  
23 the licenses. Now, I believe it would go up for review  
24 by the State to find out if there is further  
25 investigation needed.

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1 decommissioning process, were disposed of, or some were  
2 reused or made available to the private sector?

3 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: They would have been  
4 shipped to another military installation or they would  
5 have been disposed of through the Army Material  
6 Command, based out in -- I believe, Rock Island,  
7 Illinois, Mr. Buck?

8 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I think so.

9 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: Anyway, they handle  
10 the Army's radioactive waste. There was nothing  
11 disposed of on the Presidio.

12 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Or even in  
13 California?

14 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: Again, certain  
15 commodities, based upon their usage, could have been  
16 sent to a Defense Logistics Agency Depo, of which there  
17 are several in the State of California. You do have  
18 the Marine Corps Logistics Base in Barstow. You have  
19 the Defense Distribution Depo, McClellan, up in -- near  
20 Sacramento anyway -- not too far from it. You have  
21 Stockton, California, which has a depo; you have Tracy,  
22 California; you have --

23 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I guess what I'm  
24 getting at, in other words, as part of the  
25 decommissioning process there is some thought given to

1 We have looked at the buildings that were  
2 identified in the Historical Data Search. We did  
3 extensive surveys on four of them. We did reproducible  
4 surveys on the remaining nine, and that data is being  
5 left to the State to review and give us further comment  
6 on their desires. But the way the data looked and  
7 materialized, there was no radioactive contamination on  
8 the Presidio from Army usage of the radioactive  
9 materials in their commodities.

10 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: That's within the  
11 buildings?

12 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: In the buildings.

13 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Do you also survey  
14 stormdrains?

15 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: Again, we did not, due  
16 to the nature of the radiological commodities that were  
17 used. They were in a sealed form and they were not  
18 easily dislodged. They were normally parts of the  
19 components, and through a survey -- if the room itself  
20 showed contamination, we would have done further  
21 investigations to find out where it could have migrated  
22 to. Thankfully, on the Presidio, we did not find any  
23 such areas.

24 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Did you say  
25 before that all commodities, as part of the

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1 minimizing the amount of material that is sent for  
2 ultimate, final disposal?

3 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: Yes, sir. If it could  
4 be reused, it was. Only if a commodity itself was  
5 broken or damaged beyond repair it would then be  
6 disposed of. And before it was even -- if possible,  
7 the radiological portion of that commodity was removed.

8 So again, to minimize the amount of -- or the  
9 volume of waste generated from that demilitarization of  
10 that commodity. I believe I've addressed all areas.

11 Mr. Buck, is there anything further you can think  
12 of?

13 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I think you've  
14 covered it very well, and we're finished with that  
15 topic.

16 CAPTAIN CLAYTON: Thank you very much  
17 for your time.

18 FACILITATOR KERN: I think this would be  
19 an appropriate time for a ten-minute break.

20 I'd like to make sure that we save a little time  
21 for the Committee Reports because I want to start those  
22 if we can at 9:15. Would that fit in with your stuff,  
23 John, do you think?

24 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Before I get into the  
25 discussion of the Crissy Field Survey, I'd like to

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1 introduce you folks to some new people on the scene.

2 I don't know if you all know, but Watkins-Johnson  
3 was our RRFS contractor. They have been purchased by  
4 Danes & Moore. And in that process we lost some people  
5 who were key players, in my view, but they've been  
6 replaced with also very capable people. In addition to  
7 that, we are still going to have, for instance,  
8 Elizabeth Sopher, who has left the company, has agreed  
9 to stay on on an as-needed basis to help us with the  
10 transition.

11 So in the back of the room we have some new  
12 people. Mike Schmitt, he's really going to take the  
13 place of Elizabeth Sopher as sort of the Program  
14 Manager for Danes & Moore. Bob Trapman, he's going to  
15 take the place of Julienne Turkel; he's sort of the  
16 person who runs the Field Sampling Program he does a  
17 lot of hard work needed during field work.

18 There's Pete Davenport; he's actually been on the  
19 program and he gives us continuity, and he's the  
20 certified geologist for the program. And then Liz  
21 Knapp, who's also -- was a Watkins-Johnson employee;  
22 she's going to be staying on board. She is going to  
23 help us with the RI report. So I just wanted you to  
24 see those new faces.

25 I guess at the last program manager's meeting -- I

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1 wasn't here, but there was some concern expressed  
2 because some people heard about a survey that we were  
3 going to do and they wanted to make sure that the Army  
4 did it in a correct fashion, and didn't get a  
5 misrepresentative sample of people that were visiting  
6 the site.

7 And what came out of that, just to give you some  
8 background, at a project manager's meeting, with risk  
9 assessments and so forth, as we were discussing where  
10 we go in the next -- the round of the RI, that we might  
11 want to get some feedback from the local population as  
12 to what their visitation -- how they would be visiting  
13 the Presidio, what kind of activities they would be  
14 doing, when they visited there. They recommended maybe  
15 we do -- send out a survey, get some input as to what  
16 people are doing out there.

17 So we came up with this survey that I passed  
18 around, and I wanted to let you take a look at it. In  
19 fact, you could give us feedback, if you could. Maybe  
20 just fax any of your comments back to me by the  
21 beginning of next week.

22 What we'd like to do with this is send it out  
23 through our various mailing lists. We are going to be  
24 talking with the Park Service to get an idea of what  
25 people are going to be doing at the Presidio, how long

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1 they spend, the types of activities and the locations  
2 of those activities.

3 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: What  
4 specifically is this going to be used for?

5 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Hopefully be able to  
6 use the data from the survey as input parameters to the  
7 risk assessment. In other words, help us establish  
8 some exposure scenarios.

9 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: So you're going to  
10 extrapolate present use to future use?

11 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Correct. To the  
12 extent that a lot of the activities -- for instance,  
13 most people's activities along Crissy Field are going  
14 to be very similar to what they are doing now, for  
15 instance, the joggers, things of that nature. And  
16 again, this survey has to be worked on a little bit,  
17 but we would hope that the information provided will be  
18 on the types of activities. I imagine a lot of people  
19 are going to continue with the types of activity that  
20 are on the Presidio now, as it's an open post.

21 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I would imagine  
22 that the Park Service is doing some expected-use  
23 analysis, and based on the reuse plans.

24 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Well, we actually  
25 touched base with Roberta there, and she didn't think

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1 that the available information she had really would  
2 serve our needs, but we did have some discussions on  
3 this.

4 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: When you say, "We  
5 came up with a survey," does that mean "we" -- that you  
6 had a professional surveyor?

7 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: We discussed this  
8 initially I came up with an initial survey. I let risk  
9 assessors look at this. They gave me feedback that has  
10 been incorporated there, and we still have a few things  
11 to straighten out before we actually try to send it out  
12 and get some information back. But we had risk  
13 assessors look at it from the standpoint of the data.

14 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, I think the  
15 kind of person I'm asking about is a professional  
16 person who makes up surveys, either a statistician, you  
17 know, like when you talk to people that would do public  
18 opinions, or people who do surveys of activities or  
19 habits. How you would phrase the question. What are  
20 the appropriate numbers, what kinds of questions to  
21 ask. All of those appropriate questions are all those  
22 things that people who go to college and learn about  
23 that.

24 All these questions that come up are appropriate  
25 questions to ask, because a casual person answering



1 these things, "How frequently do you visit the  
2 Presidio?" And you are going to use that to  
3 extrapolate, you know, maybe the professional guy would  
4 say, "If Crissy Field were a beautiful wetlands with  
5 Japanese bridges, would you" --

6 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: But you're  
7 prejudicing also --

8 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: But that's what  
9 I'm saying also, the design and the content of the  
10 survey is something that maybe requires professional  
11 input.

12 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Well, we've got  
13 professional input from risk assessors who have done  
14 this type of survey, of this nature.

15 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: You already have a  
16 recreational scenario in your risk assessment, and when  
17 we were looking at that it looked like the one thing  
18 that you would get from this kind of information is the  
19 number. The issue in there was how many days per year  
20 someone visited. That was the difference between the  
21 -- that was part of the difference between the  
22 recreational and the residential?

23 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Right. We had  
24 estimated that people would be using the site three  
25 times a week, and there was some concern -- maybe

1 that's not realistic. That's basically -- all the  
2 other parameters were pretty much the same. There were  
3 some differences on. I think, thermal surface areas.

4 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: So was that the  
5 primary focus of what to look at, frequency and  
6 location?

7 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Yes, basically, the  
8 information that's on there, and the type of activity  
9 because, for instance, in your rollerbladeing, you're  
10 probably doing that on paved surfaces. Your exposure  
11 to something is probably going to be different than  
12 walking your dog, walking in the woods, stuff like  
13 that. I hear what you're saying, and, you know, we  
14 could look into it further, how the wording is crafted.

15 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: The other issue  
16 about extrapolation, I mean, again, I'm not an expert,  
17 but it's reasonable to think that when the Park Plan is  
18 fully implemented that the visitor population will be  
19 quite different, both in scope and frequency.

20 Although it's true the Presidio has been an open  
21 post, I don't think that everybody, even those that  
22 live very close to the Presidio, think of it as this  
23 fully accessible set of -- however many acres are on  
24 there. That's quite a different opinion of the area  
25 than what will happen when the park officer's plan is

1 implemented.

2 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Why don't you just  
3 ask them straight upfront to envision their usage?

4 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: That's a good  
5 suggestion.

6 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Perhaps  
7 the question could be, "Do you envision your usage  
8 changing as the Presidio is restored?", rather than  
9 asking them about their present usage.

10 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Could you finish on  
11 how you're going to distribute this?

12 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: There's a mailing  
13 list, and again, we'll be touching base with Roberta;  
14 they have some additional mailing lists, and the one we  
15 have complied. We're also thinking of doing some --  
16 have some people stationed at various locations and  
17 asking them to fill out the forms. Perhaps we will be  
18 using public affairs folks from the Presidio to help us  
19 with that effort. So those are the two means of  
20 distributing data and getting it back at this point.

21 BOARDMEMBER BALL: You might also  
22 consider -- instead of asking people to fill out a  
23 form, you might be able to interview people and get  
24 quick responses to some of these questions, you know,  
25 on the go.

1 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: That's true. Some  
2 people are receptive to different ways of providing  
3 information. I think we can't look too much into this.  
4 As to getting a feel for relative usage, frequency,  
5 granted, there's going to be a lot of use, but if  
6 300,000 people come on the 4th of July, and that's the  
7 only time they come, their exposure is going to be  
8 extremely limited.

9 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: But they would say  
10 they only come once a year.

11 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: But your  
12 critical path is going to be the neighbors and the dog  
13 walkers who use it often, and you're going to be able  
14 to hit them; I mean, that's what your design is going  
15 to be.

16 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: You already have  
17 three days a week to build into it. I don't think we  
18 would want to go the direction of moving to fewer days  
19 a week.

20 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: The current risk  
21 assessment states that under the recreational scenario  
22 we are making the assumption that somebody visits the  
23 Presidio three times a week.

24 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I think we are  
25 sort of getting at another concern that I guess I have,

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4 maybe you can resolve it. In other words, this  
 2 survey is not intended to be dispositive or to replace  
 3 the existing assumption; is that what you're saying?

4 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Well, yes. We want  
 5 to refine the existing assumption.

6 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Then this is  
 7 getting at what I said at the beginning of the meeting  
 8 and my comments concerning risk assessment. There is  
 9 the possibility that if you send out 10,000 of these --  
 10 let's say, you know, maybe it could happen that you  
 11 only get a hundred responses because people don't  
 12 really like to fill out surveys. So, in other words,  
 13 that's where the statistician, or whoever, needs to  
 14 give the opinion. This is a valid sample, or enough  
 15 responses came in for the data to be meaningful. So  
 16 that there is the possibility that the survey results  
 17 could have very minimal weight.

18 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: That's right. That's  
 19 a possibility.

20 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: We don't know how  
 21 many responses we are going to get or whether they only  
 22 want to answer Question No 1., or whatever.

23 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: That's right. Only  
 24 seeing the results is going to be able to tell us that.

25 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So what I was

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1 saying, that stating the risk conclusion, that these  
 2 factors can also be part of the conclusion, that if  
 3 some weight is going to be given to the survey results  
 4 but there are problems with the survey because of the  
 5 response size or clarity of the results, that they  
 6 would be stated in the report.

7 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Well, we're going to  
 8 come up with one recreational scenario. I mean, risk  
 9 assessments are difficult at best and we are not going  
 10 to come up with a hundred different scenarios. So  
 11 whatever we do come up with, though, we'll put in  
 12 there, what we made this basis on.

13 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Just to try to give  
 14 us a ground truth of what you're working off now -- I  
 15 mean, you're not going to try to change it, are you?

16 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: No. We may not  
 17 change it at all.

18 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: John, what if  
 19 your ground truth says an average is 1.5 times per  
 20 week? Are you going to change then the original  
 21 assumption to three?

22 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: It's not an  
 23 average issue, is it?

24 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Sure it is.

25 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Every time you do an

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1 assumption it's an average.

2 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Risk assessment  
 3 is based on a certain number of visits per week.

4 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: You did answer  
 5 my question. You're right, it is a question of  
 6 averaging, which does lead to a bit of concern of the  
 7 validity of the sample pool. And you send it out to  
 8 everyone, and you don't look at the heavy uses and it  
 9 could delude this three times a week.

10 BOARDMEMBER WORK: My risk assessor, I  
 11 don't think, would buy off on averaging. Risk  
 12 assessors tend to go -- when you're given a choice,  
 13 they tend to go for the conservative assumption, to err  
 14 on the side of caution. So, I mean, to answer the  
 15 question -- the average of 1.5 -- would you want to  
 16 change it to 1.5, I think a risk assessor would look at  
 17 that and say, "Well, no, you've got three people  
 18 visiting there three times a week." And we want to  
 19 protect, you know, the sensitive portion of the  
 20 population so --

21 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: But, we are going to  
 22 have to look -- and I agree, it's sort of difficult to  
 23 look ahead of time without seeing what our results are  
 24 and how many people respond.

25 BOARDMEMBER BALL: The question is, it's

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1 the pool of users and what the survey is doing is it's  
 2 surveying the pool of people on the mailing list as  
 3 opposed to --

4 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Yeah, but if the  
 5 people on the mailing list say they don't come to the  
 6 Presidio, then they're eliminated because they don't  
 7 have exposure. We have to focus on people who actually  
 8 come to the Presidio.

9 BOARDMEMBER BALL: But if people who you  
 10 survey say, "I come once a month," then that's a .3, or  
 11 .25 per week, you know, and that goes into the average.  
 12 But the problem is, what would be more valid is to  
 13 survey the people who are actually using the park, and  
 14 find out -- the people who are using the park -- how  
 15 often they are in the park, and you get a better sample  
 16 of the exposure of people who actually use the park as  
 17 opposed to everybody on the mailing list. Some of them  
 18 use it quite a bit.

19 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: How would you get to  
 20 the people who use the park?

21 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: You have got to  
 22 add on this, "how frequently," or "how average,"  
 23 "none," or "not at all."

24 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: If they don't use the  
 25 park we don't even look at that data.

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1 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: That's what I  
2 mean. If they don't use it, you could throw out their  
3 survey.  
4 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Right, exactly.  
5 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: What Harold is  
6 saying is this direct contact is really the way to do  
7 it. Go out on the weekends and give it to people and  
8 survey your pool of actual users that are using it.  
9 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: We have a mailing  
10 list and groups of people that we know that are actual  
11 users that I want them to send this to that I know use  
12 Crissy Field everyday. I mean, I'm assuming that we  
13 are not going to go fewer than three days a week. If  
14 anything, the survey would say, "that's good enough."  
15 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Well, that was  
16 my point to John. You're saying you don't want it to  
17 be any less than three, so my question then is why even  
18 do a survey? Three is basically what's used  
19 everywhere, right? Or do you use more than three on a  
20 recreational scenario risk assessment?  
21 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I can't answer that.  
22 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: I mean, it seems  
23 if we get good data and that can be looked at,  
24 validated, if the data say something else other than  
25 our assumption, do we just throw it out just because we

1 don't feel good about it, or are we going to use that  
2 data? I mean, it basically works both ways. If it  
3 comes out to be seven days a week, would you want John  
4 to say, "Well, we aren't going to do seven days a week  
5 because that's just too much"? It's like if I said,  
6 "It's going to come out to one day a week," And you  
7 said, "No, we aren't going to use one day a week  
8 because that's not enough."

9 I think we have to be careful if we are going to  
10 do a survey to obtain data, and you can validate the  
11 data, that's it's statistically okay. Then we should  
12 be able to use whatever number comes out. If it comes  
13 out 3.5 and we can do it, then we'll raise ours to  
14 three and a half if it comes out 2.1, it wouldn't be  
15 fair to say, "Well, you just can't use that."

16 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: What I'm saying  
17 is in order to have that level of confidence in this  
18 particular survey, what I'm saying, and I think others  
19 have said, is there are other kinds of factors that  
20 make you feel more confident in the survey. Like, do  
21 we feel confident that the questions are worded or  
22 listed for the kind of response that will give us the  
23 data that we want? Does it eliminate what -- like what  
24 Harold just said, a person who is a non-user? Does it  
25 take into account the fact that the park that we are

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1 really concerned about is not what's here right now?  
2 And all those things are very tricky. I think  
3 that's what we are collectively getting at. And you're  
4 right, you can't spend an infinite amount of time  
5 refining the survey, but if this is all we are going to  
6 go with, or if we are going to go with something just  
7 slightly modified, then the amount of weight, or the  
8 level of confidence that we have in this survey has to  
9 be mitigated somewhat.  
10 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: In either  
11 direction, if this survey, as it goes out right now,  
12 says an average of six days a week, and John decides  
13 not to use it because it's not a statistically valid  
14 number, it wouldn't be fair to go back in and say,  
15 "Well, the survey said six." We have to make sure we  
16 are not skewing this for our own personal --  
17 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, I kind of  
18 like the way Roberta said it, that we have a general  
19 expectation of what we're going to be using, and we  
20 don't expect, or we don't even permit ourselves,  
21 necessarily, to deviate too far from that. But, the  
22 survey -- either it's a terrific high class survey, and  
23 we are going to get 100 percent people responding or we  
24 are going to get a little amount. But whatever the  
25 result in relation to that basic assumption that

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1 Roberta is talking about, it won't sway tremendously;  
2 it won't shift it totally off that base but it will be  
3 a good guide like, well, we're testing the validity of  
4 that default assumption.

5 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: However that's  
6 handled -- well, I have a question for you, whether or  
7 not this survey will be an appendix and the results  
8 will be somewhat of an appendix in the document  
9 determining risk assessment.

10 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: If we use this survey  
11 and it's used in the risk assessment, certainly, it  
12 will be part of it.

13 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Then the discussion  
14 we're having here is the tip of an iceberg with this  
15 discussion about validity of the survey to help  
16 generate numbers that you will receive, and comments, I  
17 guarantee you. And so whatever discussion we're having  
18 here, we better think through parts of the explanation  
19 as to how to use it as part of that risk assessment,  
20 whether you use it as a quantitative measure or a  
21 qualitative measure. That's going to be a very, very  
22 important discussion point.

23 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: And we have already  
24 considered that.

25 FACILITATOR KERN: You've asked to have

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ents faxed. Does everybody have that number?

BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I will take your

concerns carefully into consideration to see the validity of the questions and how they're asked, and how we will actually use this in the risk assessment. And we fax these out to the regulatory agencies.

FACILITATOR KERN: All right. We are

now at the next item. It is actually quite old now. It happened on January 11th. There was a meeting of the CAL-EPA Base Closure Environmental Advisory Group. The way you could think of this group is -- at least they think of themselves as a statewide RAB. They're not in charge of any particular base, but they cover different bases. A lot of the people that were at the meeting that Bill Lee mentioned would sit on that board or on this board as well. And it's a quarterly meeting where they get together and discuss issues that are happening across all of the RABs.

At this particular one they talked about the impact of state and federal regulations on base closure. They are also reconsidering this particular group's direction, where they are going to go now that all the individual RABs are up and running. They mentioned about 7.5 million dollars in technical assistance that was going to be available to RABs.

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That's what Bill touched on as well. When and how that will be made available is a big question mark.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Are you talking

about state money or EPA money?

FACILITATOR KERN: It was the same --

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Federal money.

FACILITATOR KERN: There was a

discussion about RPM meetings, and at some bases they are quite problematic for some committee members to attend. I made a comment at this meeting that it worked quite well for us, to have one or two people attend those meeting and there were several other people that, by invitation, they do attend RPM meetings.

Apparently, there are a few RABs where there are major contentious things going on that prevents the cleanup team from getting their jobs done, so they're considering banning the public from their meetings. That's about the extent of that meeting.

Now we're back to Roberta's.

BOARDMEMBER BLANK: What about the RPM?

FACILITATOR KERN: Oh, I skipped over that. The meeting that was held today, there are follow-on sampling results that we can now hear about. And who was going to be talking about that, and

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how much time were you thinking about?

BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I just wanted

to mention something really briefly, and kind of a follow-up to what you just said and what I heard of these other ARC/RAB caucus meetings.

I wanted to share my appreciation to David and kind of the team for providing an atmosphere that is really unlike the other RABs. And I think he's contributed to the success that we've had and the kind of air of openness, and I think we all appreciate that and recognize it and it's not unusual, and I think it helps the process.

FACILITATOR KERN: I would definitely

agree. And I've talked to people from Fort Ord, Hunters Point, Treasure Island, Mare Island, RABs all over the State and we really have a kind of special thing going here. I really think we do.

BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, with that

point, Administrative Note No. 4. The next RPM meeting, it's not February, it's 7 March. And as usual, that's going to be in my office at 10:00 a.m.

FACILITATOR KERN: Back to the RPM

meeting.

BOARDMEMBER BUCK: First of all, did

everybody get the handout?

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Liz will just briefly go over the update of this table. The ones in bold are basically an update since the last table was presented.

MS. SOPHER: Anything that you see in

bold is just information that has been updated since the last table was handed out at the previous RAB meeting.

On the second page under Building 900, there's Buildings 924 and 931. This was a site where we went in and took eight soil samples from either surveys or right below the pavement and had previous detections of TPH at this site, and also, some volatile compounds and lead, some methylene chloride detection. And we had spaced the samples, and unfortunately, the data package that you have is for a later part of the study and we can get this to you for the next RAB meeting. But basically, we sampled all along behind these buildings from 924 up to 931, and all of the results were below the detection limit.

There were two detections, and those were of lead, and those were both below our sample decision criteria of 300. They were detections of 37 and 57 parts per million. So we were recommending that we do no further sampling at that site, that we have enough information to determine where we've got a problem and what kinds

1 of excavation we will probably end up doing there.  
2 And then the other site, again, you don't have a  
3 map of this, and this was just one investigation that  
4 we are doing up in Landfill 4, and that was just to  
5 further define the eastern boundary of the landfill.  
6 So what we did was a series of seven borings, just  
7 starting in the center of the landfill and working  
8 towards the east.

9 You're not going to find this figure in your  
10 packet of information, if that's what you're looking  
11 for. But I'll get it out for the next one.

12 And basically, what we're trying to do is  
13 determine this eastern boundary better, and there  
14 really wasn't any fill in the eastern boundary. What  
15 we found is there was some fill material in the center  
16 part of the landfill, just what we were expecting, and  
17 just all sand. And then we went down to a depth of  
18 about 10 feet at that site. So we're recommending we  
19 don't need to do any further radiologic  
20 characterization at that site.

21 As I said, there's a fair amount and a little  
22 sampling that's still going on there, and we are  
23 waiting for results.

24 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: This is a random  
25 question. On the table, for example, you have just

1 pointed us to Page 2. You have this section 945 and  
2 996, and then the "Conclusion," "Further Samplings,"  
3 and then "Comments." And then on the lab result, where  
4 we have -- I guess, these are water samples -- at Coast  
5 Guard Station B01, which is right next door, this, I  
6 guess, is part of a supplemental sampling, and the  
7 result found a hit of TPH-D that was quite high and, in  
8 other words, all these petroleum-type compounds. So  
9 are you saying that was something new that led you not  
10 to conclude that further sampling was needed?

11 MS. SOPHER: No. What you're looking at  
12 is a different site altogether, and that's in the Coast  
13 Guard area. We were actually going to address that a  
14 little bit later this evening.

15 And the item on the agenda about the Projects  
16 Manager's Meeting, I guess we missed it this morning,  
17 so I didn't prepare the information for the sites that  
18 we're recommending closure on. We are going to discuss  
19 that shortly, and I just as soon wait until we get to  
20 that so it's in the context of the whole Coast Guard  
21 study area.

22 The issue with the Coast Guard is that it's  
23 actually being covered under a different investigation.  
24 It's not going to be part of this follow-on sampling  
25 program.

1 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Yes. But this is  
2 the table for follow-on sampling, right?

3 MS. SOPHER: Right.

4 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And part of that  
5 table is Coast Guard Station 996, CGS?

6 MS. SOPHER: Yes. We started doing our  
7 investigation there and then in the process, it was  
8 probably about a month ago, or about -- it was probably  
9 a month ago. It was towards the end of our first field  
10 effort. We found that the Coast Guard actually hired  
11 another consultant to design a work plan for that Coast  
12 Guard area for the underground storage tank area. They  
13 were going to investigate that, so we said, "Okay, we  
14 are not going to do any further sampling; we'll give  
15 you all the information we have; we'll include it all  
16 in the RI."

17 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So in this box,  
18 "No further sampling," means, "This is not our site."  
19 Not, "No further sampling" like what it means in the  
20 other boxes?

21 MS. SOPHER: No, no -- actually --

22 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I'm trying to  
23 understand how to read this.

24 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: There  
25 were previous samples that had been collected that had

1 some high readings, and then we went back and  
2 surrounded those soil samples with other samples that  
3 were below our sample decision criteria. So this issue  
4 here, that's just talking about what's the worst they  
5 found there.

6 In other words, here TPH was found and some high  
7 levels were found and some high levels of lead.

8 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Yes, I understand  
9 that. But, I'm so confused by what you just said --

10 MS. SOPHER: You know why, because I  
11 thought you were looking at underground storage tank  
12 sites which actually had some high detections of TPH,  
13 so I thought you were on the next page.

14 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Let me try to  
15 explain my confusion once more. When we first got the  
16 first versions of these tables, the boxes had been  
17 filled in. As we go along, we were told that there's  
18 the supplemental sampling program, which is going to go  
19 out and collect more data. We are going to look at the  
20 sampling decision criteria, and other things, and we  
21 are going to decide whether we know enough, or we are  
22 going to take more samples, or there's going to be no  
23 further sampling. And so, this table continues that  
24 effort.

25 So, I'm just looking at random at the table that

directed me to, and at Building 995 on the table, and Building 996, Part 2, areas that are really close together you read the table and it makes you feel really good. It says, "No further samples." "Samples collected." But then you look at this, which is also right there at Building 996, "follow-on, yield sampling results." And it doesn't give the results. The results are not what it says in the chart. It's doesn't say, "TPH below SDC." It says, "TPH really high."

MS. SOPHER: What you're actually looking at -- and this is why -- what I can do is skip ahead. Let me just give a little background because these site IDs are really critical here.

BOARDMEMBER BUCK: One reason, as far as this report on February 7th RPM -- usually the person who discussed that, at least in our past RABs, had been a public member of that. That's why I thought he was going to present it, to give it their unbiased view. So we weren't really ready for a formal presentation because Liz was going to go into the 996 area and also the 231 later on.

MS. SOPHER: This is good, because I think this will help you as we give you information as we are working on sites.

On this table that you have on the second page, there's the Fort Point Coast Guard Station and there are three items under there, and one is Building 995 the other is 996, and the other is the specific site. So this location here is 996. This is 995. And this is the removed -- this is all part of the Coast Guard Study, essentially, but we, for the follow-on, broke it up into the three very specific issues. So, at Building 995, the issue was that we had surface and subsurface soil samples that we had PAHs and TPH-D&G.

And then what I've got, and you have this in your handout, is a site-specific map that moves in on that area. This is Building 995. This is the previous detection where we had a higher -- where we had TPH-D and PAHs, so we surrounded it with three sample locations. And these are the site IDs. If you look at the data that's behind these tables, you'll see the -- if you look -- it's really actually the last figure in here, is 995. And it shows you the site IDs.

And in this particular case, I think it's a great example to start with. You'll see on this top part that we don't have data in yet, so we haven't done anything in terms of evaluating that site. If you look at this larger table it says, "Samples collected." And under "Action" there's nothing there because we're

1 still waiting for those results. And we're still waiting for those results, and we should receive those either this week or next week, and we will evaluate it and update this.

The next site then is 996. And again, in green are the sites where we had previous detections that we were concerned about; it was TPH and lead. We surrounded it in three locations. These are site IDs, and if you look at the packet of information, this one is actually the first one that you come to, the 996 SB01, 02 and 03.

The following page, the first page that you see, it's a summary of all of the results from that site. And the way these are set up, it's the Site ID, The Sample Depth, the date it was sampled, Method, Matrix, Analyte. In some cases we were sampling soil; in some cases groundwater. What the analyte was, was the TPH or lead in this case. The TPH method is an amino acid, so you'll get either negative or positive. Negative meaning that it was less than whatever the clarification is shown in this next column.

The SDCs are sample decision criteria that we're comparing all of our results to. So for TPH it's a hundred milligrams per kilogram, that's parts per million in soil. For lead it's 300 milligrams per

1 kilogram. The detection limits are over here.

So you can see at the site that these were all nondetects. So that's why we're recommending no further sampling surrounding this particular site, and you see that reflected on the table "Lead not detected or below the sample decision criteria," etc., etc.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So on the next page, Page 3, where the conclusion is, "No further sampling," based on, like I say, a result, where you get -- the results are way above --

MS. SOPHER: Okay, that's the next site now that's a different location.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Are you calling that the next site because it's a groundwater sample?

MS. SOPHER: No, because it's really a different location. You're now at this particular site over here, which is where we had an underground storage tank that was excavated, remembering that the follow-on program was designed specifically for areas where we had high detection or detection of concern and the idea was let's surround it and define the extent. So that's why this is one area, but we have had three very distinct goals that we are trying to meet by sampling here.

So am I sort of losing your attention here?

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1 And so this is the last site, this Coast Guard  
2 site. And that's the one that has the high detection.  
3 And what I've got here then is we sampled here; we had  
4 sampled down here, the Coast Guard SB03, and Coast  
5 Guard SB02. We sampled it three depths for water,  
6 analyzing for TPH-D and G. We don't have the results  
7 back for these sites yet. We know we have a problem  
8 here. We have TPH gas.

9 Again, that's on your handout here. That would be  
10 the one where you're seeing the high detections of the  
11 Coast Guard SB01, lead at 10,000. TPH-D was at 13,000  
12 parts per billion. That was phase one. We did that  
13 one boring, so we said, "We need to step out." So  
14 that's when we did these two samples of these sites, of  
15 which we don't have results. After we had done those  
16 two sites is when we found out about this other work  
17 plan and program.

18 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: The Coast Guard had  
19 actually removed the tank, I believe, in 1990 or '91.  
20 It was a leaker, and they had an order from the Board  
21 to undertake a Corrective Action. They're just not  
22 getting through, around to developing a work plan.  
23 When we heard about this, we contacted them to see what  
24 their plans were. They sent me a work plan that,  
25 actually, I passed along. And I can get a copy. I'm

1 sure they're going through the Water Board on this, but  
2 they were very interested in seeing the data. We  
3 actually helped them out on their study.

4 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So, "No further  
5 sampling" means no further sampling by you?

6 MS. SOPHER: No further sampling under  
7 follow-on program under the underground storage tank.

8 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: But that  
9 contamination from that leaking tank has to be  
10 addressed. We are looking at it. Thank God the Coast  
11 Guard is continuing their responsibility to address it.

12 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Okay.

13 MS. SOPHER: So is that clearer then how  
14 you'll be getting information from us?

15 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Yes, it is.

16 BOARDMEMBER BALL: When you say, "No  
17 further sampling," I mean, does that mean you know  
18 where the contamination is?

19 MS. SOPHER: What we are saying is that  
20 those detections that we had found earlier there are  
21 not indicative of this huge problem.

22 BOARDMEMBER BALL: All right. What does  
23 that mean you're going to do about the problem itself?

24 MS. SOPHER: Well, it will go into the  
25 risk assessment. And what it provides us is just

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1 better information on the extent, lateral, vertical  
2 extent, so if there's a risk associated with it then we  
3 are able to define the problem. We don't say, "Well,  
4 we don't know what the extent is."

5 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Right. So, "No  
6 further sampling" doesn't mean --

7 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: It doesn't mean that  
8 we are not going to do anything ever again at that  
9 site. It just means that we have enough information to  
10 move forward to the next phase.

11 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I just have one  
12 more question. We do not have the complete results for  
13 everything on the chart here, right?

14 MS. SOPHER: Right.

15 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: That is going to  
16 be provided at another time, or when we get the RI  
17 together. When do we get to see all of these?

18 MS. SOPHER: We can do that as we close  
19 sites. Or, like this evening, there's actually a 231  
20 that I was going to present where we're still in the  
21 middle of that investigation. So you're only getting  
22 partial results. But, as we close out sites, we can  
23 also make those packages available either by  
24 distributing them or we can put them in the library.

25 One of the things I'm a little concerned about

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1 with handing them out is this is data that is from our  
2 analytical laboratory, a 24-hour turnaround. And we've  
3 done validation of the data in the field, but there's  
4 also another step of data verification that we do 30  
5 days later when we get their data packages. So this  
6 really is all draft, to some extent, data. But we are  
7 using it to go ahead with decisions because we are  
8 validating it. I don't know if we want to put that in  
9 the library or --

10 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, all I'm  
11 saying is the table is just kind of a convenient  
12 summary. But eventually, when the data is validated I  
13 want to see it all. What I'm asking is when and where  
14 is the complete data that's going to be presented?

15 MS. SOPHER: It will all be appropriated  
16 into the RI.

17 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: For instance,  
18 whatever phase we collect the data, that will be in the  
19 RI report from the first to the last.

20 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: What is going to  
21 happen to the Coast Guard site with regards to the RI?

22 MS. SOPHER: We will still have it in  
23 there; it's in the report. I mean, I'm not sure --

24 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: You're saying that  
25 the Coast Guard --

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BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Just in underground storage and where they have a Corrective Action order.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And why are you including it in the RI if it's a total petroleum site?

BOARDMEMBER BUCK: At the time that we inherited it, we weren't sure if it was, in fact, just related to petroleum so we wanted to clarify it a little better, obviously. It's obviously a new oil tank at this point.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So is that another reason why it would drop out of the RI?

BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Perhaps, but we would certainly mention it in the RI as an area of investigation.

BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: The issue of tanks -- a couple of meetings ago we talked about tanks and there were these two tanks that didn't pass their pressure test. So is that going to be discussed at the Letterman -- we are going to be updated on that.

FACILITATOR KERN: Are there any further questions with regard -- or comments, with regard to the RPM meeting?

BOARDMEMBER BLANK: At the last RAB meeting there was a request that the Park Service provide an ongoing update of its activities. And I'm

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not entirely sure what the scope of interest is in that, but I have some things to report that may be based on feedback, I guess, from people. I assume this is the kind of thing people are interested in on an ongoing basis.

The park is engaged in trying to bring tenants to the Presidio to lease out the buildings, tenants whose activities are consistent with the goals of the General Management Plan. So, like educational, environmental organizations, non-profit organizations, public service organizations, that kind of thing.

And what's going on right now is we're close to an agreement with the Tides Foundation, for the old Letterman Hospital Building -- it's not the hospital itself, but I guess, they preceded the hospital construction with the medical wards, like the 1016, 1014. David, do you --

BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Oh, okay. That was preventive medicine decisions in those two buildings, right.

BOARDMEMBER BLANK: So there's approximately 75 thousand square feet with an option for 25 thousand more square feet. So we're negotiating with the Tides Foundation right now and we're close to an agreement on that. So that will be a major tenant

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coming in, and we're close to an agreement on that in the near future in that area.

For the main post, which is where our buildings are, that whole area around the parade ground, there's basically 13 buildings there and about 300,000 square feet. Our request for proposal is closing on March 17th. So right now we have people coming through and looking at the buildings, and then we will be taking proposals from people and deciding what uses best fit the buildings.

And then the bowling alley concession proposal closes on February 21st, so there will be someone coming in to take a look at the bowling alley.

The childcare center -- we're in negotiation with the San Francisco Unified School District. They are proposing to open a daycare center probably May 1st.

The golf course prospectus is going out within the next two weeks, so there will be a new golf course concessionaire.

We're working on the overnight accommodations request for proposals which basically are the houses along Funston Avenue and the pilots housing. Those are basically going to be bed and breakfast. So those are the main leasing activities that are going on right now.

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Other things that are going on, we're basically fully operational in terms of safety, maintenance, running utilities. And in terms of our budget the -- I guess the President's proposal to Congress for FY 96 is the same level of funding that we had for FY 95, which is 25 million.

We are going to be sitting down shortly with the Army to negotiate the exit agreement with the Army, since they're planning to leave now, five years earlier than based on our original agreement with them. And in terms of those discussions, we are interested, you know, in establishing a process for building turnover. We are interested in ensuring that the Army continues its ongoing cleanup and mediation project and funding for that.

And we are interested in money for infrastructure support. And there is some issue right now whether the Army -- there was 10 million dollars that the Army was going to put to infrastructure work to the Presidio, and now there's an issue about whether they're going to take that with them or going to put that into the Presidio. So that's something that's part of the negotiations.

And then I wanted to report a little bit about some upcoming meetings. The last time Leeann mentioned



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1 that the Lobo Creek Restoration Workshop is meeting  
2 February 9th at Fort Mason here in this room.

3 And then the Crissy Field workshop will be at the  
4 end of March, and if anyone wants to be on the mailing  
5 list I have some flyers here.

6 Does anyone have any questions?

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I have a question  
8 about what you said about the main parade grounds  
9 building. Maybe I didn't remember. I thought those  
10 buildings were earmarked for the new Park Visitors  
11 entrance that was going to guide you to the Historical  
12 Military Museum. Is that still what those buildings  
13 are going to be used for?

14 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Well, I think  
15 there's going to be a variety of uses out of the 13  
16 buildings, but one building will be for the Visitors  
17 Center.

18 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: But, it will be  
19 for that kind of use or park language that I was just  
20 describing? I thought all of those buildings were  
21 earmarked for that type of plan. You know, that the  
22 whole area was comprised for that use. Like I say,  
23 rather, for historical exhibits and -- maybe I'm  
24 remembering it wrong.

25 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I'm not sure. I'll

1 have to go back and look at the proposal and see what  
2 they had put in there.

3 FACILITATOR KERN: Thank you.

4 I think a lot of the people that made the request  
5 probably are not here, but I appreciate you mentioning  
6 those things, and I think it's going to be useful to us  
7 to keep hearing them. Thank you.

8 Okay. Committee Reports. The Public Outreach  
9 Committee -- actually, I'm skipping down. I can  
10 mention that none of them are here, but they did have a  
11 meeting. I understand they elected Joan as their  
12 chairman and Peter as their Vice-Chair. And at the  
13 meeting, I don't know much more about what they decided  
14 to do. And that's all I can report on that.

15 So it's back to me on the Main Installation  
16 Committee. And I'd like to spend just a few minutes  
17 and tell you what the Main Installation Committee is  
18 doing. The best way I can do this is to show you what  
19 I brought in this box. Oftentimes we've heard at these  
20 meetings, "The RI." "What is the RI?" Well, this is  
21 the RI. All of these documents are part of that, and  
22 what we've been doing is going through all the sites  
23 and trying to learn about them. And we are using this  
24 document that was handed out, the follow-on sampling  
25 plan document.

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1 So in order to figure out what's going on, we have  
2 to go through a lot of this information. There are  
3 three or four of these books that are really important.  
4 I'm just wondering -- so I'm not repeating this to  
5 folks that know this in detail, I just want to get a  
6 feel for how many people that I'm really talking to  
7 about this, that don't even know how big the RI is.

8 Okay. So I'm talking to Harold. Well, that's  
9 what that is. That's the RI.

10 I will just talk now about two sites. Actually,  
11 we already talked about the Coast Guard site so I'm  
12 going to hand out some selective pages from this RI.  
13 Only take one if you don't know anything about it.  
14 It's very familiar material to those of you that know  
15 the site.

16 Building 231, the study area is this little box,  
17 right here; that's on the first page. This is actually  
18 a useful map for me to get a feel for the actual  
19 locations of all these study areas that we've all been  
20 hearing about. I had a lot of problems orienting  
21 myself to where they all were. Building 231 is right  
22 next to the Crissy Field area. And we have been  
23 talking about the 637 area, and that's right in this  
24 general area, so a lot of the same geology, in general,  
25 flies.

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1 The next item in the little packet that I handed  
2 out is just to orient you more specifically. This  
3 outline is Crissy Field here. The 637 area that we  
4 have been talking about is in this area, and the 231  
5 study area is right here. So you can begin to make out  
6 the little buildings on this map.

7 Now we go to a detailed map on the next page.  
8 I've drawn in on that page the various tanks in the  
9 yellow box here, it's not yellow on this overhead here.  
10 This is the site where there were four 10,000 gallon  
11 storage tanks right here. There's another little  
12 yellow splotch on that drawing; this is a tank that was  
13 a gas tank. There were three tanks right in here. I  
14 think they're marked in pink on your map, and those  
15 were dry cleaning tanks; at least that's what they were  
16 supposed to be. Some tanks have showed some other  
17 material. And then we have three more tanks here, here  
18 and here, and they had waste oil kinds of problems.  
19 So, that's really just to give you some orientation.

20 Also on that map you'll see a cross-section layout  
21 between various wells; that's this line going between  
22 these wells here. I'll show you that cross-section  
23 now. And what this shows you -- are similar to the 637  
24 area -- is that you've got bay mud, a big layer of it  
25 here in the middle. You've got artificial fill,

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different zones of it on top, and below that are marine  
2 and beach sands.

3 There are -- at least in this remedial  
4 investigation, there were indications of two  
5 waterbearing zones. I believe those were here, and  
6 then here. This data for this investigation was put  
7 together in March of '93 and there's been a lot of work  
8 since then, and now there's a feeling that there's  
9 three waterbearing zones in this study area.

10 A little more information about the area. I  
11 mentioned tanks, four 10,000 gallon and they were  
12 removed in November of '88. 700 cubic yards of soil  
13 was removed, contaminated soil. 5300 gallons of  
14 groundwater was removed. We talked about what was  
15 found there and it was what you might expect from an  
16 underground storage tank being there, some VOCs, SVOCs,  
17 TPH in the soil. And in the groundwater there were  
18 VOCs and TPH, but no SVH.

19 This is just to give you an idea of what's going  
20 to be coming. There are a lot more samples there that  
21 were taken since this study. I took the data that came  
22 in this package here, and having had some experience  
23 doing this as a geo-physicist I contoured up the TPH  
24 values. What that means is there are -- and all this  
25 can be technically disputed in a lot of ways because

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1 there are multiple zones -- I contoured all the values  
2 across all the zones. The TPH detection method used at  
3 this time is not as good as the one that they use now  
4 where they were separate gas and diesel.

5 This was a -- the first sample that was taken was  
6 10-17-91. Three months later in the same wells there  
7 was a higher concentration of TPH, shows with more  
8 contoured lines, and then three months later it was  
9 back down to about where it was. The shape, how I've  
10 drawn these, all this stuff can be talked about and  
11 disputed. That's not really what I want to get to  
12 tonight.

13 It's really that everybody agrees that there's  
14 contamination at the site and Liz can probably tell us  
15 a little bit since the results have just been coming  
16 in. They have taken more samples and they're finding  
17 some more contamination in different spots. So this is  
18 going to be an area that a lot more work is going to be  
19 done.

20 Liz, are you prepared to prepared to say much  
21 about this now?

22 MS. SOPHER: What I was going to do is  
23 just show you a little bit of where we've been sampling  
24 as part of the follow-up program. We recognized there  
25 was a problem in the 231 area, and we did further

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1 define the extent of contamination. There's a lot of  
2 information on here. What I've shown -- these circles  
3 that are colored in, in blue are places where we have  
4 taken water samples. And what we have been doing on  
5 the follow-on sampling is using a method where we are  
6 getting water samples without actually putting in  
7 monitoring wells. We are just basically punching down  
8 into those waterbearing zones and pulling the samples.  
9 So for each of these locations we have pulled samples  
10 from either two or three waterbearing wells.

11 This is the well 231 GW01, which is sort of the  
12 tailend of the TPH problem and we realized that we  
13 needed to define it further out so what we ended up  
14 doing is hydropunching. What you're seeing is the  
15 result of several phases that we've gone through, so  
16 it's not like we originally decided we're going to  
17 spread them out like this, but we just stepped further  
18 and further out.

19 And what we've decided -- well, one of the things  
20 that we encountered is there actually are three  
21 waterbearing zones. And in one of your figures here,  
22 what that means is -- so what's going on in this  
23 vicinity over here, is what we've got is a waterbearing  
24 zone here and a waterbearing zone here and we've found  
25 that there's another clay layer and then a deeper

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1 waterbearing zone. So we are actually starting to  
2 sample in three waterbearing areas. So as a result,  
3 what we decided to do was put in some well clusters.  
4 And the one up here, this is going to be our leading,  
5 or the most distal end of the TPH plume. We had very  
6 low detection of TPH in this particular site.

7 I should begin by saying that we are now analyzing  
8 samples for lead, TPH and VOCs and we weren't finding  
9 any volatile compounds at all in our results. So we  
10 ended up -- in the later phases we dropped the volatile  
11 compounds from the sample seed and were just analyzing  
12 for the TPH gas, diesel and lead.

13 So we put a well cluster here, where we've got a  
14 well screened in the shallow zone, the deep zone and  
15 intermediate zone and the deepest zone that we've  
16 identified. Another well cluster over here, which  
17 would be the western most extent of the plume at this  
18 particular site. Up here there's no TPH detection. At  
19 this particular site there was some fairly low TPH.  
20 So, we're fairly confident that we've hit the edge of  
21 the plume over here.

22 Where the investigation is still going on is this  
23 location, and that's why that circle isn't filled in.  
24 We still need to pull a sample here from the deepest  
25 zone. We've got two existing monitoring wells from the

1 shallow and deep waterbearing zones. Those don't have  
2 a TPH problem so we're going deeper over here. If  
3 that's clean, then we'll be able to put in a monitoring  
4 well there and we'll be able to monitor the extent of  
5 the plume that's migrating.

6 If that's dirty, what we'll probably end up doing  
7 is stepping out further and again, going down to that  
8 deeper waterbearing well. And a similar situation to  
9 that is over in the southern portion which has always  
10 had high TPH concentrations down here. We are going  
11 down to that third deepest waterbearing zone that we  
12 identified and pull a sample from that location.

13 So that's just kind of the big picture of what  
14 we've been doing. In your packets of information  
15 you've got maps that have site IDs and results that we  
16 have in so far.

17 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Does this display  
18 of the hydropunch areas mean that you determined the  
19 groundwater all moves that way all the time? It  
20 doesn't fluctuate in any direction?

21 MS. SOPHER: This isn't a  
22 tidal-influenced area. We have several rounds of  
23 water-level measurements from this area and it is  
24 quarterly monitored also, and there are maps that  
25 Montgomery/Watson produces, and this is really out of

1 the tidal-influence zone. It's quite a bit back from  
2 the shore. The water -- what we found, is in shallow  
3 zones one -- in the shallowest and the intermediate  
4 waterbearing zones there is some difference in the  
5 direction of groundwater flow. In the deeper zone we  
6 are going to have at least three wells in there. So we  
7 will be able to figure out the direction of groundwater  
8 flow. And then we will be looking at the vertical  
9 directions of groundwater movement as well.

10 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I did notice on  
11 the table that you're right, there are no non-petroleum  
12 VOCs except very trace amounts. Is that because of  
13 some kind of sampling problem? Are you going to get  
14 those trace amounts?

15 MS. SOPHER: Usually it's like the  
16 trichlorofluoromethan. That is a common lab  
17 contaminant, but it wasn't showing up in their  
18 method-link detection. That particular detection that  
19 we had is below our sample decision criteria by quite a  
20 large amount, so we realized that really wasn't -- that  
21 wasn't the problem at the sites. It's not a DOC  
22 problem or that's not helping us identify the extent.  
23 So that's a brief overview.

24 Again, if you look through your particular maps  
25 and have questions ...

1 BOARDMEMBER BALL: There's some really  
2 high lead -- high dissolved lead values. Is this from  
3 the gas?

4 MS. SOPHER: Yes. In there is very --  
5 most of these sites where we do TPH we also do lead.  
6 It is actually not dissolved. These are all unfiltered  
7 samples. It's total lead.

8 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: There's a  
9 mediation system in there right now, right?

10 MS. SOPHER: Yes, and that's not  
11 operational and hasn't been for quite a while. The  
12 Martec System was installed in 1989 and --

13 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And you're not  
14 operating that because it's irrelevant given these new  
15 results?

16 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: All that has to do  
17 with contracts, that's all. That system has nothing to  
18 do with that site now, because whatever comes out in  
19 the feasibility study is going to determine whatever we  
20 do with the site. It was a UV oxidation system that  
21 was put in by the contractor. The contractor went  
22 bankrupt so they quit operating the system. It was put  
23 in under a Correction Action order to clean up the site  
24 where they had leaky tanks. So it only operated for a  
25 short amount of time before the contractor went

1 bankrupt. So it has never really made a significant  
2 impact on remediating any of the contamination problem.

3 FACILITATOR KERN: Again, the idea here  
4 was to give you an exposure to another site, and the  
5 committee is going to just keep working through these  
6 and give presentations as we go.

7 I have one more item. Participation of Government  
8 Agency Members in Committee Meetings.

9 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Let me just  
10 report that several people, in several different  
11 contexts, have said to me that they would like to see  
12 more or different or other kinds of participation by  
13 the government members. And let me explain how or what  
14 context.

15 For example, at committee meetings -- I know at  
16 the committee meetings that I go to, Michael comes  
17 faithfully. But we would also appreciate, and would  
18 like to see other government members there who happen  
19 to be also on that committee. The reason for that is  
20 there is kind of a perception among a lot of the  
21 committee members that people loosen up a little bit  
22 more at the committee meetings than they do at the full  
23 RAB meetings. And it's an easier way to get exchanges  
24 or hear or listen to what's going on or grabble, as we  
25 said, in setting up the committee systems on some of

ical issues.

or at RAB meetings -- again, I'm just kind of reporting a summary of comments that I received -- it would be helpful to have a little bit more of the candid views or opinions of some of the government members instead of officially always waiting for when your final comments are sent in.

And we all appreciate very much the sensitivities about doing -- stating something that hasn't been signed off on or saying something before it's made final, or whatever.

The other thing that we're all sensitive to is that one of the reasons there isn't all this huge attendance at meetings is because there are so many meetings. And to have twice a month RAB meetings plus twice a month committees is difficult for everybody to get to. So we put this on the agenda, first of all, just to announce that these comments are being received.

What the answer is, if any, I have no idea, but there are a lot of different ways that maybe there is an answer if everybody is receptive.

For example, I was just thinking for committee meetings, rotating, so that you come once every three months or something like that, if that's possible.

last few months, we have a little window of flex time to do that before the next 12 volumes of documents comes out and so maybe that's another way.

BOARDMEMBER BLANK: We could play with the schedule at least for experience or something.

FACILITATOR KERN: Are there any further comments for tonight?

I think we have done it. Thank you all for attending.

1 Again, we said other times tonight, some people that brought this up are not here this evening but I just thought I'd mention it so people can think about it. 4 If there are other ideas that government members of the RAB have about changing the way we meet -- we meet now twice a month. Maybe we could change the format of one of the RAB meetings in some way or something like that. 8 I think everybody is open to any kind of solution as long as we just kind of think about it every once in a while.

Just take note that these are some of the responses that we are getting. But like I say, the motivation for all this is that we have -- there's a lot of good ideas out there that we would like to hear more of.

BOARDMEMBER BLANK: When Rob first raised that concern to me, I thought one option would be to have every other RAB meeting be a committee meeting instead of a full RAB meeting. We could just be all in this room together and maybe move some tables around and have little groups, but that was a suggestion we were talking about.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I think we should try to be a little bit flexible when thinking about these formats, especially -- it's just my sense for the

# Reporter's Certificate

I, Elizabeth Valstad, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the testimony and proceedings had in the within entitled matter and that the same is a full, true and correct transcription of the shorthand notes as taken by me in the said matter.

Dated: At San Francisco, California, this day of Feb 1998

Elizabeth Valstad

THE RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

CERTIFIED COPY

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1995

HELD AT

FORT MASON G.G.N.R.A HEADQUARTERS

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

7:08 P.M.

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS  
BY THERESA A. DARNELL CSR 9966

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SAUL BLOOM  
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MICHAEL WORK  
RICH HIETT

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PROCEEDINGS

FACILITATOR KERN: I'd like to welcome everybody to the meeting here tonight. I'm Doug Kern, a community member of the RAB, and welcome to all the public members that are here tonight. We'd like to begin the meeting with the approval of the proposed agenda. Does anyone have any correction or changes they'd like to suggest? Bob.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Yes. Two of them -- or three of them. One is, we've had a request to move the discussion of Building 1349 up before the Letterman/LAIR presentation. That should -- Building 1349 should probably take about five or ten minutes at most, and somebody from Montgomery Watson is here specially who needs to leave early; that's the reason for that.

Also, I don't know whether an RPM meeting took place today, but if it did, we could put the report -- there was no RPM meeting today?

BOARDMEMBER WORK: No, not that I know of.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And then thirdly, Item 6A, I hear from the persons who want to talk about that item that we still want to continue that on to the next agenda, not this one.

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FACILITATOR KERN: Okay. Any other comments? Very good.

So we have the approval of the revised charter's the first item. This has been an ongoing item for us for months. I don't see Bennett here, who would be running that. Bennett pretty much was handling that.

BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Well, I think maybe we should wait a few minutes, and then if Bennett comes, then maybe we can do that.

FACILITATOR KERN: Great. Do we have minutes from the last meeting? Bennett took those, so that will have to wait. So Item 3A and B, we've gotten through rather quickly, and so I think we can go on to Item 4, the Building 1349 presentation, if there are no objections.

PUBLIC MEMBER: I have an objection. They're not here yet.

FACILITATOR KERN: So we'll just adjourn the meeting. We'll go on to the Letterman/LAIR presentation, the big item of the agenda for tonight, and the fine gentleman that we moved the item will just have to wait until after that is done. So if we could move on to that presentation. Who will be presenting -- start

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1 that?

2 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I will.

3 FACILITATOR KERN: All right, great.

4 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Okay, if everybody

5 would just turn to a handout that says

6 Letterman/LAIR Presentation, and basically what

7 we're going to do is just go through this handout

8 page by page. As you can see there on the first

9 page, those are the items that we're going to be

10 talking about this evening, and as we go through

11 here, there's a couple of attachments that explain

12 some of the details of what's going on. I'm

13 essentially just going to highlight issues as we

14 go through each major category.

15 BOARDMEMBER WORK: David, are there any

16 extra copies of that handout?

17 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yeah, there's a

18 couple.

19 Okay, as you flip through that

20 handout, you'll see Attachment 1 that shows --

21 it's a map of the Letterman/LAIR area. And

22 basically the site consists of approximately 25

23 buildings, and in the northeast corner of the

24 Presidio, there are five underground storage tanks

25 in that area and two above-ground storage tanks in

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1 that area. LAMC was built-in 1966, and LAIR was

2 built over three phases, completed in 1976. LAMC

3 was closed as a medical center in July of '93; it

4 downsized over the next two years and is a

5 currently a clinic. And LAIR closed in October of

6 1993.

7 If you look at Attachment 2 in the

8 handout, it talks about some of the history of the

9 site. This is an excerpt from the Enhanced

10 Preliminary Assessment, which is available in the

11 information repository. Essentially, it just

12 talks about the various Army medical reach units

13 that were previously located at other places in

14 the United States, and then moved to the Presidio

15 for -- because of the mission to have this

16 research facility on the West Coast. And it talks

17 about some of the types of research activities

18 they did just in a general sense: analytical

19 chemistry, animal resources, surgical, pathology,

20 radioisotope and toxicology services.

21 And the second part of Attachment 2,

22 which is also an extract from the Enhanced

23 Preliminary Assessment, talks about the Letterman

24 Army Medical Center, and the fact that there was a

25 hospital of some type on the Presidio as far back

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1 as the Spanish American Era; and again, it talks

2 about the types of activities, generally speaking,

3 that went on at LAMC during the time of its

4 operation.

5 The next part of the site description

6 and history is the Research Activities, and if

7 you'll look at Attachment 3, I've included a

8 newspaper article that talked about the

9 deactivation of LAIR. The research activities

10 that were conducted at LAIR were managed by a

11 protocol review committee. This committee

12 consisted of the commander of LAMC, the commander

13 of LAIR, community members from communities

14 adjacent to the Presidio, and various directors of

15 different departments within LAIR and LAMC.

16 The types of research that was done

17 at LAIR specifically in support of the hospital

18 operation and support of the Army were insect

19 repellent research -- and I'll just highlight

20 some of these things from the article. It says,

21 "insect repellent research conducted at LAIR from

22 '75 to '84 resulted in finding of an improved

23 insect repellent in 1989."

24 They also did blood preservation, and

25 in this area, LAIR researchers made an

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1 international impact; they developed anticoagulant

2 that allowed them to increase the storage life of

3 blood from 21 to 35 days.

4 They also did research in blood

5 substitutes; let's see, laser bioeffects. In that

6 case, they developed Ballistic and Laser

7 Protective Spectacles that were actually worn --

8 or used to protect soldiers' eyes during Operation

9 Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

10 They also did Laser Ocular research,

11 and actually established a Laser Ocular Trauma

12 Center to evaluate actual or suspected laser eye

13 injuries.

14 They also did military trauma

15 research, and that was research in the area of

16 wound ballistics, and they developed the "gelatin

17 block" model to simulate the effects of

18 projectiles on the human body.

19 And they also ran a animal care

20 laboratory which, when instituted in 1975, was one

21 of only 285 laboratories in the United States

22 accredited by the Association for the

23 Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care. And one

24 of the things that they did in that laboratory was

25 to look at bone substitutes for ballistic -- or

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1 for projectile injuries that shatter bone.  
2           So that covers the types of research  
3 activities conducted at LAIR.  
4           The next area involves the Army  
5 Environmental Centers Investigation --  
6           BOARDMEMBER LEE: Can we take a step back?  
7 I'm sorry to interrupt, but you haven't gone over  
8 any of the infectious or pathological studies that  
9 were done here at LAIR and Letterman. I know  
10 there was some R&D that was done here in the 60s  
11 and the '70s, and it also states that as one of  
12 the things that were done here, but there are no  
13 specifics that I see in the document that you  
14 handed out, except it does state that there was  
15 infectious and pathological research done at  
16 Letterman/LAIR.  
17           BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, there might  
18 have been. I'm not prepared to talk about any of  
19 that tonight. What exactly did you want to know  
20 about pathological research done there?  
21           BOARDMEMBER LEE: What infectious diseases,  
22 what research was done, what bacteriological  
23 level, and also what bacterial viruses were done  
24 here for research, for whatever purposes.  
25           BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Okay. Well, like I  
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1 filling requests, one thing was that there was a  
2 Problematic Environmental Impact Statement done by  
3 Aberdine, I believe, sometime between 1986 and  
4 1989 talking about the infectious research that  
5 was being done at LAIR which outlined a lot of the  
6 activities. We never obtained a copy of that, and  
7 might want to see whether or not we can obtain  
8 several copies of that so that it could be  
9 reviewed by RAB members on the LAIR issue.  
10           As I recall, one of the quotes that  
11 was widely circulated in the papers at the time is  
12 that while there were not toxicological research  
13 being done, quote, unquote, on "infectious  
14 materials," they needed them present so that they  
15 could develop antitoxins. So the presumption was  
16 that there was a substantial amount of infectious  
17 disease and chemical weaponry research done here.  
18 Lee and I talked a little bit about it, and if you  
19 could dig that up, that would be helpful.  
20           BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Chemical weapons  
21 research at LAIR?  
22           BOARDMEMBER BLOOM: Yeah.  
23           BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: You think that that's  
24 what went on there?  
25           BOARDMEMBER BLOOM: They said that was what  
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1 said, I'm not prepared to talk specifically about  
2 that tonight, so --  
3           BOARDMEMBER LEE: And then the other issue,  
4 you mentioned there's no significant spill  
5 contingency -- there was no spill contingency plan  
6 at the base when this report was done, in  
7 Attachment 2; but then you go on to say that  
8 "According to LAIR officials, no significant LAIR  
9 spills or releases have been documented."  
10           So what it is, you can't document it if you  
11 never had a plan. The only thing that was ever  
12 addressed was a spill if you had a major  
13 emergency. And I don't know if you can document  
14 it, but I think going to -- interviewing past  
15 tenants here and soldiers, you should be able to  
16 get information regarding past spills.  
17           BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, that may be  
18 true, but this report's six-years old, so whatever  
19 specific interviews were done to compile  
20 information for this report, I mean, it's done.  
21           BOARDMEMBER LEE: Okay. So Attachment 2  
22 was done about '89 then, six-years old?  
23           BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Right.  
24           BOARDMEMBER LEE: Okay.  
25           BOARDMEMBER BLOOM: If you're going to be  
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1 the Problematic EIS dealt with, and it was  
2 organized by Aberdine. So I'll let you put two  
3 and two together and let me know what aspect of it  
4 is correct or not correct.  
5           BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Okay.  
6           BOARDMEMBER LEE: I guess one other  
7 question, with the animal care, were monkeys used?  
8 Because normally, the higher -- you can get closer  
9 to men or women, you have a bit more complicated  
10 research. Like bone marrow transfer, you would  
11 have to have either monkeys, orangutans. I'd be  
12 interested to know, was it a lot of research  
13 regarding infectious disease were higher-level  
14 primates, is was it lower level with cats and dogs  
15 or mice?  
16           The other part here is there -- you  
17 know, at most research places there's always been  
18 releases of animals that break out of the system,  
19 and they get out into the environment. And like  
20 around U.C.S.F., there are some animals there, I  
21 think, that had Q Fever because it got out. And I  
22 guess depending on what you can find out what was  
23 done here before, was there any unauthorized  
24 releases of some of the animals that were here  
25 into the Presidio?  
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1 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Also, David, I have a  
2 question on the radioactivity and the uses at  
3 Letterman/LAIR. In one of the documents which you  
4 let me look at and which I have here to return to  
5 you, Building 668 was supposed to contain  
6 radioactivity animals, and although they are  
7 contained inside, they had cave watching  
8 facilities and stuff that went outside, and I  
9 think it's important to know where the cleansing  
10 wastes went. So if you could find out where that  
11 drained to and what was done with those wastes.  
12 That would be helpful.

13 FACILITATOR KERN: Dexter.

14 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Maybe a clarification.  
15 On Attachment 2, the third to last paragraph of  
16 the last sentence, "this action is considered safe  
17 from a radiological prospective," in terms of  
18 discharging material that "decayed to de minimus  
19 levels." What does that mean, radiological  
20 prospective versus any other prospective? Is  
21 there any way of getting an idea of what that all  
22 means?

23 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, according to  
24 Captain Clayton, that means that if you have some  
25 type of source that has a certain half life, and

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1 that half life passes away, then the protocol for  
2 that for disposal, you can pour it down the drain,  
3 because it doesn't present a hazard.

4 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: From a radiological  
5 prospective? Do we know what level that is?

6 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I don't.

7 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Has anybody checked  
8 the sanitary sewers areas which have known to have  
9 leaked? Have they gone back to check for some  
10 kind of radiological isotopes?

11 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I don't know.

12 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Because from the  
13 documents I've looked at, it all seems to go  
14 (inaudible)

15 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, I'm sure that  
16 they did, because that was part of what they had  
17 to do to decommission the facility, and all of  
18 those documents are in the information repository.

19 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Every one of them?

20 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: It's the  
21 Decommissioning Report, yeah.

22 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Is it different than  
23 these?

24 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yes, because that's  
25 just the Nuclear Regulatory part of it.

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1 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Okay. Because under  
2 normal protocols, if it's anything similar to the  
3 Navy, they wouldn't necessarily do environmental.

4 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yeah. You should  
5 also have another handout that was just the  
6 letter; it doesn't include all the attachments.  
7 It's the letter for the decommissioning of LAIR.  
8 If you flip through your handout, you should see  
9 it. The decommissioning officer represented this  
10 report, and in that, there's 21 enclosures that  
11 talk about a lot of the issues that you're raising  
12 with regard to records of sewage monitoring and  
13 all that type of thing. So if you want to look at  
14 all these enclosures, like I said, they're in the  
15 information repository. This letter just  
16 represents a summary of the decommissioning  
17 process. I think if you review that, it may  
18 answer some of the questions that you've brought  
19 up here today

20 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Okay, good.

21 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Okay. The Army  
22 Environmental Center Investigation on the  
23 Presidio, as it relates to this area, Attachment 4  
24 shows the -- the reason that I included that is  
25 because it shows the areas and the reason for

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1 conducting the enhanced Preliminary Assessment,  
2 and I just wanted to make you aware of where that  
3 authority comes from, and what types of things  
4 that were being looked for in the Enhanced PA.  
5 And then in Attachment 5, you'll see  
6 a summary of the discussion of ADC's investigation  
7 in this area. And essentially as the enhanced  
8 Preliminary Assessment was conducted, there were  
9 only two areas that warranted further  
10 investigation; that was Fill Site 6 and Building  
11 1151. No other areas within the LAMC/LAIR complex  
12 were identified as requiring further investigation  
13 from the enhanced PA.

14 Then the Army Environmental Center  
15 was also tasked to conduct a remedial  
16 investigation, and during that remedial  
17 investigation, both Fill Site 6 and Building 1151  
18 transformer pad were investigated.

19 And as you can read in Paragraph 2a  
20 of that summary, you'll see that the Fill Site 6  
21 included a geophysical investigation, collection  
22 of soil samples, and they found low levels of VOCs  
23 in one of the borings. And this area was also  
24 included in the follow-on sampling program to  
25 further characterize the fill areas.

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1 And then at Building 1151 -- that's  
2 not really a building. Alls it is is a concrete  
3 pad about, oh, maybe six feet by six feet square,  
4 and it's got some transformer -- a couple of  
5 transformers sitting on there. One of them was --  
6 had evidence that it was leaking, so that's why it  
7 came out of the enhanced PA. And the collection  
8 of soil samples of that site confirm that PCBs had  
9 been released to the soil.

10 This is one of the sites that we are  
11 going to conduct an interim remedial measure on  
12 prior to the Record of Decision being signed for  
13 the Main Installation; and that site -- that  
14 contract's already been awarded, so we expect to  
15 have that particular cleanup action done by this  
16 summer.

17 The next part of the investigation  
18 was a follow-on sampling program, and this  
19 follow-on sampling program was conducted to  
20 address data gaps in the remedial investigation as  
21 identified by the regulatory agencies, the Park  
22 Service and members of the public. And after  
23 negotiations, the Army and these agencies agreed  
24 to do follow-on investigations at Buildings 1057,  
25 1065 and 1167, and the summaries of those

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1 investigations are there on the bottom of the  
2 first page of Attachment 5 and then the remainder  
3 of the second page.

4 Basically what we did was conduct  
5 soil sampling to determine if -- at Building 1057  
6 to determine if there were any hazardous  
7 substances released in the site, because basically  
8 it was just a concrete vault. And it was assumed,  
9 or we thought that this may have been a storage  
10 vault for hazardous materials.

11 Building 1065 was reportedly a  
12 vehicle maintenance area, and again, it had a  
13 concrete vault at the end of the one of the  
14 buildings with some stains. And soil and  
15 groundwater samples were collected at that site,  
16 and as of yet, we haven't got the sample results  
17 back from that investigation.

18 And then Building 1167, as you can  
19 see, was a paint spray area, and again, soil  
20 samples were collected at that area and the  
21 results aren't back from that yet. They may be  
22 back, but the folks from Dames & Moore aren't here  
23 to present that information yet.

24 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: On 1057, does it say  
25 whether or not the results are pending, or if they

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1 actually have results yet?

2 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: No, those aren't back  
3 yet either.

4 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Okay.

5 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Okay. And the last  
6 part I wanted to talk about was with regards to  
7 compliance activities. And if you refer back to  
8 your site map, which was Attachment 1, as I  
9 mentioned earlier, there were five underground  
10 storage tanks and two above-ground storage tanks  
11 at this site. The two above-ground storage tanks  
12 were -- if you'll look on your map and you see  
13 Number 7, and it points -- the arrow points to the  
14 building. The building just to the left of that  
15 is Building 1040; that's the steam plant, or the  
16 boiler plant. And there's a 20,000 gallon  
17 above-ground tank there that provides back-up fuel  
18 supply to the boilers in building 1040; and then  
19 there's a 550 gallon above-ground tank next to  
20 that that provides a back-up fuel supply for a  
21 standby generator for that facility, and those are  
22 two active above-ground tanks.

23 Then if you look at Buildings 1100  
24 and 1110, Building 1100 is where the Number 2 is  
25 pointing to that building; that's LAMC. And the

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1 two circles in the upper right corner there are  
2 the approximate locations of two underground  
3 storage tanks at that facility.

4 Those underground tanks were brought  
5 into compliance with 1994 standards through a  
6 program initiated by the Army where tightness  
7 testing and leak detection monitoring systems were  
8 installed there.

9 Then you see the other large  
10 building just above that; that's Building 1110,  
11 that's LAIR. And the two circles in between  
12 those two buildings, two small circles represent  
13 tanks 1110.1, 1110.2. Those tanks were the two  
14 that did not pass the leak detection system  
15 upgrade program. The Park Service decided not to  
16 utilize these tanks for any future use, and  
17 therefore they have reverted into the Army's  
18 Underground Storage Tank Program, and they will be  
19 subsequently removed as programmed with the rest  
20 of the tanks that are going to be removed. So  
21 those are inactive, empty tanks.

22 The third tank at LAIR is -- if  
23 you'll look on the upper left corner of the  
24 building, I drew a small circle there; that's the  
25 third tank at LAIR, and that tank was successfully

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1 upgraded to 1994 standards.

2 That represents all the tanks in the  
3 LAMC/LAIR complex.

4 The other compliance activity that's  
5 ongoing right now is Asbestos Survey and Basement.  
6 The first survey was conducted by a contractor --  
7 or the first survey conducted by the Versar  
8 contractor was in 1987. About 900 buildings were  
9 surveyed. It cost about \$960,000 for that survey,  
10 of which the buildings in the Letterman/LAIR  
11 complex were surveyed.

12 Between the completion of that  
13 survey, which was approximately 1989, and 1993,  
14 the Army implemented the recommendations from that  
15 survey, which included several of the buildings in  
16 this complex, to include both Letterman and LAIR  
17 itself.

18 And then in 1994 the installation  
19 Asbestos Program manager went through, as part of  
20 a preliminary assessment screening to support some  
21 Park Service needs, to revalidate what actions had  
22 been taken and to see if there were any changes in  
23 the condition of the asbestos in LAMC. And  
24 currently right now, there is a new asbestos  
25 survey being conducted by the same contractor,  
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1 around this; you can't really see it on yours, but  
2 you can see it on mine.

3 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: So all this area would  
4 be the LAMC annex?

5 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: We call it the  
6 complex. It's just that group of buildings.  
7 Some of that's housing.

8 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Okay. Because that  
9 area was noted to have had some radiological  
10 spills that required some decontamination.

11 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Which buildings did  
12 it say in the report where the spills took place?

13 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: It wasn't really  
14 specific. That was why I thought you could help.

15 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I mean, if it doesn't  
16 identify a specific building, I don't know which  
17 ones they are.

18 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Can you briefly  
19 summarize those issues that you were going to look  
20 into? You jotted down, like, maybe four or five  
21 of them.

22 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yes. Okay,  
23 pathological and infectious disease research,  
24 chemical weapons research, what kind of animals  
25 were used and did any escape, and what kind of  
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1 Versar. They started late last year. They're  
2 doing approximately 988 buildings, and that is  
3 currently underway. They have not gone back  
4 through any of the buildings here in this complex  
5 to date, but they will get to those. And that's  
6 it on the Asbestos Survey Abatement.

7 And that's it on the Letterman/LAIR  
8 presentation. Any questions?

9 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I have one on 1057,  
10 David. One of the documents here said that 1057  
11 was used for tritium. Was that part of the  
12 hazardous substances that was tested in the  
13 follow-on sampling?

14 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I don't believe so,  
15 because tritium is a radiological issue. That was  
16 surveyed by the radiological survey that came  
17 through, not by --

18 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: So it wouldn't be  
19 under that program?

20 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: No.

21 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Could you identify for  
22 me the buildings that are in what's the LAMC annex  
23 area, because I'm not familiar which ones those  
24 are?

25 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, I drew a line  
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1 cleansing wastes were generated at Building 668.

2 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Excuse me. On the  
3 cleansing wastes, I have an idea what kind of  
4 wastes come from the animals. I wanted to know  
5 where it went. Did they wash it off; if it went  
6 into the storm drain, or something like that.

7 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Okay.

8 BOARDMEMBER BLOOM: David, I also  
9 specifically asked to see whether or not you could  
10 look into that Environmental Impact Statement.  
11 You could grab a copy or so, if there's a copy  
12 around from the document repository so we can have  
13 a look at that.

14 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: For the chemical  
15 weapons research issue, yes.

16 BOARDMEMBER BLOOM: But we would like the  
17 actual physical document.

18 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, I guess I was  
19 under the impression that we were going to have a  
20 presentation tonight kind of analogous or similar  
21 to the one we had about the radiological survey.  
22 And I guess reacting to, like, Bill's question,  
23 and Dexter's, that the purpose of asking for  
24 descriptions of the kinds of chemicals used or  
25 things that went on there, was not to investigate  
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1 the history of the facility, but to learn about  
2 the kinds of hazards posed by things that might  
3 have gotten into the environment, and how they  
4 were investigated.

5 I think one of the questions on my  
6 mind, and I thought other people had an interest  
7 in, was whether biological contaminants which may  
8 have been disposed of down the drain, whether the  
9 investigation looked at contamination not just  
10 within the rooms of the building, but through the  
11 utilities and leaks from those utilities and other  
12 systems. And that's what I thought we were going  
13 to be listening to tonight.

14 I don't know -- what's the best way  
15 to proceed with these questions, whether we're all  
16 saying we want to look at reports about them, or  
17 whether we're asking for another follow-up or  
18 something.

19 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I don't know.

20 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Well, in terms of the  
21 radiological surveys, I haven't completely looked  
22 at them, but my impression to date on them is that  
23 most of the radiological sampling was wipe  
24 sampling --

25 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Inside the  
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1 buildings.

2 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: -- which is inside the  
3 buildings; there's not any outside soil type  
4 samplings in these documents. Now, David gave me  
5 some others to look at, so I can look that up and  
6 try to see. But to date, there's no indication,  
7 from these documents it's anything but  
8 easy-to-reach surfaces in buildings, like inside  
9 the sinks, on the walls or floors. That's all  
10 I've seen to date.

11 Have you had a chance to see that?

12 FACILITATOR KERN: The report that I looked  
13 at had wipe samples.

14 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yeah. But if you  
15 remember from the last meeting, Captain Clayton's  
16 discussion, that's the protocol for doing  
17 radiological surveys. I mean, there was two parts  
18 to it. You had the radiological survey, where  
19 they did the various types of samples; and then  
20 you had the environmental part, where they took  
21 water samples and soil samples and that type of  
22 thing.

23 So I mean, that's the normal way they  
24 do business.

25 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Well, I guess what I'm  
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1 saying is, in the radiological reports, there's no  
2 results reported for a (inaudible).

3 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: That's because it's  
4 not in that report.

5 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Then what reports  
6 would it be in, because it's not in any RI report  
7 documents?

8 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: It's a separate  
9 issue.

10 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: So --

11 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: It's not something  
12 that goes -- it's a separate report. Were you  
13 here at the last meeting?

14 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: No. That's why I'm  
15 asking. I'm trying to find the name of the  
16 report.

17 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Okay. The name of  
18 the report is the Radiological Survey Report.

19 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: The Radiological Water  
20 and Soil Sampling Report?

21 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yes.

22 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, going back  
23 then to what Captain Clayton described as the  
24 protocol, one of the differences that he explained  
25 between the two facilities was that the buildings

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1 he was talking about, radiological materials were  
2 what he called sealed, and so there was a reason  
3 why the sampling was done in that way. But it's  
4 our understanding that here, radioactive materials  
5 were unsealed. That is, they were used in a, you  
6 know, open manner. They could be disposed of down  
7 the drain or elsewhere.

8 And I think what Jan is asking about  
9 is, where or what discussion would somebody find  
10 some review of how investigation was done for  
11 unsealed radioactive material?

12 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: That would be in the  
13 Decommissioning Report, for which you have the  
14 summary letter -- all of the enclosures, along  
15 with the summary letter are in the information  
16 repository.

17 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: If it was done --  
18 based on my experience at Mare island, and their  
19 decommissioning of some of their nuclear  
20 radiological facilities, if they follow NRC  
21 regulations and procedures, there's no requirement  
22 for water sampling, and there's no requirement in  
23 those protocols for soil sampling or anything like  
24 that, outside of the area of the building. I  
25 mean, if there's unpaved areas within a area, then

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1 they may do some very -- actually very detailed  
2 surface soil sampling, and very shallow top two  
3 inches surface soil sampling. But if there  
4 wouldn't be -- if those procedures were followed,  
5 there wouldn't be any real water samples or soil  
6 samples or anything more than various surface.

7           So if you have a Decommissioning  
8 Report following those procedures, chances are you  
9 don't have the water and soil sample results.

10          BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: That may be true; I  
11 don't know. In one of the enclosures, it has  
12 records of sewage monitoring, and Captain Clayton  
13 had spoken to the fact last time that the sewage  
14 monitoring -- these records both indicate records  
15 from the City of San Francisco, where they checked  
16 the sewage lines and both the protocols for  
17 sewage waste disposal at the facility, so -- I  
18 mean, any of those concerns you have are probably  
19 addressed in that enclosure.

20          BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: That would be the  
21 Decommissioning Report?

22          BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yes.

23          BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: So the Decommissioning  
24 Report would have the soil and groundwater samples  
25 (inaudible)?

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1          BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: If there were any  
2 soil and groundwater samples, that would be in  
3 that report.

4          BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: And that's in the  
5 information repository?

6          BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: That's right.

7          BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Thanks.

8          BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, I guess I want  
9 to ask Romy and Rich, do your agencies require any  
10 separate investigation of radioactive materials?

11          BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: Well, I think it is a  
12 concern. That's why during the Environment  
13 Sampling Analysis Plan, we sampled for gross alpha

14 and beta in the outfalls, and we're anticipating  
15 that some of the -- one of the contributors come  
16 from LAIR. So it's part of our investigation.

17          BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So you mean that's  
18 part of the RI Investigation?

19          BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: The ESAP.

20          BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Is that water samples  
21 or sediment samples?

22          BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: Both sediment and  
23 soil samples.

24          BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: How many outfalls?

25          BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: I don't recall how

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1 many outfalls, but all throughout Crissy Field.

2          BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: It was all the ones  
3 on Crissy Field.

4          BOARDMEMBER LEE: I have a question on the  
5 asbestos surveys, line 800 buildings, and you're  
6 using Versar, and who approved the protocols for  
7 Versar to use? In the numbers samples, they're  
8 supposed to take and identify asbestos or not  
9 asbestos; and number two, to determine that  
10 viability.

11               Generally there is nine levels that  
12 you can actually look at asbestos and say, "This  
13 could possibly be viable," or "This is significant  
14 or not significant or probably significant."

15               Now did the Army set up the  
16 procedures for that?

17          BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: No. The Army follows  
18 the E.P.A. guidelines for determining what is  
19 asbestos and what is friable asbestos, and in  
20 terms of defining what it is.

21          BOARDMEMBER LEE: So you're using the AHERA  
22 guidelines?

23          BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Right.

24          BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I guess I have a  
25 question for either Romy or Michael or Roberta or

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1 Rich, any of you guys to answer. If there were  
2 not any environmental soil or water samples taken  
3 in the Letterman/LAIR areas in some of the  
4 buildings that had historical like radiological  
5 use and things like going down the buildings,  
6 would you require samples of that nature to be  
7 taken before you approved a remedial investigation  
8 in that particular area? This is called putting  
9 you on the spot.

10          BOARDMEMBER WORK: Well, I think if  
11 there's -- yeah, if there's agreement that there's  
12 a pathway whereby it's possible that contamination  
13 could have gotten into the soil, then yeah, you  
14 would want to do some sampling just so that you  
15 could come up with a negative declaration that  
16 contamination did not come in through that  
17 pathway.

18          BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Okay. Has that been  
19 done to date as far as you know?

20          BOARDMEMBER WORK: In the case of LAIR, I  
21 don't know.

22          FACILITATOR KERN: I'm getting the sense  
23 that this remains more an open question than  
24 before we began. I think there are a lot of  
25 questions that are going on here that I think it's

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1 going to be up to a lot of people here on the RAB  
2 to begin digging into this repository and finding  
3 some more things out.

4 We have an additional part to this  
5 presentation. Are we ready to go on to that?

6 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Yeah. In support of  
7 its leasing program, the Park Service has been  
8 doing what we're calling Environmental Condition  
9 Assessments for LAMC and LAIR. And the purpose of  
10 these assessments is to look at existing  
11 information and possible information needs in so  
12 far as conveying information to prospective  
13 tenants.

14 And so we have our consultant, Chuck  
15 Snell -- he's with Dames & Moore -- here tonight  
16 to go over what we've been doing under these  
17 Environmental Condition Assessments. And then if  
18 in the course of doing them, if we come across any  
19 information that was new, we convey that  
20 information on the Army for incorporation into the  
21 RI/FS Program.

22 So, I'll let Chuck go ahead with his  
23 presentation.

24 MR. SNELL: My name's Chuck Snell. I'm  
25 with Dames & Moore, working on behalf of the Park  
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1 Service here with the Environmental Condition  
2 Assessments, and Letterman Army Institute of  
3 Research, LAIR, and the Letterman Army Medical  
4 Center, LAMC. And I know the interest tonight is  
5 on the results of some subsurface investigation  
6 we've been doing out there.

7 Before I get into that, I'd like to  
8 step back just a little bit regarding how we got  
9 to that point, and that was through the first  
10 phase of the environmental condition assessment we  
11 do, which we call Phase I, and it's essentially a  
12 transaction screening following --

13 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Excuse me. Is your  
14 contract separate from the Park Service, or is it  
15 part of same contract that Dames & Moore is under  
16 for the cleanup of the Presidio?

17 MR. SNELL: Separate.

18 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And so are you in  
19 the unit of Dames & Moore that is segregated, or  
20 are there some units of Dames & Moore that are  
21 working in the Army?

22 MR. SNELL: Yeah, the work being performed  
23 for the Army is our Government Service group out  
24 of Denver, formerly Watkins Johnson; and the work  
25 being performed by the Park Service is by a staff  
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1 dedicated to Park Service working out of our  
2 San Francisco office.

3 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And was your  
4 contract entered into before Dames & Moore took  
5 over from Watkins Johnson, or are you -- is it a  
6 new one?

7 MR. SNELL: No, the contract's about three  
8 years old at this point.

9 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Oh, okay.

10 MR. SNELL: As part of the Phase I, we  
11 (inaudible) the transaction screen as established  
12 by the American Society for Testing and Materials,  
13 which consists of four basic components. One,  
14 site reconnaissance; a records search, which is  
15 essentially a review of federal, state and local  
16 agency listings regarding sites which -- lists of  
17 sites which may have stored, used, disposed of  
18 hazardous materials, or had documented  
19 environmental impacts. We also conducted  
20 interviews with people familiar with the site,  
21 including owners, occupants, former employees; and  
22 we reviewed available documents provided to the  
23 Park Service by the Army.

24 The basic conclusions of our Phase I  
25 study --

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1 BOARDMEMBER LEE: Can you take a step back,  
2 I'm sorry? The American -- ATSM, their -- it's a  
3 thick document, is my understanding. I've seen a  
4 copy of it and it's used for real estate  
5 transfers. Now, under that document, there's  
6 certain phases you have to go through, and I  
7 assume that you'll get to Phase II, but could you  
8 explain for the general population exactly what  
9 Phase I and Phase II and Phase III means as it's  
10 broken out under these documents? So we'll have a  
11 frame of reference why you took samples, and why  
12 not samples. And I don't think they use the same  
13 terminology like you used, like "site  
14 reconnaissance." It has more of a military type  
15 of wording, versus what's in the document itself,  
16 and I think it would be easier for us to read the  
17 same page, if you sort of go over that document.

18 MR. SNELL: The multiple phases that he's  
19 referring to are part of an environmental  
20 screening process essentially for properties  
21 that -- at least originally established for  
22 properties that were going through sale. Such  
23 that, this was a process that a prospective buyer  
24 would go through, as part of their due diligence  
25 to establish innocent land owner -- to be able to

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1 establish an innocent land owner defense. A lot  
2 of regulatory jargon.

3           The basic bottom line is that Phase I  
4 is a paper study review of available documents and  
5 agency records, and a site visit to observe  
6 existing conditions on the site to see if and  
7 identify anything that could become an  
8 environmental liability to the buyer of the site.

9           That's since been extended towards  
10 leasing business, as well, and -- where  
11 prospective tenants, in some instances, may be  
12 considered liable for environmental impacts to  
13 sites. So it's not necessarily limited to do just  
14 property acquisitions.

15           So the Phase I portion is the paper  
16 study and the site visit.

17           Phase II, if warranted -- if the  
18 Phase I study indicates that there is a potential  
19 problem, Phase II is the actual subsurface  
20 investigation, or sometimes it can include, you  
21 know, wipe sampling, things like that; but it's  
22 the sample collection phase, where you're looking  
23 to get chemical data to either confirm the absence  
24 or the presence of contamination at the site.

25           Phase III, if you get to that point, that  
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1 means you've found something in Phase II. Phase  
2 III means the cleanup begins. And certain  
3 property transactions are contingent upon getting  
4 the cleanup completed.

5           Where we are is we've completed  
6 Phase I, and the reasons I'll get into here  
7 shortly -- we felt it necessary to continue on to  
8 a Phase II, which was the subsurface investigation  
9 phase.

10           The conclusions of the Phase I study,  
11 with respect to concerns regarding subsurface  
12 investigation, were the hazardous materials may  
13 have entered through the building waste water  
14 system, through lavatory floors and drains, et  
15 cetera, and --

16           BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Could you tell me what  
17 you mean by "waste water system"? Do you mean  
18 sanitary sewer; do you mean industrial waste  
19 water --

20           MR. SNELL: Yeah, that's a general term,  
21 including the sanitary sewer. The lavatories  
22 have, at least part of the way, they have separate  
23 plumbing. It all eventually goes to the sanitary  
24 sewer.

25           BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Can you also clarify,  
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1 when you say "the building," are you talking about  
2 the entire LAMC complex, or just one or two  
3 buildings?

4           MR. SNELL: The LAIR Building and the LAMC  
5 building.

6           BOARDMEMBER CHAN: So the annex that was  
7 in Attachment 1 that we've been referring to was  
8 not --

9           MR. SNELL: Right. This is just for LAIR,  
10 which is building 1110, and for LAMC, which is  
11 Building 1100. There's an additional storage  
12 building, Building 1111, right next to LAIR. It  
13 was their hazardous materials storage building.  
14 And that was also included, but it's considered  
15 part of the LAIR operation.

16           The other conclusion was that the  
17 integrity of the building's waste water system,  
18 sanitary system, et cetera, was uncertain, and we  
19 felt that the best way to address those concerns  
20 was to perform a Phase II investigation. And this  
21 is important; our goal was to try to satisfy  
22 concerns of prospective tenants and associated  
23 lenders, and also to establish a baseline  
24 groundwater quality for the Park Service, for  
25 their protection against future occupants of the  
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1 building.

2           The scope of work for the Phase II  
3 Environmental Assessment -- now going into the  
4 sampling phase -- was to install eight groundwater  
5 monitoring wells around the LAIR and LAMC  
6 buildings, and they were installed to the first  
7 groundwater zone. And to collect water samples.

8           After we installed the wells and  
9 measured water levels, it became apparent that two  
10 of the wells were upgradient of the complex. We  
11 wanted one upgradient well for purposes of  
12 establishing background which is downgradient  
13 conditions, but we didn't need two. So we ended  
14 up not sampling MW7 because it was more than we  
15 needed.

16           We developed an analyte list based on  
17 our results of the Phase I, which included  
18 reviewing chemical inventories for the buildings  
19 and other information regarding what types of  
20 materials they handled. And this list included  
21 volatile organic compounds, semi-volatile organic  
22 compounds, pesticides, PCBs, petroleum  
23 hydrocarbons, various metals, cyanide,  
24 nitrate/nitrite, pH; and they also we ran  
25 (inaudible) including gross alpha, gross beta  
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1 radiation, and a gamma radiation scan; those are  
2 the three basic components of radiation that you  
3 want to look at.

4 We also tested some other  
5 miscellaneous inorganics, essentially to help us  
6 with evaluating metals concentrations, i.e., if  
7 they're a naturally occurring substance, are they  
8 there at those concentrations because of this  
9 natural condition, or are they indicative of a  
10 problem with the groundwater?

11 During the course of the study, we  
12 got some results back from one of the wells where  
13 we detected a VOC, and I'll get into this in a  
14 little bit more detail later. We detected a VOC,  
15 and while we were out doing some work, we decided  
16 to go ahead and do a little bit of step-out work  
17 from that one well; so we drilled four soil  
18 borings and collected hydropunch groundwater  
19 samples near that well, and we tested those for  
20 VOCs.

21 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Did you sample that  
22 one time, or more than once?

23 MR. SNELL: The wells have been sampled one  
24 time. There are a few things that we've gone  
25 back for some confirmatory sampling on results

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1 MR. SNELL: When you think of the potential  
2 source that we identified, it was essentially  
3 releases from the buildings. That is most likely  
4 to consist of the dilute solutions, if anything  
5 went down the drains, hazardous materials. And  
6 keep in mind that this building also has the  
7 normal building utilities of air conditioning and  
8 everything else that have blow-down water that's  
9 high volume of normal circulation water that gets  
10 in with this as well; so that you have a high  
11 dilution rate.

12 And so the kind of things we would be  
13 concerned about would be diluted solutions  
14 percolating down to the groundwater table; not the  
15 kind of thing that you can effectively pick up  
16 through soil sampling.

17 And also we're essentially going out  
18 in sort of a screening level, and it's more  
19 effective to do that by stepping out and looking  
20 at well-placed groundwater sampling points, versus  
21 prime target -- we really didn't have any evidence  
22 of specific soil contamination areas.

23 BOARDMEMBER LEE: Did you receive, Chuck,  
24 any requests from U.C.S.F. in their proposal, any  
25 environmental, biologic concerns, radiation

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1 that we had.

2 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And also just to  
3 clarify, this report that you're describing, the  
4 title of it is "Phase II Environmental Risk  
5 Assessment." It's not one of the RI  
6 investigations.

7 MR. SNELL: No, and that's a really good  
8 point. And I'll bring back this other slide just  
9 to clarify that our focus was on tenants and  
10 lenders, not regulatory agencies. Okay, we have a  
11 different audience we're trying to satisfy. We're  
12 not performing an RI, Remedial Investigation.  
13 We're out to satisfy concerns of prospective  
14 tenants and their associated lenders that might  
15 present obstacles to the leasing process.

16 The Park Service wants to get these  
17 buildings leased, okay, and we're looking for  
18 things that the tenants or lenders may see as  
19 potential concerns, and we want to identify that  
20 might present obstacles, and again, not part of  
21 the RI.

22 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And the other thing  
23 about the conclusion or focus of your report is  
24 that it did not lead you to do any soil sampling,  
25 only groundwater?

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1 concerns during the discussions of U.C. moving  
2 into Letterman and LAIR?

3 MR. SNELL: We're just involved directly  
4 with the Park Service. We don't have any  
5 interaction with U.C.S.F.

6 BOARDMEMBER LEE: Well, Roberta, did you  
7 receive anything from them? Because I know they  
8 were going to do some sort of partial assessment  
9 when they were proposing going into Letterman and  
10 LAIR, and I'm not aware of any written or  
11 verbal --

12 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Chuck, do you know  
13 what --

14 MR. BAERLIN: No. Discussions never really  
15 got that far, to be honest with you. We were  
16 having discussions at the concept level of a  
17 transaction, if you will. It very quickly  
18 focused on money. We found out that they didn't  
19 have any money, and so that sort of ended it. So  
20 we never really got into the details, in terms of  
21 the level of contamination.

22 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Could you take a couple  
23 seconds and explain what the action level is, or  
24 the level that you used to trigger Phase II. If  
25 it's not by regulatory means, and it's for

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1 prospective tenants, what levels did you use for  
2 detection to trigger a Phase II?

3 MR. SNELL: There weren't chemical test  
4 results against which we compared some type of  
5 criteria to. We used our judgment based on our  
6 experience working in the real estate field,  
7 environmental related issues to real estate  
8 transactions; we do hundreds of them a year. We  
9 looked at the information available as to how  
10 confident were we that a prospective tenant or  
11 lender could look at this site and feel  
12 comfortable that they didn't have environmental  
13 liability -- future environmental liability  
14 associated with occupying the site, okay, not  
15 chemical data compared to regulatory thresholds.  
16 It's, you know, a gut feeling of a consultant  
17 anticipating the gut feelings of a lender or  
18 prospective tenant.

19 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: But you would present  
20 that data --

21 MR. SNELL: Once the data is collected, we  
22 have to put it in some context.

23 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Dexter, the Phase II  
24 wasn't based on data. The Phase I, that the Phase  
25 II was based on, was only based on record search

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1 and site reconnaissance.

2 So if -- you sounded like you were  
3 saying you thought maybe it was based on -- but  
4 the decision to go with Phase II was based on data  
5 that he could compare some regulatory limits to.

6 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: It sounds like part of  
7 it was.

8 MR. SNELL: Okay. Again, this is the  
9 Phase I, the site reconnaissance, records  
10 search --

11 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Because the Phase II  
12 investigation's recommended.

13 MR. SNELL: Yeah, We recommended --

14 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: So that means part of  
15 Phase I had to have considered levels --

16 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: No, it was based on an  
17 assumption.

18 MR. SNELL: We recommended a Phase II be  
19 performed based on this information.

20 PUBLIC MEMBER: There was no sampling in  
21 Phase I, I guess is the question.

22 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: I know that.

23 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: It's a qualitative  
24 assessment.

25 MS. SNELL: There was a question from Jan  
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1 regarding potential pathways identified in the  
2 building waste water system. The waste water  
3 system collects into a number of feeders that  
4 eventually tie into the main lines outside the  
5 building. When establishing well locations, we  
6 looked at the layout of that system to position  
7 our wells such that if there had been any releases  
8 from the sanitary sewer lines as they left the  
9 building, and from the building itself, we'd have  
10 our wells into position to detect those releases.

11 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: You know, in David's  
12 presentation, he showed us this list of some of  
13 the documents involved. For example, he mentioned  
14 there were records of sewage monitoring. Is that  
15 one of the available documents that was part of  
16 your document review?

17 MR. SNELL: Yes.

18 This is a map of locations -- north  
19 is off this way; so you have to kind of tilt your  
20 head a little bit. But the yellow dots represent  
21 the eight wells that were installed. And MW3,  
22 which I'll be talking about a little bit later, is  
23 one where we detected one of the VOCs. And so  
24 during the course of the investigation, we  
25 installed -- or drilled four soil borings and

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1 collected groundwater samples, using a hydropunch,  
2 to test for VOCs, to try and fill in the gap. We  
3 didn't have detections in MW2 and MW4; we had it  
4 in 3. We were essentially looking for just the  
5 tip of the iceberg, so we stepped out a little bit  
6 and checked with these borings, these hydropunch  
7 samples.

8 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: This groundwater  
9 moves --

10 MR. SNELL: Groundwater flows generally  
11 like this (indicating). There's some fluctuation.  
12 We've got a little bit of seasonal data on this  
13 one -- towards me.

14 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Where does the main  
15 sewer line go from this complex?

16 MR. SNELL: There are a number of feeders  
17 through here that travel in kind of a main trunk  
18 which runs out like this; there is -- there are  
19 lines coming here, and come down and tie in,  
20 there's another line that comes out here. So  
21 there's a lot -- basically, in this area and in  
22 this area, and then there's some from LAMC; there  
23 are lines tying here on down this way.

24 We don't have all the data yet. The  
25 status of the investigation is we've drilled and

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1 installed all of the wells; we've measured  
2 groundwater levels to confirm our guesses on the  
3 groundwater flow direction; and we've collected  
4 all the groundwater samples. Most of the  
5 chemical data is back for wells MW1 to MW5, which  
6 are the closest ones to the LAIR Building. We've  
7 also received the chemical test results for the  
8 four hydropunch samples, from that previous map.  
9 And we're still awaiting chemical test results for  
10 MW6 and MW8, which are closest to LAMC.

11 Keep that in mind, when I'm going  
12 through the results, that these are results to  
13 date.

14 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Since you mentioned  
15 that your concern is the real estate concern, are  
16 you also saying that based on your Phase I and  
17 your review of the documents, that the other real  
18 estate conditions, like the inside of the  
19 building, the building condition, were not of  
20 further concern to you, that you didn't recommend  
21 any kind of further investigation there because  
22 you felt satisfied, or it wasn't within your  
23 contract or purview, or -- how did you address  
24 that?

25 MR. SNELL: We identified some issues,  
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1 for purposes of context, so you understand, well  
2 below the drinking water maximum contaminate level  
3 of a hundred parts per billion.

4 We did step out with the hydropunch  
5 borings to look on either side of that well, and  
6 only one of those samples had a detection again of  
7 chloroform, 45 parts per billion; again still low,  
8 still below the NCI. And that's all of the VOCs  
9 we've detected so far.

10 And in the semi-volatile compounds,  
11 we detected phthalates, a couple types of  
12 compounds, which at this point we're suspecting  
13 they may be due to what we call laboratory  
14 contaminants. It's a process of the chemical  
15 testing laboratory, not laboratories at LAIR or  
16 LAMC, but of the company that's doing the  
17 chemical analyses.

18 So we're performing additional  
19 testing to try and further evaluate that, but at  
20 this point, that's our suspicion. No other  
21 semi-volatile compounds were detected, nor were  
22 there any detections for pesticides, PCBs, or  
23 total petroleum hydrocarbons.

24 BOARDMEMBER LEE: Going back to phthalates,  
25 they're usually used as flame retardants. So

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1 generally minor issues regarding some asbestos and  
2 things like that, asbestos containing materials,  
3 typical of buildings of this vintage. But the  
4 main focus, based on what we saw as to what might  
5 trip up lease negotiations was the Phase II  
6 subsurface issues.

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: External.

8 MR. SNELL: External issues, yes. Things  
9 you can't see, yeah.

10 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And so did that  
11 include -- when you assessed the building  
12 condition, did that include review of pathogen or  
13 infectious substances?

14 MR. SNELL: We had the building surveyed by  
15 one of our certified industrial hygienists who  
16 walked the building and looked for those kind of  
17 issues, and came away with the sense that the  
18 building was in good shape.

19 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Uh-huh. Okay.

20 MR. SNELL: Okay, chemical test results for  
21 the organic compounds. As I mentioned earlier,  
22 volatile organic compound test, VOCs, we detected  
23 chloroform, which was the only detection, in Well  
24 MW3, which was this well here at a level of just  
25 13 parts per billion, which is well below -- just

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1 used as a class of flame retardants, the  
2 phthalates you're talking about?

3 MR. SNELL: The ones that we're finding are  
4 common in use in plastics.

5 BOARDMEMBER LEE: So how would it get  
6 into -- is it pretty non-mobile, the phthalates?  
7 I guess the question here would be: How would it  
8 get down that far into the monitoring well?

9 Wouldn't it be filtered through the soil before it  
10 would get down into the monitoring well, unless it  
11 was carried by another solvent or -- I'm just  
12 curious how phthalates got that far down.

13 MR. SNELL: We don't know that they have  
14 yet.

15 BOARDMEMBER LEE: But you detected it.

16 MR. SNELL: We detected it -- it may be  
17 presently due to exposure of the sample to the  
18 chemical testing laboratory environment, which --  
19 I don't know if you're familiar with that concept,  
20 but there are some substances which laboratories  
21 have to use to analyze samples, okay, and other  
22 things that are just in the materials that are in  
23 the laboratory that can be picked up in the  
24 analysis of the samples that may not be in your  
25 samples from the site. It entered the sample once

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1 the sample was in the lab. And their detection  
2 limits are so low, they can pick up very trace  
3 amounts of substances that are just with us every  
4 day, plastics and other things.

5 And that's what we suspect may be the  
6 results every the detections here.

7 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: What levels did you  
8 find on -- just magnitude --

9 MR. SNELL: Two parts per billion.

10 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Ten hundred?

11 MR. SNELL: Well, you have one detection  
12 that's several hundred, but it's duplicate  
13 (inaudible), so we don't have data problem. The  
14 other detections were, I believe, all under ten.

15 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Did your laboratory  
16 provide you documentation that it was a laboratory  
17 problem?

18 MS. SNELL: Oh, yes -- well, we have not  
19 identified the compounds in the laboratory  
20 samples, so at this point, we don't -- if we had  
21 found that, then I'd be able to say, "We feel  
22 comfortable that they are." At this point, we  
23 just suspect. We're going to sample to further  
24 evaluate whether that's the case. So the jury's  
25 still out.

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1 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: So you're not  
2 detecting contamination in those; is that true?

3 MR. SNELL: I believe it is. Yeah, I  
4 believe it is.

5 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Is the number of  
6 detections enough to make you wonder whether you  
7 chose the right laboratory?

8 MR. SNELL: It's within the norm that I've  
9 seen over the past six years of looking at  
10 chemical data. I mean, some sites you don't have  
11 it as a problem; other sites, it comes up pretty  
12 good. So the types of compounds we're seeing are  
13 ones I've seen elsewhere.

14 This is just -- again, this is  
15 suspect. We have more data coming.

16 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: No, I know. I'm  
17 just saying -- so let's say it is the laboratory's  
18 contaminant. Then the question is: Should we use  
19 another laboratory?

20 MR. SNELL: One of the constituents is one  
21 you're going to get with any lab. If they're  
22 following E.P.A. protocol, there's some  
23 limitations they can vary from that to avoid a  
24 particular contaminate and still stay within  
25 E.P.A. protocol.

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1 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Do you have a  
2 suspected source of your chloroform?

3 MR. SNELL: At this point, no. Again, one  
4 of the things we're looking for is -- let me go  
5 back to the first viewgraph that I put up. We're  
6 looking at things that are going to be a concern  
7 to a tenant. The mere presence of something in  
8 the water isn't necessarily a problem. This data  
9 ultimately will go to the Army to be reviewed in  
10 the context a remedial investigation. But that's  
11 not our objective here.

12 Okay, on to the inorganic  
13 constituents. We detected metals in all the  
14 wells. That's no surprise. They are naturally  
15 occurring. Five of the metals were above drinking  
16 water maximum contaminant levels; however given  
17 their distribution in levels that we see them, we  
18 suspect, again, that we may be looking at natural  
19 conditions, and we are doing some follow-on work  
20 to try to better assess that.

21 We detected cyanide at ranges from  
22 about 27 to 54 parts per billion in all the wells;  
23 and the range is still well below the MCL, just to  
24 give you some context to the values.

25 Nitrate and nitrite, nitrate was

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1 detected in all the wells. The highest level was  
2 6900 parts per billion, relative to 10,000 parts  
3 per billion for the MCL, to give you some idea  
4 what that concentration means.

5 The nitrite was detected in only one  
6 well. It was a pretty low level, .7 parts per  
7 billion, relative to a thousand parts per billion  
8 for the MCL.

9 Radionuclides, we had detections in  
10 all the wells. Again, not a surprise to us. They  
11 are naturally occurring. We had one area, one  
12 sample where gross alpha radiation slightly  
13 exceeded the MCL, and given that, the level that  
14 we detected versus what we're seeing in the other  
15 wells, we suspect again that that's probably a  
16 background condition; but we are resampling to  
17 confirm that conclusion.

18 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: How did you determine  
19 the radiation background?

20 MR. SNELL: Well, this is in -- actually,  
21 we're still waiting for the radiation data on the  
22 uppermost background. This is the well that's  
23 background for LAIR. It happens to be  
24 downgradient from LAMC, but it's background for  
25 LAIR.

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1 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Was it because you  
2 found the (inaudible) upgradient, you're assuming  
3 that it's background, am I correct in rephrasing  
4 it that way?  
5 MS. SNELL: For the purposes of looking at  
6 radionuclide concentrations, levels in this  
7 complex, and as to whether they were triggered  
8 obstacle releasing, yes.  
9 Now, we have one more well that's  
10 further upgradient that we'll be getting the same  
11 data on, and we'll be comparing that against it;  
12 so the story's not over. But for looking at LAIR,  
13 this well is considered upgradient of LAIR.  
14 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: So am I correct in  
15 assuming that that was the reason that you called  
16 it background, that you don't have any other kind  
17 of data or information that led you to it?  
18 MR. SNELL: At this time, yes.  
19 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: You said that the  
20 Phase II, which triggered essentially these eight  
21 wells, it looks like they were just distributed  
22 to cover upgradient and downgradient locations  
23 (inaudible)?  
24 MR. SNELL: They -- yeah, to try to  
25 distribute them around the site to get a  
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1 outside of the building?  
2 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Right.  
3 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: My question relates to  
4 if there was a flushing of any of the  
5 radionuclides materials through the waste water  
6 system, whether the wells were sufficient to  
7 detect any sort of localized effect from them?  
8 MR. SNELL: The wells were positioned  
9 under the assumption that, one, they were  
10 downgradient, and two, that they were still close,  
11 given the distance that we would suspect  
12 groundwater to flow during the course of such  
13 releases, if they occurred, that we'd be within a  
14 range to be able to pick it up.  
15 Now, if there's trace amounts of  
16 something or other that's close by a sanitary  
17 sewer line or something, a very small amount is  
18 released, no, we're not going to pick that up; nor  
19 were we intending to look that closely, because  
20 it's been our experience that tenants and lenders  
21 don't care to look that closely either.  
22 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: For radionuclides,  
23 what is their ability to migrate from the soil to  
24 the groundwater? Are they absorbed in the soil  
25 readily, or are they more (inaudible).  
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1 representative picture of groundwater quality, and  
2 also target the distribution, or collected lines,  
3 essentially, of the exterior sanitary sewer  
4 system.  
5 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I was going to ask  
6 also, you had mentioned one of the results of the  
7 Phase I was a question of the integrity of the  
8 waste water collection system, whether it's -- was  
9 the system itself tested for leaks?  
10 MR. SNELL: No. We felt that the results  
11 of that would probably be inconclusive. You can  
12 do it, but they're gravity-feed lines. When you  
13 pressure test them, they're likely to show some  
14 type of leakage. But it's been our experience  
15 that that doesn't necessarily mean there's a  
16 problem.  
17 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Was there sufficient  
18 size to put a camera through?  
19 MR. SNELL: That, I don't know.  
20 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: David, wasn't there a  
21 camera survey of your sewage system before you  
22 slip lined it?  
23 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yes. But that didn't  
24 include internal structures.  
25 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: So just the ones  
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1 MR. SNELL: I think it varies really. Some  
2 are highly mobile; others would prefer to  
3 precipitate and bind with soil particles. It just  
4 depends on the content.  
5 Well, that's what we've found so far.  
6 And at this point we've not seen anything that's a  
7 clear obstacle to leasing the buildings. We have  
8 more data coming in, but at this point our  
9 conclusion to date is that the chemical results do  
10 not indicate presence of impact to groundwater,  
11 and by inference soil, that would impede progress  
12 towards leasing the buildings.  
13 And then when we get this  
14 information, we forward it to the Army for review  
15 in context of the remedial investigation of the  
16 Presidio. That's it.  
17 BOARDMEMBER LEE: Question, this is  
18 unusual, because you're going external to the  
19 buildings. I don't know what the National Park  
20 Service is going to do about internal, the  
21 building inside, for asbestos. Are you going to  
22 take the Army's report and assume that's good?  
23 And regarding radiation, one of the  
24 issues is radon, and apparently you're not doing  
25 anything internal to the building. Usually for  
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1 leasing requirements, you're more worried about  
2 PCBs, (inaudible); you're more worried about  
3 radon, asbestos in the building, and lead-based  
4 paint.

5 So I think it's very unusual to do  
6 the survey outside the building, but nothing  
7 inside.

8 MR. SNELL: You have to keep in mind,  
9 though, that issues inside the building are more  
10 easily quantified, so that a prospective tenant or  
11 lender can better assess their risk.

12 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Well, the Phase I  
13 looked inside the building.

14 BOARDMEMBER LEE: Oh, the Phase I --

15 MR. SNELL: Yeah. That's how we get to  
16 Phase II; we look inside the building and see did  
17 anything get outside the building. And based on  
18 that, we felt then we should do --

19 BOARDMEMBER LEE: But what about the  
20 asbestos survey? Are you going to do a separate  
21 one from the Army, or take theirs?

22 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: No, we're going to use  
23 theirs, and the abatement -- they will do the  
24 abatement as a result of their survey. We  
25 evaluated theirs in the process of our -- the past  
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1 one, that was done, and the current one hasn't  
2 done these buildings yet. There's one that they  
3 just started resurveying, and it hasn't gotten to  
4 LAMC and LAIR.

5 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I'm unsure how to  
6 bring this issue up, but if the purpose of this  
7 investigation, as you say, is to make tenants more  
8 comfortable, speaking from the perspective of a  
9 tenant, I think that a tenant is going to be  
10 concerned about the contract at issue; Dames &  
11 Moore being the company that is the consultant  
12 both for what we'll call by analogy the seller,  
13 and also the buyer in this case, for lack of  
14 better terms.

15 And that when you have a report that  
16 comes out with results like this, "no problem," or  
17 like in response to Bill's question about the  
18 internal condition of a building, you know, a  
19 tenant who normally would hire, you know, a  
20 separate consultant to review documents and think  
21 about the results of the other consultant, you  
22 know, you're sort of inclined to think, you know,  
23 who's on my side, you know, in thinking about  
24 these issues, and would another consultant have  
25 been more vigorous in pursuing, you know, issues  
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1 about the condition of the building, or some other  
2 problem.

3 I'm not saying there's any reason in  
4 your presentation to think that the investigation  
5 didn't go maybe as it should. It's just, I think,  
6 a fact of life that there might be a perception  
7 out there on the part of the tenant or the lender  
8 that there should have been some objective --

9 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Robert, we weren't  
10 doing the work to critique the Army's work; We  
11 were doing it to provide information. And if the  
12 tenant wanted to do their own independent  
13 critique, they are more than welcome to do that;  
14 and that's traditionally what they do.

15 But we're just kind of doing an  
16 extension of work that was already done. It  
17 wasn't, you know, trying to go back and really --  
18 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Yeah, but I'm  
19 starting from the stated purpose of what you said  
20 this investigation was about. The purpose  
21 being --

22 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: To provide information  
23 that would possibly --

24 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: -- to make tenants  
25 and lenders more comfortable. And I'm just saying  
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1 they would probably feel even more comfortable --  
2 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Well, the other thing  
3 that you might want to look at if you're feeling  
4 really uncomfortable about this is, you know, that  
5 this acquisition happened fairly recently, and  
6 that we were well underway at the point that it  
7 happened, and so that, you know, it has historical  
8 lines.

9 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Right. Maybe one  
10 suggestion to handle this issue is, in whatever  
11 kinds of materials you do provide to tenants or  
12 others, first of all, to explain some of the  
13 assessment of the condition of the building that  
14 you explained to us orally, but were not maybe in  
15 your official report. And then another thing  
16 maybe is to explain the history that, I guess,  
17 we're familiar with, and any kinds of -- about  
18 Dames & Moore being here, and to explain maybe the  
19 separation between the two parts of the company.

20 I just think that it's naturally a  
21 question that people who are going to go into  
22 these buildings are going to wonder about.

23 MR. SNELL: You can bet they'll probably  
24 have another consultant doing the work. Also,  
25 this isn't the first time we've worked both sides.

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1 I mean, it's not uncommon for us to be contracted  
2 by both a buyer and a seller to perform the work  
3 as a third party investigating a site. And it's  
4 not Dames & Moore working for the Army that they  
5 would go after if there was a problem with the  
6 site; it's the owner. So they're not going to  
7 evaluate Dames & Moore as a liable party.

8 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: No, I understand.  
9 It's just that people who are making these  
10 investments are afraid about issues about what  
11 they -- you know, problems they might have. You  
12 know, they want to feel some kind of confidence in  
13 the data that they get from working with people  
14 who they think have been, you know -- I'm not  
15 saying you weren't objective. I'm just saying  
16 that that objectivity is a concern that is going  
17 to come up naturally.

18 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: We can talk to  
19 prospective tenants about that if they express it  
20 as a concern and I think you're right to say that  
21 it will probably cross someone's mind.

22 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I have one quick  
23 technical question. Bill mentioned a concern  
24 about radon. Did you test for radon within those  
25 radiological tests?

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1 MR. SNELL: No. Now, again, that's a  
2 fairly well quantified concern. Typically if  
3 radon's detected, it's a building ventilation  
4 issue, you know, something that can be quantified  
5 fairly easily.

6 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Thank you, Chuck.

7 FACILITATOR KERN: Before we break, because  
8 we have the continuity of this going, I'd just  
9 like to see if there are members of the public who  
10 have any comments or questions about the  
11 presentation that they would like to make?

12 MR. COHEN: Could we get copies of the  
13 handouts?

14 FACILITATOR KERN: Copies of the data; I  
15 think there's one right here.

16 MR. COHEN: A couple of questions. One, at  
17 a previous meeting, Miss Blank from the Park  
18 Service described this process, this analysis,  
19 determining what information would be necessary to  
20 tell clients, potential clients. The implication  
21 of that is that while you're determining what  
22 information is necessary to tell clients, you're  
23 also possibly making a determination of what  
24 information may not be absolutely necessary to  
25 tell the clients. That is simply implied. I

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1 don't know if that is the case or not. Is that  
2 part of the Park Service's analysis as well?

3 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I think we're trying to  
4 provide as full disclosure as we possibly can, and  
5 I think you can tell from the presentation that  
6 we've really gone a long way toward trying to do  
7 that, if we had any doubt in our minds, to try to  
8 provide full disclosure.

9 Is that what you -- I'm not sure I  
10 exactly understand your point, but -- if we see a  
11 data gap, then we pursue it to try to find --

12 MR. COHEN: Is there any determination of  
13 what information will not necessarily be  
14 provided? At the same time you're determining  
15 what information will be provided to potential  
16 tenants, is there also at the same time a  
17 determination what information will not be, or you  
18 might consider not important enough to give to  
19 prospective tenants?

20 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I think we're trying to  
21 provide them with everything that exists.

22 MR. COHEN: Well, I was quoting you. You  
23 said, "information that would be necessary to give  
24 to potential clients." So there is an implication  
25 --

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1 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Oh, I'm sorry. I meant  
2 everything that we could find to disclose to them,  
3 that's what we consider necessary.

4 MR. COHEN: I have a question for the  
5 environmental coordinator --

6 FACILITATOR KERN: Excuse me, sir just for  
7 the record, could you provide your name, please?

8 MR. COHEN: Eduardo Cohen. I'm from In  
9 Defense of Animals, and we're concerned with past  
10 and future uses of LAIR.

11 Mr. Wilkins said tonight that he was  
12 unable to discuss pathological research, research  
13 involving organisms and disease, biological agents  
14 and so on. Is there a time when -- a date when  
15 you could provide -- when you would be able to  
16 discuss those things and provide information on  
17 them?

18 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I don't have a  
19 specific date. Everybody I've talked to with  
20 regards to past activities at the Research Center  
21 didn't mention anything about pathological or  
22 infectious disease issues.

23 So I can't answer that question based  
24 on the people that I spoke with about those past  
25 activities. I'll just have to do some more

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1 digging and try to get an answer for your.

2 MR. COHEN: It's my understanding that  
3 animals that were used for whatever research,  
4 animals used in research involving radiological  
5 substances, biological substances, were  
6 incinerated, and their remains exited the smoke  
7 stacks.

8 Are there any studies of the efficacy  
9 of those incinerators and what chemicals or  
10 pathogens may have exited LAIR through the  
11 incineration process?

12 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I don't know if there  
13 were any studies as far as that goes. I mean, the  
14 incinerators were permitted by the Air Board, so  
15 whatever came out of them was authorized to come  
16 out of them by the Air Board. Whatever procedures  
17 that are required by the accreditation society for  
18 animal laboratories, which this facility was one  
19 of only 285 in the country that had that  
20 accreditation; I mean, they did what they were  
21 supposed to be doing there. So if they didn't do  
22 it, they wouldn't have been accredited.

23 MR. COHEN: Well, just for the record, I'm  
24 familiar with ALAC accreditation. Basically, they  
25 determine that the animals are kept in clean

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1 know the paths (inaudible) incinerations to  
2 hospitals, when you use (inaudible) some tritium,  
3 some of the other radioactive isotopes, depending  
4 on if they're for housekeeping and the type of  
5 people working there, they will actually  
6 incinerate the body parts of animals; and  
7 sometimes some radionuclides are emitted through  
8 the stacks. That's been a problem, but there's  
9 very little documentation, because there's never  
10 been a mass balance of how much comes in and what  
11 goes out.

12 I mean, when you have a radioisotope,  
13 you just can't cut out the radiation. It decays  
14 within a certain time span. So if you're given  
15 tritium or something else, we know within 25  
16 years, we are going to lose half of it. So if you  
17 don't have a mass balance of what comes in, you  
18 know what decays into, and what should go out, if  
19 that's never been done, you know, you don't know  
20 where it goes to. And that's the problem.

21 We had the same problems at U.C.S.F.  
22 at Parnassus, when we used to do all this  
23 research. By law, body parts, human body parts,  
24 cancerous, were incinerated, but sometimes you  
25 will get radioactive isotopes in there.

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1 cages. You can take a monkey, apply massive  
2 electroshocks to its brain to determine if that  
3 affects its appetite, and you would get ALAC  
4 accreditation as long as the monkey was kept in a  
5 clean age.

6 So that statement is somewhat  
7 misleading.

8 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I don't know. If  
9 that bothers you, maybe you should talk to the  
10 accreditation folks and tell them to change their  
11 rules about how they treat monkeys.

12 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: One of the reports  
13 cited in the letter David mentioned is that  
14 Building 1110 incinerator's permit and issues --  
15 which I haven't looked at either. But one of the  
16 things that we've done here on the board is that  
17 if we do identify a document that we want a copy  
18 of, we just ask for it. So maybe that -- I mean,  
19 based on your question, maybe that's one document  
20 that would be good to provide.

21 BOARDMEMBER LEE: I think part of it is,  
22 when you use radioisotopes on animals, normally  
23 you're supposed to incinerate --- not incinerate  
24 them, but you have to take those parts that are  
25 radioactive, and you can incinerate them. When we

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1 And so with animals -- that's the  
2 issue, basically, I think it's difficult to find  
3 out here, that information.

4 BOARDMEMBER BLOOM: And following up on  
5 that point, whenever you incinerate anything, it  
6 tends to concentrate materials within the ash. So  
7 the question would be, in my mind, where was the  
8 ash disposed of?

9 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I don't know.

10 BOARDMEMBER BLOOM: That would be something  
11 that we could look into. Was the ash disposed of  
12 on-site? Was it disposed of near the facilities,  
13 those types of things, because metals and other  
14 things can accumulate within the ash and then be  
15 disposed of on-site, so this might be something we  
16 look at.

17 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I can recall at least  
18 two landfills mentioned in the document finding  
19 ash.

20 BOARDMEMBER BLOOM: Yeah, that's what I'm  
21 referring to, so I'm concerned about that, and  
22 there are other places along the Public Hospital,  
23 so that would be something to include in the  
24 follow-on research on this?

25 FACILITATOR KERN: Peter.

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1 BOARDMEMBER O'HARA: Following that  
2 question, and I would direct this to the gentleman  
3 from Dames & Moore, has any investigation been  
4 done on the current condition of the stacks? Is  
5 there  
6 any -- the vent stacks. Is there any trace or is  
7 there any indication or sampling been done on any  
8 residual material that might be in those stacks?  
9 MR. SNELL: I'm not aware of any. There  
10 might have been some within the radioactive  
11 decommission surveys, but that I'd have to check.  
12 BOARDMEMBER O'HARA: You didn't do any  
13 sampling?  
14 MR. SNELL: We did not do any sampling.  
15 BOARDMEMBER O'HARA: Has that question come  
16 up before, Roberta?  
17 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I haven't heard it  
18 before, no.  
19 BOARDMEMBER O'HARA: You don't know what,  
20 if anything, any residue in the vent stacks that  
21 might be of a contaminating nature?  
22 MR. SNELL: Again, there may have been  
23 sampling as part of the decommissioning surveys,  
24 but I don't recall specifically whether that was  
25 included in the surveys or not.

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1 BOARDMEMBER O'HARA: But you did review  
2 that document?  
3 MR. SNELL: Yes.  
4 BOARDMEMBER O'HARA: As part of your  
5 Level I study?  
6 MR. SNELL: Yes.  
7 BOARDMEMBER O'HARA: And you were satisfied  
8 that you didn't have to go up there to take  
9 samplings?  
10 MR. SNELL: Yeah. We didn't identify the  
11 need to sample the incinerators, or the  
12 incinerator. I think there's only one in LAIR.  
13 Those are the kind of things you might  
14 consider when remodeling's being considered, or  
15 decommissioning of the center itself. As it is,  
16 it's being left there for now. But those are the  
17 kind of issues you look at at that time.  
18 We were focusing on the general  
19 condition of the building and essentially, also  
20 the bigger unknowns, what's underground which you  
21 can't quantify, which makes prospective tenants  
22 more nervous than decommissioning of (inaudible)  
23 which is a easier quantified liability -- not even  
24 a liability. Easier quantified cost of leasing  
25 the building.

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1 BOARDMEMBER BLOOM: Following up on this  
2 gentleman's point over here, which I think is  
3 extremely well taken. If we were going to, for  
4 example, forgo the future use of that incinerator  
5 after you stabilize it -- the building that I'm in  
6 right now on Market Street is being rehabilitated  
7 and there's a substantial amount of dust and other  
8 material that's being raised by the rehabilitation  
9 of the building, and I would suspect that future  
10 tenants might be concerned with what kind of  
11 chemical constituents, or other constituents could  
12 be found within the incinerator pipe itself.  
13 And so perhaps it might be one thing  
14 to go ahead to look into, which would be naturally  
15 the kind of things that I would suspect that you  
16 would find in the incinerator pipe. And we could  
17 provide you with some background documentation on  
18 other incinerator sites that have been looked at  
19 around the country, similar sites, if you'd like  
20 that.  
21 FACILITATOR KERN: Just one more, then  
22 we're going to have to give our reporter a break.  
23 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Just another question  
24 based on when you tried to identify all chemicals  
25 involved and hazardous materials that were used to

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1 see which would trigger Phase II. Was there any  
2 material that was used that you couldn't get  
3 access to that might have indicated other  
4 activities that were not disclosed to you?  
5 MR. SNELL: We're not aware of any  
6 documents that existed that we were not allowed to  
7 access.  
8 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Was that question  
9 asked to see if -- would you be worried that you  
10 didn't ask the question -- they didn't tell you?  
11 They didn't disclose that?  
12 MR. SNELL: To the best of our knowledge,  
13 we were given the documents that were available  
14 for the Letterman Complex.  
15 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: David, are there any  
16 confidential activities or other secret activities?  
17 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: No. There never were  
18 at either facility.  
19 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I just wanted to  
20 mention that at this site -- for purposes of this,  
21 the extent of disclosure and the thoroughness of  
22 investigation are more important in a commercial  
23 property in private transactions because, as the  
24 Park Service attorneys have explained to me, the  
25 federal government is prohibited by law from

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1 granting indemnity for whole harmless agreements  
2 to prospective tenants or users.

3 And so for that reason, the tenants,  
4 since they're not going to have that protection  
5 of that kind of language in a contract, they're  
6 going to want to know more in terms of a  
7 disclosure than they do in a regular private  
8 transaction so that they can at least -- as I was  
9 saying before -- feel comfortable with that. If  
10 you say, "No problem," okay, I believe you.

11 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I'm not really sure it  
12 works that way, you know, because since it's  
13 federal property, and the state already has a  
14 responsible party, they would always look to the  
15 responsible party they have, as opposed to a  
16 private tenant responsible party. They have the  
17 Army as the responsible party. So I'm not sure,  
18 in reality, they would really look to -- I don't  
19 know if you can comment on that, Ron -- those  
20 indemnification provisions in contracts between  
21 private parties. I don't think that they're  
22 usually -- the regulatory agency usually cares  
23 about those too much.

24 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: At a site where it's  
25 a very real problem that some or all of the

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1 previously if U.C.S.F., in their lease  
2 negotiations, had asked for any documentation of  
3 the site, and the answer was that the issue never  
4 came up. And those negotiations went on for eight  
5 months. Roberta, could you enlighten us as to why  
6 you think that U.C.S.F. was willing to take the  
7 site as is, but now, you know, you're hiring Dames  
8 & Moore to give assurances to other tenants about  
9 the environmental --

10 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I think we would have  
11 given this information to them if they had -- if  
12 the negotiations were still ongoing and had  
13 reached this point. Unfortunately, you know, our  
14 process to get these E.C.A.s contracted and  
15 underway was just running a little behind. But I  
16 don't think that issue came up in the course of  
17 the negotiations.

18 FACILITATOR KERN: I would like to give our  
19 reporter a break, and since there are a number of  
20 questions, we'll just continue with this line of  
21 questions in about ten minutes. Thank you.

(Recess)

23 FACILITATOR KERN: Sol, I think you had a  
24 question?

25 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Yeah. When the  
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1 responsible parties or owners or operators could  
2 run out of money really fast, and where liability  
3 could continue on just for being there, I think it  
4 is going to be a concern. Now, yes, people will  
5 get assurances from you personally, and from David  
6 personally, from Romy. But they are nevertheless  
7 going to have those fears, because that's the way  
8 the world works. And the things that tend to make  
9 them feel more comfortable in the outside world,  
10 like these indemnity agreements, are not going to  
11 be true here --

12 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: But the liability is  
13 much greater on a non-federal property; much, much  
14 greater. So I think it is better for people  
15 coming onto this site.

16 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, I don't know  
17 that you can quantify or judge how much people are  
18 going to be nervous here tonight --

19 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: No. That's why we want  
20 to go out of our way to give that kind of  
21 reassurance. But I'm just saying that, you know,  
22 in reality, I'm not sure --

23 FACILITATOR KERN: Joan, you have a  
24 question?

25 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: Yes. It was asked

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1 gentleman from Dames & Moore was talking about  
2 lenders, one of the areas that you're leaving out,  
3 which we had a discussion with in Sacramento, is  
4 the insurance companies are putting some very  
5 stringent rules about the liability as far as  
6 leases are concerned, especially when it has  
7 anything to do with environmental concerns. And I  
8 think we've got to find out about that, because  
9 the insurance industry is putting some real  
10 stringent rules about it down, and I don't know if  
11 Dames & Moore has looked into that particular  
12 aspect of it.

13 MR. SNELL: We looked at the site. We've  
14 dealt with literally hundreds of property  
15 transactions, leasing transactions that involve  
16 manufacturers, commercial real estate, private  
17 investors, big investment companies and such, and  
18 the issues are usually raised by either internal  
19 environmental counsel of the entity, the  
20 interested in acquiring or leasing the property,  
21 or from lending institutions that are going to  
22 front the money for the transaction. And not --  
23 if there is insurance company input, it's directed  
24 through one of those two entities.

25 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Can I ask the Park  
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1 Service -- I know some of us are trying to find  
2 out -- what kind of activity is going on now. Are  
3 there any particular groups that are being  
4 negotiated with, or inquiring about leases?

5 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: We do have this Item  
6 No. 5 on the proposed agenda to talk about, Park  
7 Service Activity Update, and I was thinking we'd  
8 go over that at that point.

9 FACILITATOR KERN: Any other questions  
10 about the Letterman presentation right now?  
11 Dexter.

12 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: I have a general  
13 question, because this is out of my area of  
14 expertise, to anybody. This de minimus level of  
15 radioactivity that was allowed, the question  
16 that's in my mind is whether or not this  
17 represents a potential hazard, our does not.  
18 Can anyone shed any light on that?

19 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I'd make a comment. I  
20 don't know much about the regulatory aspects of  
21 it, but in our laboratory, it's standard that you  
22 you're allowed to dispose of radioactivity down  
23 the drain up to certain levels per day. For  
24 C14 -- I don't know about some of the other  
25 radioactive isotopes like, you know, Level P

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1 compounds that they use for molecular biology and  
2 that kind of stuff. But the counties -- down in  
3 Palo Alto, you know, Santa Clara County basically  
4 regulates that, and they set those levels. And I  
5 don't know what acceptable is, but it's a standard  
6 practice to dispose of certain levels of  
7 radioactivity down the drain.

8 BOARDMEMBER BLOOM: It's true that it's  
9 accepted practice. There are a lot of people  
10 that have concerns about what accepted practice  
11 is.

12 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Yeah, I won't argue with  
13 that.

14 FACILITATOR KERN: All right. I don't see  
15 any other questions. I think we have a  
16 presentation on Building 1349, which is the tank,  
17 I guess, from the top of the hill. So if we could  
18 have that presentation.

19 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, I think I  
20 should first, because I'm the reason that this is  
21 on here, and I wanted to present the issue, and I  
22 guess the person that you brought from Montgomery  
23 Watson is also here to comment on my concern.

24 I think it was David or Greg passed  
25 out, you know, the list of documents that, you

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1 know, were issued in January, and I took a look at  
2 some of them, and one of the documents that was  
3 issued is called "The Buildings 1349 Final  
4 Investigation Report." And when I was looking at  
5 that report, an immediate concern came to mind,  
6 which I wanted to bring before the RAB and ask the  
7 government agencies, you know, about their  
8 response. My concern is not so much with the  
9 adequacy of the investigation itself, or with the  
10 long term solutions for Building 1349, but with an  
11 immediate problem.

12 I think most of the people here are  
13 aware of generally what Building 1349 location is  
14 about and it's problems. First of all, it's one  
15 of those places that's not really a building.  
16 It's located on kind of the western portion of the  
17 Presidio overlooking the Pacific, where the  
18 World War II Memorial is.

19 And the history of the site is that  
20 there's a hundred-thousand gallon tank there which  
21 formerly contained fuel oil and subsequently  
22 contained diesel. And running across the site is  
23 Washington Boulevard, which is paralleled by a  
24 gully or a trench. The concern that I had about  
25 the report is that the investigation of the soil

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1 revealed a concentration of a 170,000 parts per  
2 million of total petroleum hydrocarbons at a  
3 location one foot below the soil. That was  
4 actually as close to the surface as they measured.  
5 I think there was one measurement at a half foot.  
6 But in other words, virtually at the soil surface.  
7 That's a lot.

8 And the normal procedure, or the  
9 normal response in a situation like that -- and  
10 this has been the response of other locations on  
11 the Presidio -- is to immediately go in and scoop  
12 out that very heavy concentration and remove that  
13 as a potential source.

14 Apparently -- I didn't realize this  
15 before, because I never saw any Building 1349  
16 reports before -- this information has been known  
17 for over a year. There was a Draft Investigation  
18 Building 1349 Report back in June or something.  
19 The results were actually obtained at least by  
20 February of 1994. It's just a mystery to me why  
21 there was no immediate response to go in and do  
22 that limited amount, a very minor and efficient  
23 excavation of the soil, given the extremely high  
24 reading.

25 We've gone through two rainy seasons

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1 now with that there. It is a very sloped site.  
 2 Like I said, there's a gully or a ditch that kind  
 3 of parallels the area. I guess another concern of  
 4 mine about the report is that there's no  
 5 discussion of investigation of where that gully  
 6 might lead to.

7 But that was the issue that I wanted  
 8 to bring up for people to think about, and I'd  
 9 like to know why a standard procedure was not  
 10 followed.

11 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Did we have a  
 12 presentation on this where they talked about the  
 13 problems of undercutting Washington Boulevard by  
 14 removing soil?

15 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: The contamination is  
 16 not located on Washington Boulevard.

17 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: I'm trying to remember  
 18 if we had a similar presentation.

19 PUBLIC MEMBER: Yes, there was, some months  
 20 ago, that focused on the overall investigation,  
 21 specifically on this issue that Rob's raised right  
 22 now.

23 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: But it was on  
 24 Building --

25 PUBLIC MEMBER: That's correct.  
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1 about potential leaching of the TPH from the sites  
 2 from the heavy storm, and also where the water  
 3 would lead to. This is a site plan of Building  
 4 1349. The location of the contaminated soil is in  
 5 here. There's a small, kind of like a drainage  
 6 gully between the tag and Washington Boulevard.  
 7 There is a concrete ditch that goes along  
 8 Washington Boulevard, and there's a storm drain in  
 9 that over here that has a underground pipe  
 10 crossing Washington Boulevard, say like this, over  
 11 in this corner, and that continues onward  
 12 following the concrete ditch all the way around to  
 13 Lincoln Boulevard. There is a storm drain here  
 14 that leads to a pipe on the other side of Lincoln  
 15 Boulevard, dumping into like a open gully along  
 16 the other side.

17 But at the time I took the pictures  
 18 yesterday, this manhole was pretty much filled up  
 19 with silt and sediment, so I believe a good  
 20 portion of the water will continue onward  
 21 following Lincoln Boulevard. What follows is some  
 22 slides, some pictures that I took yesterday of the  
 23 actual site condition.

24 So what you're looking at is Building  
 25 1349 at the background; this is Washington  
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1 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, I understand  
 2 that somebody from Montgomery Watson is here to  
 3 talk about this issue, so did you want to do that  
 4 now?

5 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Yes. The project  
 6 manager for this particular item is Hugh Wong. He  
 7 works for Montgomery Watson. He's under contract  
 8 with the Army Corps of Engineers, so that's the  
 9 office that I work out of. So, we're running the  
 10 project, and I asked Hugh to come here and give a  
 11 little presentation basically about the answers to  
 12 your concerns on these two questions. I think one  
 13 was: What is the problem with these high hits of  
 14 TPH, and does it present a problem; and is  
 15 anything percolating out of the soil, and where is  
 16 it going if it hits this drainage ditch next to  
 17 the road? So he's prepared to talk about that.

18 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Yeah, and why was  
 19 there no identification of an immediate response  
 20 to take it out of there?

21 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Okay. Well, I  
 22 think I'll let him do his presentation, and if  
 23 that doesn't answer all your questions, we'll  
 24 discuss it.

25 MR. WONG: Greg conveyed a concern to me  
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1 Boulevard, and along here is the concrete ditch,  
 2 and this is the gully that most of the  
 3 contamination is found.

4 This is, again, the gully looking at  
 5 it from another angle, looking at it from the top  
 6 of the slope, down toward Washington Boulevard,  
 7 and this is the ditch.

8 And this is a picture looking down  
 9 Washington Boulevard towards the north side; and  
 10 here is roughly the location of the drainage --  
 11 the storm drain that would take the water across  
 12 to the other side of the road.

13 That's the storm drain, and there's  
 14 an underground pipe that goes from here to the  
 15 other side.

16 This is where the pipe would come  
 17 out. There's a concrete (inaudible), kind of like  
 18 a ditch in front of the pipe, and then it  
 19 continues onward with both sides drainage ditch.

20 This is looking down from Washington  
 21 Boulevard towards Lincoln Boulevard. That's  
 22 Lincoln Boulevard, and that's the turn coming up  
 23 to Washington.

24 That's the catch basin that I  
 25 referred to earlier, that there is a pipe like  
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1 this that will take to the other side of the road.  
2 And this is looking further down  
3 gradient of Lincoln Boulevard.  
4 That's the condition of the storm  
5 drain on Lincoln Boulevard, and that's kind of the  
6 general area where this surface runoff would go to  
7 if that pipe is still functioning.  
8 So that's kind of the general  
9 condition of the site over there. And I guess in  
10 a way to try to more qualitatively answer the  
11 concern about the TPH to the surface water, the  
12 heavy end is left behind at the site; is not  
13 really soluble. And with the amount of water that  
14 we're getting in the storm, the concern about a  
15 significant amount of those chemicals getting into  
16 the environment probably is more.  
17 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, part of the  
18 Building 1349 Report is -- I don't know, very  
19 fancy computer modeling pictures. You must have  
20 spent a fortune on these pictures. But they show  
21 this kind of color three-dimensional distribution  
22 of TPH from -- I don't know, one foot to thirty  
23 feet, or something like that.  
24 MR. WONG: That's actually the soil  
25 concentrations that we detected at the site, and a  
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1 that time. And then, last year the Corps was  
2 trying to contract Montgomery Watson to address  
3 the issue. But again, because of our contract  
4 type, it didn't go through. The district --  
5 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: The contract was  
6 in place, and then it was rejected by our legal  
7 counsel because they said it wasn't -- Montgomery  
8 Watson's contract was not the right type of  
9 contract to do a tank removal type of project, so  
10 it was kicked out, and we weren't able --  
11 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, what we have  
12 here, in other words, is kind of -- I know that  
13 the environmental response was to go in and scoop  
14 out the soil, that's what you wanted to do, and  
15 there was a contract decision -- I mean, I'd like  
16 to hear what Romy and Rich and Roberta think about  
17 this.  
18 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: It's more of the  
19 Water Board's protocol.  
20 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I mean, we know what  
21 should be done. Then the problem is how to do it.  
22 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: Right. Some of the  
23 things that you're bringing up, Rob, you're  
24 talking about some samples that were done and  
25 submitted in a report which is -- is that going to  
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1 conceptual model of the external contamination,  
2 and we were doing like slides on the site and  
3 taking --  
4 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So just the fact  
5 that you went and did a conceptual model like that  
6 shows that the model presents a picture of how the  
7 stuff, even if it's in, like, say the high carbon  
8 chain range, is, you know, traveling downward. And  
9 so my only point is that, I'm just wondering why  
10 wasn't it a normal response to immediately try to  
11 minimize those impacts, or respond immediately to  
12 that very limited concentration? I mean, isn't  
13 that normal?  
14 MR. WONG: I think Greg would be able to  
15 answer more. But based on my working relationship  
16 with the Corps, my understanding of the previous  
17 history, we have been trying to -- at least from  
18 the Corps' standpoint, trying to address the  
19 problem as soon as possible. Back in '93, when  
20 ECC, the tank contractor was removing tanks from  
21 the Presidio, the Corps had tried to use the  
22 contract mechanisms to remove the tank, and also  
23 the soil that we referred to; but that negotiation  
24 didn't go through as I recall. And so we lost our  
25 contractor mechanism to address the problem at  
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1 be published soon?  
2 MR. WONG: The report actually has been  
3 published.  
4 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: No, the report was done  
5 in May or June, and this was the one that just  
6 came out recently.  
7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: January '95.  
8 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: But conceptually, what  
9 should be done is, yeah, we should be looking at  
10 what would be the surface impact, what you're  
11 talking about, Bob. And the question that our  
12 office would be asking is: What did the fuel  
13 component start out as? You might have heavy  
14 chain hydrocarbons now, but what did they start  
15 out as? And then that might be one of the reasons  
16 why -- when you're doing a conceptual model, why  
17 you'd have these concentrations that appear to be  
18 going in a critical direction.  
19 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, the tank is  
20 described as having both fuel oil and diesel. And  
21 like I say, I just don't understand why, if the  
22 correct initial response was known or agreed upon,  
23 and if the problem was, like you say a contractual  
24 problem, well -- in other words, I'd like to see  
25 some direction from the Water Board or from Romy  
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1 or from Michael, to say, "Well, that's your  
2 problem, fix it." But do the work that's needed  
3 to be done if that's the right course.

4 Now, you say you don't have the  
5 report.

6 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: I don't have one, the  
7 January of '95 one that you're talking about, no.

8 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: What was the depth  
9 again?

10 MR. WONG: There were two locations that we  
11 found water at a depth of about 40 feet, and we  
12 believe it was purged water.

13 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So what do we do  
14 here? Get Rich the report, have him read it?

15 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: Well, I think you can  
16 make some kind of qualitative -- you can say  
17 something qualitatively about the problem that  
18 you've got right now. And Hugh is the person we  
19 should be asking questions to, or you, Greg.

20 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Well, we can both  
21 answer.

22 MR. WONG: I think technical type of  
23 questions you can direct to me, but like  
24 contractual questions --

25 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: Okay. Technically  
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1 speaking, then, of the samples that you've taken  
2 thus far, what's the deepest that've taken -- or  
3 what's the deepest that you have concentrations  
4 of, and what are those concentrations; and is  
5 there going to be any follow-up? Are you doing  
6 any kind of groundwater monitoring, or what?

7 MR. WONG: The deepest that we have gone to  
8 is between 30 to 40 feet (inaudible) refusal at  
9 the site, because we did hit gravels, or fractured  
10 gravel pretty shallow at the site. We have  
11 groundwater detected at two locations, and we are  
12 in the process of trying to go out again to better  
13 define the hydrogeology of the site to confirm  
14 whether it's purged water or not.

15 So that's what we are planning to do  
16 as far as investigation goes.

17 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: But as far as an  
18 immediate removal action, is there any plans to do  
19 a removal action based on what you guys are  
20 assuming? You're going to be leaving -- I assume  
21 you're going to be leaving something --  
22 concentrations that you'd be thinking about as far  
23 as the remediation levels in that area? Is that  
24 something you've talked about? Or is it something  
25 that's going to be contingent upon this sampling

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1 you're talking about in this potential purged area  
2 area?

3 MR. WONG: That point is not contingent  
4 upon the sampling that we're planning to do, and  
5 probably Greg can talk about that.

6 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Yeah, the Corps  
7 just recently contracted for a remediation type  
8 contract that I will have access to probably in  
9 March, and which I'm going to start looking into  
10 that to get the tank removed, as well as to  
11 respond at least to some excavation of this soil  
12 that has the highest hits of TPH. And so that's  
13 going to be starting in the March time frame. If  
14 I'm lucky, I can get it going in April. But I  
15 guess I sound like a broken record.

16 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: No, I'm not trying  
17 to minimize the difficulty you've had with the  
18 contract. All I'm saying is that this information  
19 is, like I say, over a year old. You did decide a  
20 year ago that the proper response was to go in and  
21 do some immediate removal, but it didn't happen.  
22 And for some reason the Water Board is unaware of  
23 the technical problems or the data involved in  
24 order to get the Water Board to lean on you, or  
25 something. And I'm just saying that there's some

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1 flaw in the system here, where there's a known  
2 problem, but no action being taken to resolve it.

3 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, let me explain  
4 it to you like this: It's just a judgment call,  
5 and whether you or anyone else in the public  
6 thinks that that judgment was a poor judgment,  
7 well, that's fine. But I think it was an issue  
8 that this site was going to be taken care of as  
9 part of a group of tanks that were being pulled,  
10 like he said, a couple years ago.

11 But the bottom line is, the tank was  
12 drained about three-and-a-half years ago, and at  
13 the time, it wasn't even full. The only thing  
14 they were using the tank for in its latter years  
15 was just to fill up a diesel truck that used to go  
16 out and top off all the other DPW vehicles and  
17 that type of thing.

18 So the contamination came from the  
19 spillage; it didn't come from a leaking tank. So  
20 the judgment was made, "Hey, you know, we have  
21 this kind of contamination here." The reason for  
22 being in the ground any longer, three-and-a-half  
23 years or whatever it was, it stopped; it's no  
24 longer an issue. It doesn't move anywhere, from  
25 what we can tell. So, since we can't get this

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1 contract, then with all the other tanks that we're  
2 pulling out and taking care of, we'll just do it  
3 when we get to it, at the next round of  
4 contracts --

5 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I'm not sure that  
6 what you just said is totally agreed on, I mean,  
7 it doesn't move anywhere. I mean, Roger has told  
8 me that there's dead vegetation there, and some  
9 dead trees. I mean, all I'm saying is that there  
10 is a sort of standard procedure, I thought, for  
11 reacting to data like this, which I don't see  
12 happening.

13 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I don't know.  
14 Where'd you get your idea there was a standard  
15 procedure, though?

16 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, I think some  
17 immediate response is common when you have  
18 information like this. And so all I'm saying is  
19 that there should be some closing of some of the  
20 loops here. One is that I think the Water Board  
21 needs to get an immediate copy of this report. If  
22 it's been issued and they haven't got it, and they  
23 are the agency that would sometimes react to it, I  
24 think they need to get it.

25 And then secondly, I'd just like the  
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1 Water Board to react to that data and say whether  
2 an immediate removal should occur or not.  
3 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: One thing about the  
4 Water Board -- since it's a year ago, I'll say  
5 something about that. If you have high  
6 contamination of soil, but you do not have a large  
7 threat to groundwater and you don't necessarily  
8 highly prioritize the removal of that soil, at  
9 this site, at the time, it wasn't exactly clear  
10 that there was a very large threat to a large body  
11 of groundwater that would move on to others. And  
12 so for that reason, the Water Board did not  
13 prioritize it really high; and that was before  
14 Rich's time.

15 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: I just want to say that  
16 some companies -- I mean oftentimes, the oil  
17 companies and things, they have their own  
18 prioritization on how they want to do site  
19 investigation and cleanup, and just  
20 institutionally they say, "We're going to clean up  
21 this at this level no matter what" and they go and  
22 handle all of their sites the same. So when you  
23 talk about a protocol, there really isn't one.  
24 You know, everything -- and as Jan  
25 was saying, you know, we have to prioritize some  
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1 of these things just internally due to caseloads.  
2 So when we're faced with something like an  
3 above-ground storage tank when we have something  
4 that we know is going to pretty much stay put for  
5 quite a long time, once the surface water issues  
6 are abated, you know --

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Are you saying that  
8 that's the judgment that you made here?

9 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: No, it's not the  
10 judgment that I made. I'm just telling you how we  
11 procedurally go about addressing investigations,  
12 and how we generally talk about cleanup, and so  
13 everything would have to be ranked according to  
14 that. And oftentimes what we have to do is let  
15 that be sort of the responsibility of the owner of  
16 the tank, in this case, the Army.

17 You know, the onus is on them to go  
18 ahead and do the investigation. How fast they get  
19 it cleaned up, as Jan was mentioning, if it's a  
20 big problem, we try to address it right away; and  
21 if it's a smaller problem, as many of these tank  
22 cases are, they tend to go in their own speed.  
23 Eventually this is going to have to reach closure  
24 at some stage, and that's when we start talking  
25 about remediation goals and was the investigation

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1 effective, and things like that.

2 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Yes, I understand  
3 that. But all I'm saying is, first of all,  
4 according to the report, you know, there is deeper  
5 groundwater contamination that's been discovered.

6 MR. WONG: No. According to the report,  
7 groundwater was found at two locations, and we  
8 haven't clearly defined whether it was purged  
9 water or through an aquifer.

10 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Maybe if you explained  
11 how many of those locations you tested, and how  
12 many of those locations had groundwater --

13 MR. WONG: We have drilled 21 holes at this  
14 site, and there were, I think, five or six fairly  
15 deep soil borings down to about 40 feet, and two  
16 of those soil borings on the west side of  
17 Washington Boulevard had water in the hole when we  
18 drilled. And we collected a grab sample from  
19 those soil boring holes, and they had TPH in the  
20 water. That location, as you mentioned earlier on,  
21 is located on the high part of the Presidio, and  
22 which geologically is very close to the Franciscan  
23 formation, the bedrock. So our belief at this  
24 time is the water that we saw was simply purged  
25 water on top of the bedrock surface; it's not

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1 really a true aquifer.

2 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Are you going to  
3 send a copy of the report to Rich?

4 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: It's up to him, if he  
5 wants one.

6 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: I want one.

7 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: You got it.

8 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Is that how it  
9 works? You don't get copies of reports unless you  
10 request it?

11 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: This was a new system  
12 that David was just letting me know about, because  
13 I was talking about the fact that we get draft  
14 copies, but they're not necessarily that important  
15 to our office to get the draft copies; sometimes  
16 it's just not that important.

17 So what he suggested is there will be  
18 a list of documents and apparently we're supposed  
19 to peruse through this list of documents and  
20 request which ones we want to be sent.

21 Oftentimes it's really not a question  
22 of do we want them or don't we want them. They  
23 have to submit certain things, quarterly reports,  
24 tank investigations, things like that. They have  
25 to submit the documents; so it's not really a

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1 choice. And where we add it to the repository for  
2 the public, so they can come in and take a look at  
3 the documents.

4 So some of these things, I don't  
5 necessarily agree with you that, you know, I  
6 should be actually contacting you and necessarily  
7 asking for a copy of some of these reports, and  
8 maybe we can talk about that later.

9 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So this one you're  
10 going to get because you've now requested it and  
11 you're going to send it.

12 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Given the fact that this  
13 was due to a contract problem, but we've seen this  
14 over and over again in lots of different areas,  
15 and it's caused delays in cleanup activities. A  
16 lot of the reports don't address what happens if a  
17 contract delay does occur in terms of monitoring  
18 (inaudible). Is that something that the RAB  
19 should be concerned about?

20 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Can you state it  
21 again? I'm not sure I understand what you're  
22 asking.

23 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: A contingency section --

24 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Within the  
25 reports?

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1 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Within the report, in  
2 case there is a contract delay, and you can't  
3 implement the intended remediation, so that  
4 there's some sort of monitoring measure; it  
5 doesn't get any worse, because that could change  
6 the whole parameters of the cleanup again.

7 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: I guess I'm still  
8 not sure what you're -- you want a section in each  
9 report that when you guys read it, you can say,  
10 "Okay, there's a contractual problem here, so if  
11 an emergency response is required, we can't get to  
12 it right away because of the contract problem?"

13 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Or any type of a  
14 contingency problem. It might not be a contract  
15 problem; it could be other problems, such as  
16 weather, something else that might occur. But I  
17 mean, we've seen two cases where contract problems  
18 have caused a delay in something that was to occur  
19 at a certain time period, and it caused a certain  
20 perception of the issue. And we've seen it before  
21 in other places. So I'm just raising it to the  
22 RAB somewhat generally, whether or not this is  
23 something --

24 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: Dexter, I just want to  
25 point something out. Rob was under the impression

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1 that they were going to be doing a removal  
2 action. I don't necessarily know that that's  
3 necessarily true, okay. So if he's under the  
4 impression that based on these concentrations,  
5 that he thought the Army was going to rush right  
6 in --

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: The other reason I  
8 was under that impression was not just from  
9 reading the data, but from talking to Roger  
10 directly about it, and him telling me that, "Yes,  
11 that's what they had wanted to do." So it wasn't  
12 just from reading the report.

13 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Yeah, and we had  
14 tried to do it -- we were taking the  
15 responsibility on ourselves. We weren't directed  
16 by the regulatory agency. We turned in reports  
17 and stuff. Nobody was directing us to do it. We  
18 just felt it was something we thought we could do  
19 at the time, because we had a contract in place  
20 that gave me the avenue to go to for funding, and  
21 the contractual mechanism just didn't work out.

22 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: But we don't know the  
23 site characterization is the same a year later as  
24 it was --

25 PUBLIC MEMBER: Well, normally, it will be  
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1 very similar. These things don't change that much  
2 over the period of a year. If we were talking ten  
3 or 15 years, perhaps, that might be the case.

4           There's another issue here as well,  
5 in that -- you know, it's understood that the best  
6 remedy is to actually get in there and scoop up  
7 that most heavily contaminated soil as quickly as  
8 possible. But we normally like to wait until we  
9 actually get a Corrective Action Plan in place,  
10 because then that gives everyone involved a chance  
11 to kind of review what we're proposing to do, and  
12 they might have some thoughts on whether or not  
13 that's appropriate or not.

14         BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, you didn't do  
15 that at Building 637.

16         PUBLIC MEMBER: That was deemed to be a  
17 situation where an immediate response was truly  
18 warranted. We were trying to actually get in  
19 there and do something as quick as we could.  
20 That's different from 1349.

21         BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, again, I'm  
22 just reporting, like I say, my conversations with  
23 Roger again, where my impression, after talking  
24 with him, was that -- at the time that that  
25 information came in, that they thought they should

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1 go in and do some limited excavation, but that  
2 there was a contract problem that prevented them  
3 from doing it.

4         BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I think we're going  
5 off the deep end. We have other things that we  
6 have to discuss. If you want to take a vote on  
7 this or whatever, let's vote on it. But let's get  
8 going. We have two very important things that  
9 we're supposed to discuss. It's now almost 9:40.

10         BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Yeah, I'm willing to  
11 go on, because I understand that the next step is  
12 going to be further review by the Water Board.

13         BOARDMEMBER BALL: I don't understand. I'd  
14 like to have Greg say exactly what you envision  
15 for this contract that you hope to get going with.  
16 I mean, you envision -- I think you said you  
17 envision removing the tank and limited excavation  
18 of the highly contaminated soil. Is that how you  
19 envision it? Or are you going to go further or --

20         BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Right now, I can  
21 say there will be some extent of excavation of  
22 contaminated soil. I don't know the extent right  
23 now, but that would be the intent. But it would  
24 be tied in with removal of the tank, because that  
25 has always been the direction we were taking.

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1           I mean, one of the contractual  
2 problems we ran into at first with removing.  
3 tanks was it was determined to be a historical  
4 tank, and so then we were going having to go  
5 through all the historical review process. So I  
6 mean, you want to talk about contractual problems,  
7 that was a contractual problem.

8         BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: There is such a  
9 thing?

10         BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Yes. There were  
11 some records that said it was built like in 1910,  
12 so it was over 50 years old according to the  
13 reports, and that stopped us right there. Then we  
14 found out it was built in 1975.

15         BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: A lot of things were  
16 built in 1910 that we don't preserve.

17         BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Well, it's a  
18 requirement; you got to go through the State  
19 Historic Preservation Office. I mean, we had to  
20 get an agreement just to pull out the 99 tanks  
21 that we did pull out of the ground, because those  
22 were so called historical as well.

23         FACILITATOR KERN: Harry, does that satisfy  
24 your question?

25         BOARDMEMBER BALL: I guess. I mean, it's

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1 still fuzzy as to what they're going to use as  
2 decision criteria for how extensive the  
3 excavation -- or the soil removal is going to be.

4         MR. WONG: I think I can add to that. The  
5 reason why we keep calling it limited excavation  
6 is there's a fiber-optic cable running along the  
7 ditch, and there is physical limitations how much  
8 excavation we can do. So the intent is, when the  
9 tank is -- removal of the tank, remove the fuel  
10 dispensing structure, and we'll also try to pick  
11 up the soil from the gully area that is noticeably  
12 contaminated as much as is physically possible  
13 without affecting the fiber-optic cable under  
14 Washington Boulevard.

15         BOARDMEMBER BALL: Well, I mean, it seems  
16 to me that the discussion about the corrective  
17 action that you were going to take at the site,  
18 that Brad gave his presentation back in November,  
19 or whenever that was, there was quite a bit of  
20 discussion at that point about this fiber-optic  
21 cable and the utilities that are underneath the  
22 road. And back then, we were talking about a  
23 future plan that would include removal of -- you  
24 know, I thought quite a bit more soil than limited  
25 soil associated with just kind of the surface

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1 spill kind of thing.

2           So I mean, if you're --

3           MR. WONG: I think the amount of soil that  
4 we've been talking about from last time until now  
5 hasn't changed; it's still what we can get to  
6 within the gully area, physically possible without  
7 affecting the operation of the fiber-optic cable.

8 So we didn't change the amount of soil --

9           BOARDMEMBER BALL: So that's a fairly large  
10 scale excavation then.

11          MR. WONG: We're talking about 20 cubic  
12 yard or -- that size of that site is really small.  
13 It's 20 feet from the top of the slope to the  
14 bottom of the slope where the drainage is. So you  
15 have a physical limitation of how much you can  
16 excavate out from it without getting into  
17 requirements of shoring or relocating the  
18 utilities.

19           So that's why, when we talk about  
20 excavation, we know this may not be the final  
21 corrective action for the site. That's why we  
22 keep saying it's a limited excavation.

23          FACILITATOR KERN: If I could, I'd like to  
24 terminate this particular one, and we'll revisit  
25 it as it will rear its head again. We've got --

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1 Sol, you mentioned a couple of things. I see that

2 we have -- what we want to get to is the Public

3 Outreach Committee Report and Park Service

4 Activities Update. Is that what you saw?

5           BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: That's right.

6           BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And also Building  
7 637.

8           FACILITATOR KERN: Yeah, and we're not

9 going -- I don't think we're going to get to

10 everything if we -- and I don't really want to

11 delay the Public Outreach; we haven't heard from

12 them; and I'd like to get to the Park Service. So

13 if we could put that Building 637, if we have time

14 afterwards.

15          BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, could we ask a

16 little bit about the time line here? I mean, one

17 of the reasons that I thought Building 637 should

18 be on the agenda tonight was that the report has

19 been presented. It was presented first with

20 having a final comment deadline for us, that is

21 the community members of the RAB, as the end of

22 January. Subsequent to that time frame, some of

23 the government agencies, I understand, have now

24 been able to submit their comments.

25           I'm just concerned that if we don't

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1 finish discussing Building 637, that all the  
2 deadlines are passed without several issues being  
3 resolved. And I'd like to know if it's still  
4 open. If it's still open to continue discussing  
5 it, then we can wait until the next RAB meeting.  
6 But there's several things that still need to be  
7 talked about.

8           FACILITATOR KERN: Can we have a comment?  
9 I think there's a comment back there.

10          PUBLIC MEMBER: Greg, did you want to  
11 address that?

12          BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: As far as the  
13 time line, this doesn't cut off anything. All it  
14 did was cut off a comment review period on the  
15 draft document. And so we're taking those  
16 comments. We'll be creating what we'll call a  
17 Final Document, but that's going to come out for  
18 review again, and you'll have the same chance to  
19 review it and make comments again. The process  
20 isn't stopped, and we aren't going off and doing  
21 something that is not going to be warranted from  
22 comments that are made. So does that answer the  
23 question?

24           Yeah, we had to stop this particular  
25 comment period in order to come to some conclusion

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1 on one document that's been presented and turned  
2 in. And we're just going to incorporate those  
3 comments and generate another document which  
4 you'll get for review again.

5           FACILITATOR KERN: Okay. Thank you.

6           So, we have the Park Service

7 Activities Update.

8           BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I wanted to take this

9 opportunity to introduce Chuck Baerlin, and Chuck

10 is the Assistant General Manager of the Presidio

11 Project Office, and he's here to talk to us about

12 the leasing activities updates. Chuck is very

13 closely involved with the leasing activities at

14 the Presidio, and so --

15          MR. BAERLIN: Roberta asked me to come here

16 this evening to talk a little bit about our

17 leasing program, where we're at with it, give you

18 a little overview, and what our sort of sense of

19 priorities are, as far as where we go from here.

20           Basically, we're having to review and

21 revise our leasing strategy in light of what the

22 Sixth Army, their announcement of deactivating --

23 that is, the Army announcing the deactivation of

24 the Sixth Army, I should say. And essentially

25 what that boils down to is an acceleration of our

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1 leasing efforts.  
2           You've probably noticed in the  
3 newspapers in the last couple, three weeks,  
4 there's a whole series of RFPs in the process, or  
5 have been out for a while, or being announced and  
6 so forth. One of the major ones is the Main Post,  
7 dealing with about 13 buildings on the Main Post,  
8 about 300,000 square feet. That closes on the  
9 17th of April, I believe.  
10           And then we've got another one that's  
11 just released last week on housing. We included  
12 about 230 units of housing in that; most of it  
13 historic housing. Again, much of that was under  
14 the Army Reuse Agreement.  
15           I think, in terms of our initial  
16 emphasis on leasing, Letterman was one of our  
17 major priorities. Congress had given us leasing  
18 authorities there, and expected us to do something  
19 with it. We entered into negotiations with  
20 basically two different organizations on  
21 Letterman, as you well know, U.C.S.F. discussions.  
22 We discontinued those back in November, primarily  
23 because we weren't able to reach agreement on  
24 economics of the arrangement.  
25           The second group that we're working  
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1 seeking candidates for that particular facility.  
2           That's about it for Letterman.  
3           On the LAMC building, I suspect  
4 what's going to happen there, because of the major  
5 cost associated with the LAMC building is that as  
6 soon as the Army vacates that, which will probably  
7 be in June or July, we'll probably shut off  
8 utility systems; we'll probably close it -- just  
9 shut the entire facility down, and essentially  
10 mothball it. I suspect that eventually that  
11 building is probably going to be removed. I think  
12 it's probably desirable, quite frankly.  
13           Other areas that we're working is,  
14 as I mentioned, the Main Post. We were extremely  
15 pleased with the response we got on the Main Post.  
16 At our first presubmittal conference, we had 170  
17 people show up for it -- a lot of enthusiasm. We  
18 had a second presubmittal conference; about 80  
19 more showed up for that. And the response has  
20 been tremendous. So we're very encouraged that  
21 we're going to have some real successes to deal  
22 with on the Main Post just by virtue of the  
23 interest.  
24           We also got a number of smaller RFPs  
25 we've been dealing with. The child care, for  
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1 with, which we're very close to a lease with --  
2 agreement right now is the Tides Foundation, and  
3 that involves about 75,000 square feet of space,  
4 primarily the historic hospital buildings in  
5 Letterman, Building 1016, 1012, 13 and 14. Plus  
6 that agreement will provide for an optional  
7 additional 25,000 square feet of space there.  
8           In regards to the LAIR Building,  
9 essentially what we've got there is one fairly  
10 significant tenant in terms of use of space, U.S.  
11 Department of Agriculture. We have -- we're very  
12 close to reaching an agreement on a five-year  
13 lease with them to continue to occupy about a  
14 third of the laboratory space there.  
15           And what we're looking at in terms of  
16 that facility right now is multi-tenanting  
17 approach to it, as opposed to bringing in one  
18 large tenant to deal with the entire complex. So  
19 it would be a multi-tenant process, where you've  
20 got -- our engineers are doing a survey to  
21 determine what we need to do relative to  
22 multi-tenanting. We're in the process of  
23 designing a new boiler system for the LAIR  
24 facility alone, and working on that. And at some  
25 future time we'll be more aggressive in going out,  
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1 example, we selected the San Francisco Unified  
2 School District to be our operator of the child  
3 care center.  
4           We have the bowling alley RFP that's  
5 been out on the street. It should close today,  
6 and we hope to select an operator for that.  
7           As I mentioned, the housing. That's  
8 a major consideration with the Army, in that they  
9 had about 600 units of housing that was linked to  
10 the Reuse Agreement. I think we're hopeful we may  
11 be able to negotiate something with the D.O.D. for  
12 some continued use of housing, but under a  
13 different reuse agreement, a different  
14 arrangement. We think there may be a demand for  
15 upwards of 200 units, and we're continuing to  
16 pursue that.  
17           Essentially, beyond that, the Army is  
18 going to have very little activity after October  
19 1st of this coming year. I think the only other  
20 activity that appears that may be something of a  
21 reality is the commissary. We expect that we're  
22 going to be negotiating perhaps a five-year  
23 agreement with the -- what's called Defense  
24 Commissary Agency, I think, to continue to operate  
25 there. But other than that, I think the Army's  
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1 going to be pretty much one.

2 We've also had quite a bit interest,  
3 believe it or not, in the Public Health Service  
4 Hospital recently a number of organizations have  
5 expressed. So I think there's probably enough  
6 interest growing there that we're probably going  
7 to be putting out an RFP on the Public Health  
8 Service Complex too, facility.

9 We did get -- last year we got  
10 twelve-and-a-half million dollars to help support  
11 our leasing program, and we've been working on the  
12 design on a number of projects to help facilitate  
13 the leasing. And that work is underway, in terms  
14 of design. We'll be awarding construction  
15 contracts later this summer, into the fall -- I  
16 should say later summer probably.

17 What else? As you can see from the  
18 papers, we've got quite a challenge on our hands.  
19 We thought we were basically sort of over the  
20 hump, if you will, having a reuse agreement with  
21 the Army that we spent several months negotiating.  
22 I believe it was signed on September the 28th,  
23 29th, something like that. So that's been a real  
24 challenge for us to respond to that.

25 It was a setback. I wouldn't call it  
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1 catastrophic, but it's definitely a setback for  
2 us. We're hopeful that we will overcome that, and  
3 that we will, in fact, be able to demonstrate that  
4 these buildings are leasable.

5 I think it's no surprise that many of  
6 the buildings do need major upgrades to meet  
7 current life safety codes, to meet accessibility  
8 and so forth. They're mostly historic buildings.  
9 They need a lot of extra special care. But I  
10 think, as we've seen in your discussions with  
11 Tides, as I said, we're very close to reaching an  
12 agreement in terms of a lease with them, and that  
13 it is doable, and we'll continue to work with  
14 that. Any particular questions?

15 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: I'd like to know --  
16 there was a list of buildings originally that were  
17 going to be demolished. Do you have now an  
18 updated list, and where is that available?

19 MR. BAERLIN: We have a list in the office,  
20 and it's available, I'll be glad to get you a  
21 copy.

22 Basically, the General Management  
23 Plan itself outlined -- there was an addendum or  
24 something that outlined the exact buildings to be  
25 removed. Part of the twelve-and-a-half million  
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1 that we're getting, we're going to use about two  
2 million of that for building demolition. But most  
3 of that is going to be in the Crissy Field  
4 corridor. There'll be removal of the DPW  
5 buildings; there'll be a removal of the World War  
6 II buildings at the far west end of Crissy Field.  
7 That's basically where the bulk of that expense is  
8 going to be -- and there's some other isolated  
9 buildings. I think there's a couple buildings in  
10 the Letterman complex, for example.

11 Yes.

12 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: What about the golf  
13 course?

14 MR. BAERLIN: That RFP, we made an  
15 announcement on it. It hasn't gone out yet. It  
16 should be -- hopefully we'll be able to send it  
17 out by the end of next week. It will be open for  
18 a 60-day period. We're seeking an operator to  
19 come in and operate and manage the course. There  
20 are capital improvements associated with that  
21 particular facility also. Our objective is just  
22 to have an operator in place with a signed  
23 contract by September the 1st, and that's the date  
24 the Army wants to turn it over.

25 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Will that generate  
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1 income?

2 MR. BAERLIN: That is one of the activities  
3 that will have a positive cash flow, and it will  
4 go two ways. One is, there are improvements in  
5 the golf course. We have to put an irrigation  
6 system in; we're going to have build some sort of  
7 modest clubhouse up there to support the  
8 activities there. But there's also potential for  
9 revenue generation, yes. Yes, sir.

10 MR. COHEN: Mr. (audible) and Supervisor  
11 (inaudible) and O'Neil recently said that the Park  
12 Service was involved in negotiations with two  
13 agencies. The Department of Agriculture was one  
14 of them. What is the other agency that you're  
15 speaking with concerning this?

16 MR. BAERLIN: The other one I'm not really  
17 at liberty to say, but it's -- and it's just very  
18 preliminary discussions -- well, I guess we can  
19 say it. It's Cal E.P.A. It's not your  
20 organization, but it's another component.

21 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: I'm surprised.

22 MR. BAERLIN: And theirs is basically a  
23 different kind of research.

24 You know, quite frankly, I know the  
25 Letterman issue is -- there's been a lot of  
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1 discussion, a lot of controversy. When we start  
2 actively seeking tenants for the LAIR Building,  
3 we're going to be looking for uses that are  
4 non-controversial, I can assure you. We're not  
5 anxious to have controversy. Yes.

6 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: What has happened to  
7 the Assarus (phonetic) interest in LAIR for the  
8 medical historical museum?

9 MR. BAERLIN: I haven't heard from them for  
10 several months now.

11 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: So they didn't  
12 pursue anything?

13 MR. BAERLIN: The last time I met with  
14 them -- and this has been several months ago --  
15 they brought one of their finance people around,  
16 and that's the last I heard from them.

17 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I have a question  
18 about one of the RFPs. There's a RFP out to get a  
19 private entity to do management of some of the  
20 leasing arrangements, and I was wondering how that  
21 compared with last year's legislation which was  
22 going to set up something called the Presidio  
23 Trust which was going to do something like that.  
24 I mean, what's the difference? And why can you do  
25 that now under an RFP when before you --

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1 that was originally envisioned is probably a trust  
2 that's not that beneficial to us.

3 We don't know what's going to happen.  
4 There's still an interest in Congress, certainly  
5 amongst our Congressional delegation, to have some  
6 type of entity with certain authorities to handle  
7 leasing. What that's going to be and what's going  
8 to come out of this new Congress, we have no idea.

9 So in the absence of all of that,  
10 we're pushing our leasing program ahead  
11 aggressively using existing authorities, many of  
12 them very cumbersome, and attempting to accomplish  
13 what we need to accomplish.

14 But what that also means is all of  
15 our tenants, whether it's the golf course, whether  
16 it's the arrangement with Tides, other groups on  
17 the Main Post, the tenant will have the  
18 responsibility for doing the development, if you  
19 will, the capital improvements; and then those  
20 improvements will be offset to the --

21 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So the idea of  
22 getting a private entity, you always could do  
23 that. The kicker was that the trust would have  
24 had some money to do those renovations with. The  
25 person who responds to your RFP is going to have

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1 MR. BAERLIN: That's a good question. I'll  
2 talk about -- there are two different issues  
3 there. I'll talk about the Presidio Trust in a  
4 moment. What we have on the street right now is  
5 an RFP to seek a manager, if you will, of the  
6 housing, the tenant housing on the Presidio. That  
7 would be to find somebody that can do the  
8 development, the rehab that needs to be done,  
9 prepare it, operate and manage it, and that's to  
10 support the tenant basis there.

11 That's being done under our authority  
12 for historic leasing. That, we've had authority  
13 for -- you know, we're exercising every authority  
14 we have to do what we've got to do, because  
15 Congress hasn't come through with the Presidio  
16 Trust. Right now, the Presidio Trust -- the main  
17 advantage to the Presidio Trust, as it was  
18 originally envisioned, was the ability to borrow  
19 the money, okay. Do the up-front capital  
20 improvements, then lease the buildings and use the  
21 revenue to pay off the loans. It was a very  
22 simple concept.

23 The trust, as you know, did not  
24 succeed in the Congress. A trust without  
25 borrowing capability and the kind of capability

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1 to come up with the some money somewhere.

2 MR. BAERLIN: Exactly. In essence, that's  
3 the basic difference, but it's also a scope issue.

4 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: It's a lot of area.

5 MR. BAERLIN: Right, it's a scope issue.  
6 The housing is 650,000 square feet, 230 buildings,  
7 as I indicated. The trust could have taken on a  
8 much bigger chunk. They could have taken a couple  
9 million square feet of space, maybe more, borrowed  
10 all the money for it, whatever, accomplished the  
11 objective.

12 So in the absence of that, we're  
13 using existing authorities, and that ranges  
14 everything from the Historic Leasing Authority,  
15 the Historic Preservation Act of 1965, which  
16 allows us to enter into long-term lease  
17 arrangements. It does give us some ability to  
18 retain funds. But the problem is, it's limited to  
19 historic buildings. We also have non-historic  
20 buildings. So what I'm saying, it's a bit  
21 cumbersome.

22 In the Letterman complex, we have  
23 leasing authority for just general leasing.  
24 That's pretty clear-cut, very direct.

25 We also use for -- what we call

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1 traditional visitors services, such as food  
2 service and so forth, we have what's called  
3 Concession Authority, from the National  
4 Concessions Act, to handle those. Again, it's got  
5 a lot of constraints on it. They have different  
6 requirements than something else.

7       So what we're doing is we're using a  
8 variety of authorities to try to accomplish the  
9 job. And it would have been much better to have  
10 had the Public Benefit Corporation with clear  
11 legislative authority, or even if we had general  
12 leasing authority for the entire Presidio. Either  
13 one would be very helpful. Yes.

14       BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Are you working with  
15 the City or the State in any fashion?

16       MR. BAERLIN: We're working with the City  
17 on all the things that relate to what we need to  
18 do on the Presidio. For example, leasing, we're  
19 working with the City to try to figure out how we  
20 can work together to improve transportation, for  
21 example, at the Presidio. So we're dealing with  
22 things like that.

23       We have some arrangements with the  
24 City for using space on the Presidio. The fire  
25 department, we're going to -- we've got a letter

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1       MR. BAERLIN: Her and her staff, yes.  
2 Where they got information and how that process  
3 happened, you know, I'm not privy to all that.  
4 But she was the sponsor of that piece of  
5 legislation.

6       In terms of the Public Benefit Trust,  
7 the idea generated from a lot of different groups,  
8 in terms of trying to figure out how to take on a  
9 project of this magnitude and to give it -- to  
10 take it out of the bureaucratic process, if you  
11 will, and the whole laying of organizations, of  
12 different bureaucracies and so forth. It was a  
13 concept that's been used elsewhere in the country.  
14 One of the models was the Pennsylvania Avenue  
15 Redevelopment Agency, for example. There is an  
16 organization at Williamsburg --

17       BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: I'm familiar with  
18 those models. We didn't determine that --

19       MR. BAERLIN: I don't know that there was  
20 any one person that generated that idea. That  
21 came from many different sources.

22       BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: Well, who were some  
23 of the groups that were advocating it? You said  
24 there were a bunch of groups. Who were some of  
25 those groups?

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1 of intent to the City Fire Department for a  
2 building. And so there's some of those kinds of  
3 activities.

4       With the State, the Cal E.P.A. thing  
5 we talked about, that's still very preliminary.  
6 I've met with the State General Services  
7 Administration -- General Services unit. I'm not  
8 sure what the exact title is. We've met with the  
9 State Parks Director. We've met with the  
10 Department of Natural Resources. Many of the  
11 organizations that we already have relationships  
12 with have expressed an interest in working with  
13 us, and see if they can -- any mutual benefits by  
14 their relocating certain facilities on the  
15 Presidio, that sort of thing. But nothing further  
16 materialized, but it's been good support. Yes.

17       BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: I know the 17  
18 models that were looked at for the Public Benefit  
19 Corporation, whose idea precisely was the Public  
20 Benefit Corporation? Did it come from McKenzie &  
21 Company, and who wrote the legislation HR3433?

22       MR. BAERLIN: Technically, on the bill,  
23 Nancy Pelossi was the person responsible for that.

24       BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: She wrote the  
25 legislation?

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1       MR. BAERLIN: Well, there was folks on  
2 Presidio Council, for example, that suggested it.  
3 I would -- you know, it's hard for me to pinpoint  
4 one person that was responsible for that evolving.  
5 But certainly, the study that was done by McKenzie  
6 was a major factor in that relative to the  
7 analysis that was done and so forth. Yes, sir.  
8       PUBLIC MEMBER: Part of the idea around the  
9 trust and leasing Letterman/LAIR to U.C.S.F. was  
10 to generate capital for a rather grandiose plan  
11 for the park, to make it a world environmental  
12 center and so on, which was certainly commendable.  
13 But it made the Park seriously consider, say  
14 leasing LAIR (inaudible) Animal Rights activists  
15 were the problem.

16       In times of fiscal restraint, which  
17 we're in now, is the Park Service looking at a  
18 similar vision for the park, one of simple  
19 maintenance of the Presidio as it exists now,  
20 which a lot of people would like to -- are very  
21 happy with, as an alternative to the more  
22 grandiose plans that we've seen proposed? Is the  
23 Park Service really looking at alternatives given?  
24 You know, should Pelossi not be able to push a  
25 second version of the legislation through?

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1 MR. BAERLIN: Well, we're definitely  
2 having to rethink our strategy. For example, two  
3 major pieces of that was much assumption that we  
4 would have a major anchor tenant for the Letterman  
5 facility; the other was that the Army would be  
6 there.

7 So by necessity we have to rethink  
8 our whole strategy on this, and then we have to  
9 look at the economics of that. We're doing that  
10 right now.

11 We've got a lot of vulnerabilities in  
12 Congress right now in Presidio. People need to  
13 know that. There's a lot of folks that are real  
14 anxious to do cost-cutting, and there's a lot of  
15 folks that would like to look at the Presidio  
16 project and conclude that this is something that's  
17 not doable in terms of this policing strategy, and  
18 start thinking about ways that they might start  
19 carving. So, this has been discussed previously.

20 Our objective, that is the National  
21 Park Service, is to try to fend off those kinds of  
22 actions, and the best way we can do that, we  
23 believe, is to show as much progress as quickly as  
24 possible on our leasing program, and show that  
25 it's doable.

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1 where we're at right now is a much lower level  
2 intensity in terms of what we intended to do  
3 there. In a lot of people's minds, that's good.  
4 In the minds of Congress, they wanted to see some  
5 results.

6 But I think on the other buildings,  
7 the Main Post -- I mean, the ones we knew about  
8 within the Army, we had the Main Post written for  
9 like six buildings and 130,000 square feet.  
10 Well, once the Army made their announcement, we  
11 issued an amendment and added another seven  
12 buildings, and brought it up to a total of  
13 300,000 square feet, to try to get more out there  
14 and try to do  
15 something with it. Yes, sir.

16 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Is there anything that  
17 can be done outside of the regulatory agencies by  
18 professionals who are in the field, to help you?

19 MR. BAERLIN: I'm not sure how to -- what's  
20 your point? I'm sorry.

21 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Well, I've been in  
22 business 50 years. I've been leasing and I've  
23 been doing a lot of things. There are a lot of  
24 other professional people out there who have a  
25 tremendous interest in this. You know, I think

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1 Now, clearly what we had was a 15 --  
2 sort of a 15-year plan, if you will. Clearly with  
3 what has happened, and if Congress doesn't come  
4 through with something to give us some relief in  
5 that regard, either Public Benefit Trust revamped  
6 or something, or direct leasing authority, or  
7 something that will help us, you know, move that  
8 forward, then we will have to do it the best we  
9 can with the authorities we've got. That's going  
10 to take longer. It's going to be a 20-year plan,  
11 or 25-year plan, or whatever it might be.

12 I think what we're also going to be  
13 faced with is that we're going to be faced with  
14 more buildings that we'll have to stabilize than  
15 what we anticipated in the original plan.  
16 Clearly, we're looking at a much more modest  
17 approach on the Letterman Complex right now. The  
18 whole notion of simply saying, you know, there's  
19 nothing financially doable in the LAMC Building,  
20 so we just need to earmark it for removal. Look  
21 at multi-tenanting in the LAIR facility. The  
22 Tides looks very good. We've got some other  
23 historic buildings down there we've got some  
24 potential for.

25 So what you're going to see with  
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1 it's about time that instead of the -- I know the  
2 regulatory agencies have their role, but I think  
3 it's about time that professionals got into this,  
4 to be able to help and assist. Because when I saw  
5 this this morning, it made me sick (indicating).  
6 It's a sickening thing. And because, as I say, I  
7 think what's happened here is procrastination and  
8 not seeking the professionals in the business  
9 field or in the "outside world," quotes.

10 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: I think we need to  
11 challenge that statement, because as far as I'm  
12 concerned, a regulatory agency doesn't take a part  
13 in the reuse of the Presidio, because this is a  
14 federal transfer, and I guess it falls in the  
15 cracks where, you know, there's no definite role  
16 with regards to the regulatory --

17 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: They do have some  
18 role, because we still have to comply. We still  
19 have to be able to comply to the regulations that  
20 exist. But I think it's about time that we had  
21 some outside people to help. I've seen it happen  
22 before.

23 MR. BAERLIN: Yeah, to respond, I would  
24 support what he's saying; I don't see any  
25 regulatory processes in terms of organizational --

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1 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: Although there's a  
2 move for regulatory agencies to work with the Park  
3 Service, but that's --

4 MR. BAERLIN: Yeah. I don't see that as a  
5 problem. It's more money. I mean, it's the same  
6 thing we ran into with U.C.S.F. They basically --  
7 and it's no reflection on them. They're just  
8 trying to do their job. Basically, Congress told  
9 us we had to have the equivalent of a fair-market  
10 value situation there; they're strapped for funds.  
11 They were looking more on the idea of a ground  
12 lease, you know, and so we were just too far  
13 apart. It was economics; it was money, okay.  
14 That's what we've found in most of what we're  
15 dealing with. The buildings require a lot of  
16 capital improvements and it's just a real  
17 challenge, so it takes an organization with a lot  
18 of sophistication to come forward.

19 And one of the things we're really  
20 promoting, since we don't have that trust, is  
21 we're looking more at seeking organizations that  
22 have the capability to take on that master lessor  
23 kind of situation, okay, taking on a cluster of  
24 buildings and doing the development, then leasing  
25 it out. That's exactly what the Tides Foundation

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1 that it be viewed in context.

2 MR. BAERLIN: We've really -- this project  
3 has been well supported throughout the community  
4 and it's been well supported nationally. And  
5 we're very appreciative of all the folks that have  
6 gotten behind it, believed in it, and supported  
7 and continue to work with it in the ways that they  
8 have the skills to do so. And we still very  
9 firmly believe that it's doable. It's just going  
10 to take a little longer.

11 We hope that Congress will give us a  
12 little time to do it, and give us another year to  
13 see what we can show them here results. I think  
14 we're going to get results. Like I say, the Main  
15 Post RFP, we were just overwhelmed with the  
16 response we had on that,  
17 of organizations that have the financial  
18 capability to step forward and do the job, and  
19 also offer the programs that fit the concept of  
20 the General Management Plan. Yes, sir.

21 PUBLIC MEMBER: In terms of who you're  
22 going to contract for management services in the  
23 interim, are you leaning toward commercial  
24 entities to take the management responsibilities  
25 and contract, or are you going to go with

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1 arrangement is, okay. And that's where we see  
2 this having a real focus on. Yes, sir.

3 BOARDMEMBER BLOOM: Just to back up a  
4 little about what you're saying, it's important  
5 for us to keep in mind that out of in excess of  
6 130 facilities that have been closed in the last  
7 three cycles, we've had about three successful  
8 conversions. Pease Air Force Base, which  
9 everybody thought was going to work, which was in  
10 the first round, is still in trouble. So the  
11 fact that this is taking a little bit of time to  
12 accomplish, I think, is actually in keeping with  
13 the national trend around conversion; particularly  
14 when you have a monarchy holding on in Congress  
15 legislation to take back \$2.3 billion of  
16 allocations for conversion and cleanup money for  
17 the '95 budget, which the Rules Committee will not  
18 allow any amendments to.

19 So I think that, you know, the  
20 problems notwithstanding, that the process -- we  
21 need to remember that this process is ripe with  
22 problems, and, of course, designed to be ripe with  
23 problems, the Park Service notwithstanding. And  
24 that's not to justify lots of things that  
25 communities have problems with, but it's important

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1 nonprofit agencies, like Tides?

2 MR. BAERLIN: We're definitely interested  
3 in the nonprofits and the organizations that have  
4 the programs that fit with our mission, fit with  
5 the concept in the General Management Plan; that  
6 is definitely our priority. Commercial  
7 organizations to achieve that objective aren't  
8 necessarily precluded, but I think in the process,  
9 the nonprofits definitely -- I mean, they  
10 definitely have the edge, competitive edge.

11 A unique situation is the Tides  
12 Foundation. The Tides is a nonprofit entity.  
13 They have teamed up with a for-profit organization  
14 called Equity Communities that does work closely  
15 with nonprofit organizations. And essentially  
16 they are the arm that's doing the development for  
17 the Tides, and then essentially leasing to the  
18 Tides.

19 It's a rather unique arrangement and  
20 it's the kind of thing we're trying to encourage  
21 organizations to in connection with the Main Post,  
22 for example. As a matter of fact, we think Equity  
23 Communities is probably going to be showing up  
24 again on the Main Post with a proposal for  
25 somebody else.

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1 But definitely that's what we want.  
2 That's what we're all about. You know, it's a  
3 balancing act. We've got to get the buildings  
4 leased; we've got to get the rehab; we've got to  
5 show progress. At the same time, we don't want to  
6 lose sight of our objectives, our long-term  
7 objectives in particular, and so it's a constant  
8 balancing act.

9 FACILITATOR KERN: I'm going to say a  
10 couple of things -- I was going to try to give you  
11 a break, but -- just so I can figure out -- the  
12 Public Outreach I think was going to have  
13 something, so I'd like to see if we can finish in  
14 ten minutes. Is that Joan? We're you going to be  
15 doing it?

16 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: Well, actually Peter  
17 was, but Peter left, but I'd be happy to discuss  
18 the issues that we went over. Jan, do you want to  
19 do it?

20 FACILITATOR KERN: Do you want to talk  
21 about it tonight or not?

22 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Okay, we had the -- if  
23 I don't remember anything, Joan, you can jump in.

24 We had discussions on certain things  
25 that we wanted to at least have the RAB consider,  
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1 and one of them was that we needed a certain  
2 amount of time prior to RAB meetings to get  
3 information out to the newspapers, and we needed  
4 to make the RAB aware that we needed to develop  
5 mechanisms to do that so that community newspapers  
6 could get the information. And, Joan, you know  
7 the amount of time. How much was that?  
8 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: Well, we were asking  
9 for six weeks, if the topics could be identified  
10 six weeks in advance, because the community  
11 newspapers are published once a month and they  
12 need to have the information by the 15th of the  
13 previous month.

14 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: So we thought we could  
15 develop maybe a generic agenda -- put it out as a  
16 proposed agenda, and then give a phone number to  
17 have them call up the week beforehand, like maybe  
18 Rena's office for any permanent updates and to see  
19 if there had been any changes. We thought we  
20 could handle it that way if the RAB sort of liked  
21 that, because we would like to get the information  
22 out to the newspapers.

23 We also had a couple ideas on  
24 inter -- on networking with other RABs, and Sol  
25 was going to handle the coordination of that; so  
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1 that if people wanted to go to other RAB meetings  
2 around the Bay Area, and we wanted to have people  
3 from other RABs come here to ours, we could try to  
4 develop a mechanism and process to identify who's  
5 interested and how to do it.

6 So if you are interested in that and  
7 visiting with other RABs around the Bay Area,  
8 please let Sol know so that he can get an idea of  
9 the number of people and how to distribute the  
10 meetings and such.

11 We also had two other issues. One  
12 was to develop a talent bank, more or less. We're  
13 going to develop a form for people to fill out so  
14 that they can describe their areas of expertise or  
15 knowledge or experience, or whatever, whether it's  
16 like contracts, management in their job, whether  
17 it's environmental, or lawyer, or scientist of  
18 some sort.

19 And we could list the people that  
20 are interested in that and we could solicit that  
21 information from the other RABs and develop like a  
22 bank so that we could have a list of people who  
23 would be willing to go and visit other RABs if  
24 they needed that type of expertise and they didn't  
25 have it. Or if we needed a certain type of

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1 expertise on a certain meeting and we didn't have  
2 it, we could call another RAB and they could come  
3 in and, you know, ask a few questions that we  
4 didn't know how to ask. So we were going to try  
5 to develop that type of information to share with  
6 all the different RABs, both ours and I guess  
7 others in the Bay Area.

8 So that was the other thing. We'll  
9 get a form probably by the next RAB meeting. And  
10 people that are interested, we encourage you to  
11 put down any knowledge or experience you have. You  
12 don't have to be an expert. Just sometimes  
13 knowing the right questions to ask, and it doesn't  
14 have to be totally related to environmental  
15 either. Contracts, like we say tonight, was  
16 something that came up quite a bit this time, and  
17 knowing how to ask questions about that was very  
18 helpful.

19 Then the other thing was that our  
20 committee also is on education, and we had a few  
21 discussions where people want to know a little bit  
22 of knowledge, or gather -- you know, learn a  
23 little bit; but they don't want huge, long  
24 sessions or things like that. So we came up with  
25 the idea that we could hold like one-hour mini

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1 discussions or workshops like an hour before the  
2 start of the RAB, like from 6:00 to 7:00 on a  
3 topic that -- maybe like a very limited topic that  
4 was very focused, and just do that each time so  
5 that people could get a short, easily digestible  
6 bit of knowledge, and they wouldn't get totally  
7 snowed with too much information.

8 We thought either before the RAB, or  
9 perhaps people would want it to be the first hour  
10 of the RAB. And what we needed was direction from  
11 the RAB as to which of those they would like,  
12 assuming that they like the idea to start with.

13 So we had about four issues that we  
14 need direction from the RAB, and I think we'll  
15 probably try to develop maybe the forms by next  
16 meeting, and we'll put the two alternatives down,  
17 and people can vote on whether they like it or not.  
18 But we wanted to make you aware that that was what  
19 we had come up with.

20 Did I forget anything, Joan?

21 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: Just that we had the  
22 idea of asking the San Francisco Redevelopment  
23 Agency to include the notices of this RAB in their  
24 monthly mailer about Treasure Island, and we're  
25 working on that.

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1 And another issue was that many  
2 people have expressed concern that these meetings  
3 are lasting too long, as far as some people want  
4 much more detail about a particular issue than  
5 other people do. And so we're trying to search  
6 for a way that we can adjourn these meetings by  
7 10:00 o'clock and those people who want to go on  
8 to 11:00 and midnight, you know, can, but that the  
9 agendas are set in some way -- because most people  
10 feel -- most of the community members feel that  
11 three hours is really quite enough, and especially  
12 if you start having workshops an hour before.

13 So we wanted to have your response  
14 and your ideas to make the main topics -- make  
15 sure that we get them covered by 10:00 o'clock,  
16 because, as we see, we always lose many members in  
17 the end.

18 FACILITATOR KERN: Thanks. I was handed a  
19 note. Do you still, Leeann, want to make some  
20 sort of a comment at this late --

21 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: We don't have a  
22 quorum.

23 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Yeah, we don't have a  
24 quorum, and it's getting kind of late, so I guess  
25 we'll push it over to the next meeting. But I did

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1 have two quick announcements.

2 The Compliance Committee is going to  
3 have their presentation on March 21st, Dave; is  
4 that right?

5 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I don't know. Are  
6 they?

7 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: You suggested that  
8 would be a good day.

9 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: If the Compliance  
10 Committee wants to do something on that day, they  
11 can.

12 The thing that we talked about was  
13 that the Corps contract manager for the asbestos  
14 abatement is going to give a presentation on the  
15 21st.

16 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Right. So that's on  
17 the 21st.

18 And then also, nobody (inaudible) but  
19 the public comment period ends February 28th on  
20 the Doyle Drive Project, so that's --

21 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Could I ask Romy a  
22 question on that? In that fact sheet, they never  
23 said what the cleanup level was. Are you aware of  
24 what cleanup level --

25 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: I wasn't involved in  
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1 the --

2 PUBLIC MEMBER: 340 ppm.

3 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: 340 ppm? Thank you.

4 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: For lead.

5 FACILITATOR KERN: Sol.

6 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Just one announcement:

7 If you want to circulate information about skills  
8 bank and recruit people for any of these things,  
9 we're having the next Regional RAB Caucus Meeting  
10 on the 15th, and so that's a good place for people  
11 to meet other people from RABs and exchange ideas,  
12 and to, you know, solicit people for the skills  
13 bank and other workshops and trainings that you  
14 want to do, and reach out to other RAB members.

15 And if you need the regional list of  
16 RAB members, we have it, so just let me know and  
17 we can provide you with that list.

18 FACILITATOR KERN: Bob had a comment.

19 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Of the things that  
20 the Public Outreach Committee listed, there's  
21 something very practical coming up soon that  
22 responds to -- very soon, we're coming up on  
23 fundamental things, how to select cleanup levels  
24 for petroleum based maybe on that document with  
25 the long name, that document, and/or other

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1 principles. That is something that I think would  
2 be good for us to schedule a workshop around, and  
3 to think of now as something that could be  
4 announced in the community newspapers. And at the  
5 next RAB, I hope we can talk more completely about  
6 setting up a workshop, maybe not for the hour  
7 before, but to replace one of our scheduled RAB  
8 meetings, or to be the subject of our RAB meeting.

9 FACILITATOR KERN: I'd like to thank  
10 everybody for staying to this late hour, and I  
11 apologize for it going over half an hour; I take  
12 responsibility for that. So thank you and we're  
13 adjourned.

14 (Proceedings adjourned at 10:25 p.m.)

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1 STATE OF CALIFORNIA }  
2 COUNTY OF ALAMEDA }

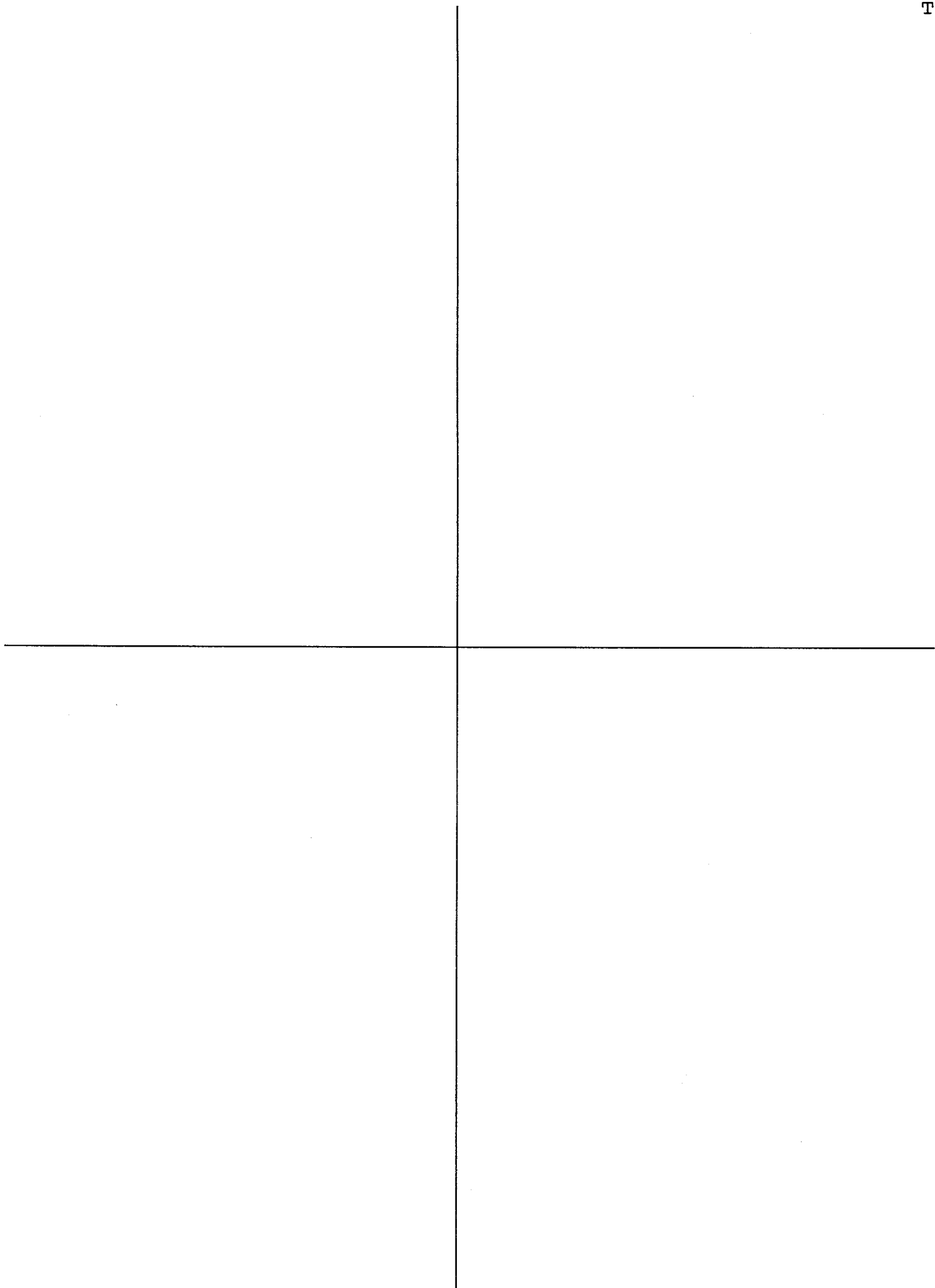
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1 THE RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

2  
3  
4  
5 **CERTIFIED COPY**

6  
7  
8  
9 TUESDAY, MARCH 7TH, 1995

10 HELD AT

11 FORT MASON G.G.N.R.A. HEADQUARTERS

12 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

13 7:00 P.M.

14  
15  
16 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

17 BY: ELIZABETH VALSTAD

18  
19 -----  
20  
21 CLARK REPORTING

22 2161 SHATTUCK AVENUE, SUITE 201

23 BERKELEY, CA 94704

24 (510) 486-0700  
25

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2 (COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL)

3  
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5 HELEN MARTE-BAUTISTA

6 ROBERTA BLANK

7 GREG BRIDGESTOCK

8 JOHN BUCK

9 DEXTER CHAN

10 ROMY FUENTES

11 BENNETT HORENSTEIN

12 LEEANN LAHREN

13 SOL LEVINE

14 ANDREW LOLLI

15 JAN MONAGAHN

16 ROBERT REINHARD

17 DAVID WILKINS

18 MICHAEL WORK  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25

1 FACILITATOR WILKINS: I'd like to

2 welcome everybody this evening. We are without our  
3 normal facilitator, Doug, this evening. So between  
4 myself and Bob we're going to try to manage the growth  
5 of the meeting tonight.

6 As we get started here I just wanted to make sure  
7 that everybody has a copy of the handouts. You should  
8 have handout No. 1, which says, Letterman/LAIR  
9 Follow-up Information. And then with that you should  
10 have an information packet on the Letterman Army  
11 Institute of Research. You should also have handout  
12 No. 3, Budget Summary. And you should also have a copy  
13 of the index to the Administrative Record. And, in  
14 addition, you will also be handed out, in a couple of  
15 minutes, the index to the Administrative Record, which  
16 you have, is the list of final documents.

17 If you want a full printout for each of the areas,  
18 that means all of the little individual files for each  
19 of the major areas, I have some copies. I have about  
20 ten copies or so up here if you want the full index,  
21 but this captures most of the documents in the  
22 Administrative Record. And you're also being  
23 distributed two copies of the update on the Sampling  
24 Program, which will be discussed a little bit later.  
25 And the Corps has its weekly, or two-week update

1 schedules as well. Greg, do you have those two-week  
2 updates? So if you don't have those, they're on the  
3 front table. So that should cover all the handouts  
4 that you have tonight.

5 With that, is there anyone who would motion to  
6 approve the agenda, or recommend any additions to see  
7 what we want to discuss tonight?

8 BOARDMEMBER LOLLI: I move approval.

9 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I will second.

10 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I think we need a  
11 couple of additions on items which include, I guess, a  
12 discussion of the Follow-on Sampling Plan.

13 Also, during the interval between our last meeting  
14 and this one, I received from -- I think it was Romy, a  
15 copy of some comments about an environmental  
16 newsletter, and I guess that there was some discussion  
17 about producing a newsletter. But I just wonder if we  
18 could have that, just a description of what it is and  
19 what the status of that is.

20 FACILITATOR WILKINS: The newsletter was  
21 produced and is going to be mailed out this week. It  
22 was basically a three-fold thing. It's going to be  
23 mailed to a distribution list that was just a  
24 combination of Army Public Affairs contacts and a Park  
25 Service contact list, to about three thousand people.

5

1 BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: Who's publishing  
2 it?

3 FACILITATOR WILKINS: The Army.  
4 Did you have anything else? Okay. If you want to  
5 have a discussion about that, that's possible in the  
6 RPM, as our third bullet in Paragraph 4.

7 Okay. With that we can go ahead and move forward  
8 in the proposed agenda with that change.

9 Horenstein, since you're here, once again we are  
10 going to try to get through the Revised Charter.

11 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Well, as Harold  
12 pointed out, it's kind of like that movie, Groundhog  
13 Day, where you keep waking up and nothing has changed.

14 Anyway, the reason I bring it up, it looks like we  
15 may not have a quorum here.

16 FACILITATOR WILKINS: Actually, we have  
17 nine Community Members out of 20 that are on our  
18 roster, so nine out of 20.

19 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: So we can wait  
20 and see if someone comes in, if that's what we have to  
21 do.

22 FACILITATOR WILKINS: Okay. The next  
23 item is the minutes. It doesn't look like Mike Healy  
24 is here either. Bennett, would you mind doing the  
25 honor tonight?

7

1 infectious disease research conducted at LAIR? The  
2 answer was none, there wasn't any. Elaboration on it  
3 was they didn't do that kind of stuff there.

4 There was an issue regarding chemical weapons  
5 research, or if there was an Environmental Impact  
6 Statement, or some other programmatic agreement, or  
7 some other type of document, any type of written  
8 negotiation talking about or authorizing the Army to do  
9 chemical research at the Presidio and at LAIR

10 specifically. There is no such thing. So it never  
11 happened and they never did weapon research here, and  
12 that wasn't the mission of this.

13 What kind of animals were used at these  
14 facilities? Most of the animals used were rats, mice  
15 and rabbits. There were a small number of dogs, goats  
16 and pigs also used.

17 Did any animals escape? There were never any  
18 animals that escaped. And, in fact, when the animals'  
19 facility was moved from Building 668 to LAIR, there was  
20 an actual internal natural storage facility.

21 Then there was a question regarding the cleansing  
22 water that was used to wash out the animal cages and  
23 pens. It was explained to me that all of the animal  
24 cages or pens or storage facilities either had dust or  
25 wood chips or straw or hay or something like that on

6

1 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Not at all.

2 Thank you.

3 FACILITATOR WILKINS: Which reminds me,  
4 we still need to get those other draft copies.

5 Okay, all right. So Bennett will be acting  
6 secretary for the evening.

7 I'd like to move forward with the follow-up  
8 discussion on LAMC/LAIR issues. I'd like everybody to  
9 refer to handout No. 1. And also, the attached letter,  
10 Army Institute of Research fax paper.

11 I'm just going to kind of highlight the bullets on  
12 this handout. Essentially, I want to address some of  
13 the issues that were lingering from the last RAB  
14 meeting and I just want to describe to you what I did  
15 to try to take down this information.

16 I ended up speaking with several people who were  
17 intimately involved in LAIR/LAMC operations over the  
18 last 20 years. Some of these people were directors of  
19 various research activities at these facilities. There  
20 was the facilities engineer for LAIR, who is currently  
21 the facility engineer at UCSF, and one of the old  
22 directors of Public Works. And I spoke with a person  
23 who is one of the facility supervisors over at UCSF.

24 Essentially, I asked them questions regarding  
25 these remaining issues. Was there any pathology or

8

1 the floor of these areas. These areas were  
2 periodically cleaned out and those areas were swept up,  
3 bagged, and thrown in the trash. Then if the cages or  
4 pens were washed out, then the water just went down  
5 into the drain which was part of the stormdrain system.

6 So that answers those residual issues.

7 Additionally, the last time I talked about a  
8 protocol review committee with you, I oversaw the  
9 activity and actually found the same public member who  
10 was on that committee. That person's primary interest  
11 was that during their tenure the concern about the care  
12 and treatment of animals. So I think that with that  
13 type of oversight that the Army did, whatever was  
14 appropriate, this concern of care and treatment of  
15 animals is in Paragraph 3-B.

16 Just to highlight a little bit about what those  
17 uses of the animals were for, and what type of research  
18 was done, you can see in the various types of  
19 activities they had going on there, and those  
20 activities are further highlighted in the Letterman  
21 fact sheet. You can read it at your leisure.

22 I'd like to end the discussion by letting you  
23 know, if you, or any committees have any other concerns  
24 about Letterman and LAIR, and past activities and  
25 anything that may concern you about it, I left the

9

1 point of contact's number there in Item No. 4. It's  
2 Chuck Dacey, Army Environmental Center. He has all the  
3 information you could want to know about those  
4 facilities and he can answer any questions you have in  
5 detail. I would encourage you to contact him if you  
6 have any questions about that and use him as a vehicle  
7 to get those questions answered.

8 We can reserve this time here to talk about, I  
9 think, more relevant issues.

10 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Just for  
11 accuracy of the minutes, did you note a name for those  
12 questions, of someone you could talk to?

13 FACILITATOR WILKINS: I talked to  
14 Dr. Bill Cole, who is one of the chiefs of LAIR. I  
15 talked to Dave Boler, who was the Facilities Engineer.  
16 I talked to Mike Gough, who was a former colonel and  
17 director of Public Works here. And I talked to another  
18 doctor, I can't remember his name right now, who was  
19 also a former director. Dr. Cole was a most recent, or  
20 -- I'm sorry, previously a director between '89 to '73.  
21 Then I talked to a guy who was director between 1989,  
22 1993 when it closed.

23 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Is there anything  
24 in the newsletter about animal rights issues?

25 FACILITATOR WILKINS: Yes. There's a

1 section in there that talks about descriptions of  
2 animal care and research. And it explains about -- in  
3 fact, in the last paragraph, it talks about the  
4 research, having to obtain approval of scientific  
5 review in animals before any research can be done.

6 Great. Let's go ahead and move forward.

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: At the last  
8 meeting somebody from the public was concerned about  
9 some of these issues. I realize he's not here tonight,  
10 and there's no requirement to do so, but if he happened  
11 to have signed in on the sheet with the addresses, and  
12 as a courtesy, if we are able to mail him these  
13 materials, it might be a good gesture. It was the guy  
14 with the --

15 MS. DAVIES: I know who he is and I'll  
16 mail them to him.

17 FACILITATOR WILKINS: Good idea. Okay,  
18 right now I would like to move forward and talk about a  
19 follow-up for Building 637. The point of this issue  
20 was to allow the regulatory members who commented on  
21 that document to just give an overview of what their  
22 sense was of the quality of the 637 Corrective Action  
23 Plan produced by the Army contractor, how they felt  
24 about it. And just give a general view of what those  
25 comments were, as far as do they feel comfortable with

11

1 the direction the Army was leading as described in this  
2 document for the Corrective Action to be used at that  
3 site.

4 Rich Heitt is not with us tonight, so the Water  
5 Board won't be making any statements to that regard.  
6 But I believe the other agencies are here, so you can  
7 just do it in order and go ahead and make your -- we  
8 can discuss -- start the discussion that way.

9 So we can start with DTSC.

10 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: When we were  
11 reviewing the document, we specifically reviewed it  
12 with the perspective of protecting the public health  
13 environment. We know the Water Board on the context of  
14 protecting the resources. So for items, general items  
15 that I commented on.

16 First of all, during the site investigation we  
17 realized that the Army Corps speciated DPHS using BETX  
18 and diesel and, also, you know, it came up with a  
19 number of species. But it turned out that in the  
20 report we didn't see any speciation in the cleanup  
21 goal, they came up with just general DPH. Because,  
22 like I said, we are coming from a perspective if we are  
23 going to do some cleanup there you want to also address  
24 urban health issues. We know that BETX is some sort of  
25 critical compound for protecting human health.

12

1 And also, we asked why they didn't use the leaking  
2 underground fuel tank, the manual that was established  
3 by the State Water Board for coming up with cleanup  
4 goals for our gasoline stations. We think that this is  
5 a very cut and dry way of determining cleanup global  
6 gas stations, and the money you save from coming up  
7 with studies would help you save for future cleanup.  
8 So we asked why the Army didn't use that particular  
9 manual. And also, using that manual will come up with  
10 a more conservative number than the proposed one part  
11 per million per TPH.

12 And the third one is that we know that this  
13 project is being handled by the Water Board and it is  
14 specifically petroleum. There's some question with  
15 regards to actual site directorization. There might  
16 not be a number correlation of the site and we agree  
17 with the Water Board that there is some sort of  
18 additional work to be done out there and particularly  
19 with the waste because right now we are not really  
20 confident that it's purely petroleum. There might be  
21 some hazardous contingent that's co-mingling with some  
22 other sites on Crissy Field.

23 And also, lastly, we commented on the National  
24 Environmental Policy Act. We know that the proposed  
25 response actions are not simple, and they might impact

13

1 the environment itself. So we asked the Army on how  
2 they are going to comply with that regulatory  
3 requirement, and that's all.

4 FACILITATOR WILKINS: Has anybody from  
5 the Army, at this point, had an opportunity to review  
6 the comments, and if so, would you care to express any  
7 of your initial -- or were you thinking in terms of  
8 addressing their concerns? If not, that's fine. We  
9 can just move forward.

10 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: I can address  
11 a couple of them. But also, I might say that 637, the  
12 Corrective Action Plan, is being reviewed based on  
13 these comments and we'll respond to the comments in  
14 writing at that time.

15 I think the schedule that we'd like to present are  
16 revisions of the CAP at the next project manager's  
17 meeting which will be April the 4th. Then we would  
18 actually present it to the RAB here, as a body, on  
19 April 18th. And then the final document would come out  
20 on April 28th. So that's going to give us a chance to  
21 get feedback first of all from the regulatory agencies  
22 and then from the public. Then we can finalize the  
23 document. So we'll be going through kind of a  
24 reiteration during that period of time.

25 One I'd like to address is the LUF Manual. We

14

1 were going to use the LUF Manual to come up with  
2 cleanup goals, but we were directed by the Water Board  
3 not to use the LUF Manual because this region, for the  
4 Water Board, doesn't fall under the LUF Manual. So  
5 that was why we didn't use the LUF Manual.

6 As far as compliance, we are going through that  
7 process internationally in our environmental resource  
8 section. They are putting together that documentation  
9 and it will be sent out for review. So those are two  
10 that I can respond to.

11 The others, I think, I'd like to save for a later  
12 time when we produce the other document.

13 FACILITATOR WILKINS: Okay. Roberta,  
14 were you prepared to discuss any of the Park Service  
15 comments to this document?

16 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Sure. I can touch  
17 on the general comments that we made.

18 For the most part we commented on park resources  
19 that could be impacted by any of the proposed actions.

20 The first one was Building 640. That's in this  
21 area that is intended to be used as an entertainment  
22 center by the Japanese American Historical Society.  
23 The spray irrigation system was going to go right to  
24 the front door of that building, so we requested that  
25 an alternative be looked at in this particular area to

15

1 allow that group to use the building. And basically,  
2 what we talked about with the Army when we walked out  
3 to look at it was the possibility of some additional  
4 excavation in that area.

5 And the second thing was that this particular area  
6 has a high level of archeological resource values, and  
7 so our archeologist asked for monitoring of  
8 archeological resources. We asked the Army to assess  
9 whether there would be any impact, and if so, what they  
10 would be.

11 And then, also, the Historic Air Fields  
12 Restoration is going to be placed in this area and that  
13 is the area where the air sparging wells were proposed.  
14 We asked if those air sparging wells are utilized they  
15 be below grid so the visual impact of the historical  
16 area could be preserved.

17 And we have asked to be consulted regarding the  
18 specific bio-reactor treatment. A specific concern we  
19 had was the impact of the contamination on our proposed  
20 wetlands restoration, and we asked the Army to evaluate  
21 what direction the plume would move in, and if it is  
22 the direction of the wetland, what the impact to any  
23 aquatic organisms would be to that plume.

24 We also -- an addition to, or to reiterate Romy's  
25 concern, was to ask that in the revised CAP, metals and

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1 volatiles be included. We had some technical concerns  
2 that were hydrology oriented and we commented on the  
3 proposed cleanup time, that it may be optimistic, and  
4 we wanted that to be recognized. We wanted to be able  
5 to review any treatability study for the area. We  
6 didn't specifically comment on any alternative, saying  
7 we preferred one or the other, and we didn't  
8 specifically comment on the cleanup. It was my  
9 understanding that the cleanup level would be  
10 reevaluated in the actual project. I'm not sure that's  
11 the case.

12 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: That's true.

13 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: So we are waiting to  
14 comment on the cleanup level until that report is  
15 clarified, what it will be.

16 FACILITATOR WILKINS: Again, is the Army  
17 prepared to just give a sense of what their initial  
18 response to those comments would be for any of those at  
19 this point?

20 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: General  
21 response is we have been working close with the Park  
22 Service on the site and marking the site with them to  
23 see where the location of Building 640, the entrance,  
24 and how it would be impacted so we can make sure we  
25 don't disturb anything there, and with the sparging

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1 wells, that it wouldn't impact the air materials. We  
2 are going to have an archeologist on site during this  
3 whole process to make sure we don't pick up anything,  
4 and if we do, to make sure it's handled properly. And  
5 then we are going to review all other comments when we  
6 revise the final document.

7 FACILITATOR WILKINS: Okay.

8 BOARDMEMBER WORK: EPA also commented on  
9 this work. And actually a lot of our comments, one  
10 that wasn't covered that EPA asked was, in the report  
11 itself, it appeared to select Alternative 4, I think it  
12 was. But I've heard since that may not actually be the  
13 preferred alternative. So I'm wondering if the Army  
14 would like to clarify which alternative is the  
15 preferred alternative. I think for those of us who  
16 reviewed the document we'd like to know if there's been  
17 a change or not.

18 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Right now we  
19 haven't determined the alternative yet. We will be  
20 going through that process as the document gets  
21 developed. There was a comment made, I think, when we  
22 gave the first presentation. The Directive Action Plan  
23 did select Alternative 4. And we kind of made our own  
24 assumption that the public would view this as the best  
25 alternative and that seemed to sway the rank to that

1 alternative.

2 We received the comment that, we, the Army,  
3 shouldn't assume what the public is going to choose.  
4 If you take that evaluation out and take Alternative 5,  
5 Alternative 4 is pretty much the same. So I think  
6 that's what you've been saying, maybe becoming the  
7 choice, and it's that reason we haven't necessarily  
8 determined that Alternative 5 is going to be the best  
9 one.

10 So we're reevaluating everything right now based  
11 on the comment that we've received.

12 BOARDMEMBER WORK: Okay, thank you.

13 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Is there a  
14 possibility of additional alternatives even at this  
15 stage?

16 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Beyond what  
17 was stated?

18 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Yes.

19 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Beyond this  
20 point in time?

21 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Has it been ruled  
22 out?

23 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: It hasn't been  
24 ruled out.

25 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I'd like to react

19

1 to a couple of things that have been said.

2 First of all, when you talk about the scheduling  
3 of -- reissuing the document, the redraft that would be  
4 submitted on April 4, to the RAB, and then finishing  
5 the document on the 28th, that's a pretty quick  
6 turnaround for any public reaction. And so I think it  
7 would be good to provide to those who received the  
8 document and commented initially, at the same time as  
9 the project managers, so there's some opportunity to  
10 react to the redraft of the distribution on the 4th.

11 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Thank you,  
12 Rob, for saying that. That's actually what will  
13 happen.

14 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: As additional  
15 things are brought up. A lot of time was spent on  
16 evaluating the document's proposal of Alternative 4 as  
17 the assumed preferred alternative with a cleanup level  
18 of a certain quantity, and with the expectation that  
19 when the document is final, decisions on those things  
20 based on response to comments will be made.

21 But now I'm hearing you say that very crucial  
22 elements of the document, like the cleanup level,  
23 either will be stated finally on 4/28, or may not at  
24 all. But yet, we will have a final document which  
25 codifies that cleanup standard. I'm not quite sure

20

1 what you're saying. The question of what the cleanup  
2 is actually going to achieve for a later date. I think  
3 that means that all the other comments on whether the  
4 technology is appropriate or what's preferred, a lot  
5 depends on assuming that that's what those technologies  
6 are.

7 And so, leaving that subject to revision means  
8 that the other comments are kind of in a limbo state.  
9 Would they have been appropriate? Would they have been  
10 different to, say, on the question of whether  
11 Alternative 4 is the preferred alternative? Or if the  
12 only factor swaying between 4 and 5 is this issue on  
13 public comments, or public reaction, it's my  
14 understanding that now you have some public comment  
15 that has all been in favor of Alternative 4. In other  
16 words, confirming that elevation of rank. So I think  
17 there is a big difference between 4 and 5.

18 I remember 5 as that component of other partial  
19 cleanup or partial treatment, which to me is a big  
20 difference. So now, in other words, you've got public  
21 comments that Alternative 4 is preferred. Are you  
22 saying that there is no question that Alternative 4 is  
23 the preferred alternative?

24 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: I don't think  
25 I'm saying that I'm ruling out Alternative 4.

21

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: What I want to know is, are you ruling out Alternative 4, which is the one that no one preferred or commented on?

BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: All I'm saying now, we haven't ruled out any alternative. And I think also our intent was that when the final document comes out it sounds like we are going to it drastically, or at least different from the first draft, that it was my intent to have another review period after that. So it's not -- it might be called a final document, but it's not that we wouldn't change it again after that based on comments.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: You mean after 4/28 or before 4/28?

BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Well, the intent of these presentations to the project managers as well as to the RAB is to get a reaction. Are we going to the right direction or are we drastically off? Are we going to get a lot of negative comments? The hope would be if we can't change the document when it comes out then we will be able to still review the documents at that time.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I guess I'm a little unclear about the process of that. Like I say, that question of selection of the cleanup level seems

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1 to drive a lot of others, and I think there needs to be some clarification, maybe in the document itself about --

FACILITATOR WILKINS: Maybe I can help with that. The FPALDR document, when do we expect to have that complete, approximately?

BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Is late April too early? May?

FACILITATOR WILKINS: Right. So the idea in this case was to have the FPALDR strategy finished so that strategy would be incorporated into this 637 revision process.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: But this question was raised in the public meetings, in the RAB meeting, whether this document would select the final cleanup level before the FPALDR document. The response which I listened for clearly was, yes, we would select the final cleanup level for Building 637, and finish the FPALDR document. In other words, you weren't going to include it now? You're saying something opposite, that the final cleanup level of this site will be covered by the FPALDR document and not what we come out with on 4/28?

BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Well, we're going to use all the information that we have available

23

1 to us and the FPALDR is going to come up with a --

FACILITATOR WILKINS: So, yes, we are saying something different than we said before. But the reason is because the FPALDR -- the timing of that document being completed, in combination with the type and nature of comments that we have gotten back from regulatory agencies, and everything else that has led us to believe that that would be the more appropriate way to manage a cleanup at this site than what we had previously described.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, like I said, I think that answer to what is the cleanup level is something which affects the appropriateness of the all the other technical comments.

Let's say FPALDR comes out with something significantly higher or significantly lower as the appropriate cleanup level. Did we evaluate the appropriateness of the cleanup technology? Did they think about the time or the schedule of how long it would take to clear those goals properly? Did they consider whether, if it turned out to be a substantially lower level, whether any of those alternatives are feasible for the next five years? Those seem to be fundamental questions that may have been inappropriately studied, and I just find it kind

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1 of, you know, confusing in terms of, you know, receiving the best kind of public comment.

To think that 4/28 -- something which is a critical part of a document, really might be totally different. And so all that work, all that study, could have been done at a different time or in a different way. I don't know what the answer is.

BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Those are all good comments, but in any case, you, along with everybody else, we are going to have a final document out on the 28th. But depending on the nature of the comments we get back, we'll revise the document and we will just call it a Reviewed Manual CAP.

It's not that the community and the regulatory agencies are not going to have an opportunity to get at this thing and go through it in as much detail as they need to. We are going to go through two formal presentations. One to RPM with one of the community members, because we envision there may be a significant shift on how the cleanup strategy and the whole plan -- we figure we go up front with a FPALDR and then allow a whole thirty-day review.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Yes, but thirty days after 4/28 still will not present us with the results of the FPALDR document.



25

1 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Yes it will,  
2 because the FPALDR will come out in this time frame.  
3 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, according  
4 to this schedule over here which talks about the FPALDR  
5 schedule, on the very last page, 21. Draft FPALDR end  
6 of 4/95. Final FPALDR mid 6/95. So maybe the draft  
7 will be a document. First of all, maybe it will really  
8 come on 4/95, but maybe the draft will be so  
9 provocative that we really want to think about changes  
10 between 4/95 and 6/95 and -- you know, in other words,  
11 it is some time after 4/28. I mean, to me that creates  
12 an awkwardness.  
13 Maybe, the way to think about this document for  
14 finalizing on 4/28 is to not call it a final work for  
15 Building 637 but just call it a draft, to make clear in  
16 the text of the draft that certain questions still are  
17 waiting further input for further information like,  
18 cleanup. After that is known, and after comments are  
19 received on it, then the document will be put into the  
20 final -- I mean, why do we need to call it a final  
21 document on 4/28?  
22 FACILITATOR WILKINS: I mean, that's a  
23 good point. We could certainly do that. That wouldn't  
24 be a big deal to do. You made that valid point. But  
25 the whole thing about this shift in position, if Bob

1 was to bring the Corrective Action Plan and the FPALDR  
2 in line with each other -- and if you recall we've been  
3 formulating strategy long before we came up with this  
4 idea of the FPALDR. We should incorporate this into  
5 all of our S sites or former S sites, so that's why we  
6 are trying to rearrange it. So the logic is the same  
7 and that's --  
8 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And that's  
9 probably a good idea. I'm just saying we don't lose  
10 anything. In other words, by calling the document on  
11 4/28 still a draft, and making clear in the draft that  
12 certain descriptions are awaiting other documents, and  
13 that when those other documents are final then that  
14 will be considered in order to make document 4/28 a  
15 final document.  
16 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: We can call it  
17 a draft if you prefer it that way.  
18 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: In other words,  
19 you're not going to miss a budget deadline.  
20 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: We can call it  
21 a draft or draft final, whatever type of terminology  
22 you want to use.  
23 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I think that's  
24 important, because I don't want there to be some  
25 implication that this is the final remedy on 4/28 when

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1 big things are unknown, because reversing decisions on  
2 the record about final remedies are more difficult.  
3 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: We are not  
4 going to ignore any comments, and it's kind of hard to  
5 talk about the comments now, about the document. And  
6 we are more or less doing a hypothetical here. And so  
7 that's our reason for trying to have the 637 CAP come  
8 out at the same time as the FPALDR document, so we have  
9 a basis for the decisions that we made. And I think we  
10 haven't really had that basis before. We made some  
11 assumptions and it has come out sounding like  
12 assumptions so we'd like to get -- we were trying to  
13 get something done and --  
14 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And a lot is  
15 done. I don't want to speak for Rich. I just know in  
16 his comments he had a lot of reservations about  
17 agreeing with the selection of the cleanup level that  
18 was even proposed in the one that we have. I think one  
19 of his comments was to come up with some adequate  
20 justification to select a reasonable number which  
21 wasn't there. In other words, I'm saying I think that  
22 was a big hole for him also, and that's not filled yet.  
23 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: That's what  
24 the FPALDR is going to help us do. It might be  
25 appearing, schedule wise, that things are out of sync,

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1 but since we have the same technical consultant doing  
2 all the documents -- they have all the information --  
3 they are able to gather that information, essentially,  
4 before a document comes out for review. So that's how  
5 it's going to get together.  
6 But, we're hoping that we can give you a  
7 presentation to help you review the document and help  
8 you understand where we made our decisions from, as  
9 well as we were going to have that workshop as one of  
10 the items on the agenda tonight. We were going to have  
11 a workshop to go over this FPALDR document and to show  
12 you how it was developed and all the things that went  
13 into it.  
14 BOARDMEMBER LOLLI: That information is  
15 very important to us. We need it.  
16 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So calling the  
17 document on 4/28 a draft, and keeping the question open  
18 I think is a good way to handle this timing issue.  
19 FACILITATOR WILKINS: Okay. I think  
20 that's fair enough.  
21 Okay. Any more discussion regarding 637? If not,  
22 I would like to then move on to Discussion, Budget  
23 Issues.  
24 And what I'd like everybody to do is just refer to  
25 handout No. 3, Budget Summary. I'll give everybody

29

1 just a couple of minutes to read that and then I will  
2 just highlight verbally the message I was trying to get  
3 across here.

4 What I'd like to do, basically, we're in a  
5 position where we need to obligate our FY95 projects.  
6 Otherwise that money will be taken back by DOD, and  
7 then they will not have access to it. And next year  
8 when it comes to funding those products that we didn't  
9 get funded or obligated this year, we'd have to compete  
10 with other installations to get that money.

11 What we're seeking to do, and what we discussed  
12 today in our projects manager's meeting, is just to get  
13 some clarification from the regulatory agencies and  
14 Park Service on the concept of obligating contracts for  
15 remedial design and remedial action prior to the RI  
16 being completed. As we went through that discussion  
17 today the regulatory agencies and the Park Service did  
18 support the concept of the Army trying to move forward  
19 and get these RD/RA contracts in place.

20 The reason that they supported this concept is  
21 because of the unique funding mechanism that we have  
22 available to us called the Total Environmental  
23 Restoration Contract, also known as the TERC. That  
24 particular type of contract is very flexible. It will  
25 allow us to actually obligate money toward a specific

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1 cleanup project, but actually deferring start of that  
2 until a later date.

3 So we could obligate the money, say, within the  
4 next 60 days to do a final cleanup action for the 637  
5 site, but we could defer the start of that remedial  
6 design, remedial action, say, until July or August, or  
7 something like that. And then during that time if we  
8 capture the completion of the RI, or any other  
9 information that was crucial to the formulation of the  
10 design, we could have that. At such time that we got  
11 that information, we could do a change order to a  
12 contract which, in this case, would just be a paper  
13 transaction restating what the actual scope is based on  
14 this new information, and negotiate the contract from  
15 there.

16 So it would eliminate the risk of actually, one,  
17 spending unnecessary money on a design that may not be  
18 used; or two, initiating a particular action where  
19 you're not taking into consideration all of the  
20 required information.

21 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Just some  
22 clarification. Is there a chance that even though you  
23 obligated, it gets funded?

24 FACILITATOR WILKINS: Is it possible it  
25 could still get funded?

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1 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: If it's obligated you  
2 might not appropriate the funds to pay for it?

3 FACILITATOR WILKINS: If it's obligated  
4 we may not expend the funds to do that, right. We may  
5 get that back. We don't --

6 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: It may not be  
7 appropriated for you to put in, but you may set aside a  
8 certain amount. But you may --

9 FACILITATOR WILKINS: No, no, that's not  
10 true. The money that we have estimated for FY95, our  
11 installation has been given that money.

12 BOARDMEMBER LOLLI: Are we on schedule?

13 FACILITATOR WILKINS: Yes.

14 BOARDMEMBER LOLLI: And the funding is  
15 available now for what you're doing?

16 FACILITATOR WILKINS: That's correct.

17 BOARDMEMBER LOLLI: Do you have enough  
18 contractors interested in the job? Are you satisfied  
19 with the types that are bidding for this work?

20 FACILITATOR WILKINS: Well, we are not  
21 doing traditional invitations for bidding. We are  
22 using what's called a TERC.

23 BOARDMEMBER LOLLI: Who makes the final  
24 decision as to who gets the contract?

25 FACILITATOR WILKINS: In this case, the

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1 Corps of Engineers for the entire Corps of the  
2 established seven districts throughout the United  
3 States. Where they are going to implement those  
4 environmental -- one of those districts was Sacramento.  
5 The company which was awarded the TERC for the  
6 Sacramento district was IT, I believe that's  
7 International Technology Incorporated, out of their  
8 Martinez office. This was a 180 million dollar  
9 contract. That's the mechanism that we are going to  
10 use to obligate monies for our cleanup contract for our  
11 FY95 projects.

12 BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: Could you explain  
13 that whole process again, please? Does this mean that  
14 it's beyond the local process?

15 FACILITATOR WILKINS: When I was  
16 describing the Corps of Engineers in the seven  
17 districts, this just means that they decided to use  
18 this mechanism, or make available this mechanism for  
19 all of its installations in seven different districts  
20 throughout the States. One of those districts is the  
21 Sacramento district.

22 BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: Which district do  
23 we belong to?

24 FACILITATOR WILKINS: We belong to the  
25 Sacramento district. And the company was a Bay Area

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1 firm; it was IT, and they will do the work.

2 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: For the  
3 remedial action, Montgomery/Watson will still be doing  
4 the investigation portion. Their contract doesn't  
5 allow technical remediation so they can do  
6 investigation. They can design. They can do  
7 groundwater monitoring, all those activities. They  
8 just can't do the actual construction part. So that's  
9 what the TERC will be used for.

10 FACILITATOR WILKINS: And again, the  
11 reason we are using that TERC is because of its  
12 expediency.

13 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: 180 million is spread  
14 for the entire district?

15 FACILITATOR WILKINS: No. That's just  
16 for this district. That amount of money may not be  
17 spent. That's just a dollar value they estimated for  
18 this district.

19 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Does that include  
20 any other bases?

21 FACILITATOR WILKINS: What the TERC is,  
22 it's a total environmental restoration for the  
23 Sacramento district. The concept was the TERC was  
24 going to be used for closing installations.

25 The anchor installations include Hamilton, the

1 Presidio and Fort Ord. Those were going to be the base  
2 anchors, and so they asked, by invitation, to strongly  
3 consider using the TERC to cleanup at those  
4 installations as opposed to using the other contractor  
5 mechanisms that are available, which is described in  
6 the traditional invitation for bids. The reason we are  
7 going that route, we don't have time. We have to get  
8 these things obligating by June the 30th.

9 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Will that  
10 subcontractor be able to contract out?

11 FACILITATOR WILKINS: Absolutely. I  
12 don't know the specific contractor information and we  
13 can get that information if you're interested in  
14 finding out about it. Essentially, they had certain  
15 standards and then, when they say, okay, we expect to  
16 have X number of subcontractors helping us do this  
17 work, and we expect to have X percentage of  
18 disadvantaged businesses do that work.

19 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: There's one section  
20 that specifically recommends local contractors, and as  
21 far as I'm concerned contractors from Martinez are not  
22 considered local contractors, as far as San Francisco  
23 is concerned.

24 FACILITATOR WILKINS: I don't know what  
25 all went into that, but clearly, for this size of this

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1 project and the dollar value involved, it wasn't going  
2 to be a small time company. It wasn't going to be a  
3 small business that was going to do it, it was going to  
4 be big company.

5 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Well, can I ask  
6 Greg, is there any way in the next few days we can get  
7 some of the backup on this or some of the background on  
8 this so the contractors group here can look at that and  
9 find out whether we would be eligible for the work?

10 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: You know, I think  
11 you are having a conflict of interest, Sol.

12 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I'm not looking  
13 at --

14 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I don't think that  
15 is a subject that is to come before this board.

16 BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: That is not our  
17 role. Maybe we can put a hot line number that might be  
18 on the community interest basis.

19 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: That's right.  
20 There are local contractors who are supposed to be  
21 given --

22 BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: That would be an  
23 appropriate thing to do. A hot line number, or a  
24 number where people would --

25 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Contractors are

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1 part of the community. I think it's a fair request to  
2 make.

3 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: That's right.

4 FACILITATOR WILKINS: Well, I certainly  
5 understand Roberta's position. Anybody in here who is  
6 uncomfortable or feels this is an unethical situation  
7 -- I mean, I told you who the company was that was  
8 awarded the contract. I don't know if these even  
9 identify subcontractors. What I was stating, they had  
10 a requirement when they submitted their proposal for  
11 this contract that they had to meet percentage  
12 requirements for subcontractors and disadvantaged  
13 businesses. I just know that in a general sense, in  
14 terms of specific numbers for those personal  
15 subcontractors in San Francisco, I don't know, and I'm  
16 not sure that we can even find out until we go to IT  
17 and ask them.

18 But at this point that wasn't the point of my  
19 discussion here. I wanted to express to you where we  
20 were coming from in terms of installation management  
21 and getting our environmental cleanup project for this  
22 fiscal year obligated by June the 30th.

23 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Are there any risks  
24 associated with going ahead and obligating those funds  
25 when you're making five to ten percent of the data?

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FACILITATOR WILKINS: Not in this case, because of the nature of the TERC and its flexibility. And as we understand the process, we could actually obligate money for, say, 15 or whatever projects we have, based on some assumption or some work. But we would defer the start of any work on that for four or five months. We believe that within the next four or five-month period it's going to be completed.

Everybody's going to have a chance to comment on it and then when that gets cleared and reviewed and the document is back, then we can go back to the TERC and say, "hey, we agreed to a change order because now we have our RI down and here's what we need to do." And we just change the description of what we are going to do.

But at this point no money would have been expended, no risk would have been taken, or money wasted on a design or something like that, that we weren't going to use.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I think it's good for the RAB to have just one further clarification about what I think came out in the discussion in this morning's project manager's meeting.

My understanding is that this contract proposal is based on coming up with some kind of deferrable request

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1 said vaguely we may cap the site, but then the feasibility study thinks we should excavate the site, the contract does not inhibit, does not preclude the subject of excavation.

And I just think that's important for us all to be aware of. This is a good thing in terms of getting money with that kind of qualification.

BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Just as an add on to that 180 million, first of all, was that generated by an estimate of all the sites within the 7th District?

BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Within the Sacramento district, which one of the seven?

BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Once that pot is gone we do have additional funding issues? Then do we have to go back to general funding?

FACILITATOR WILKINS: Well, I don't want you to get confused about the dollar amount for TERC and the installation, because it is two different things. Perhaps if we took all of the closing installations within the Sacramento district and added up all our funding requests for FY95 it may be more than 180 million, because there are other ways to get work done. That contract, that's the dollar maximum they put on it and that's all it is. It's for that contract.

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1 for as many dollars as we can get, to have them earmarked in a timely way so they're available without losing an opportunity. And on that basis it's quite desirable, I think, to do this. But in order to do that, in other words, for contract for design, before selection of remedy decisions are made, there are some kind of very rough descriptions, very rough assumptions about what the design and cleanup actually is going to look like even before those decisions are made.

And there's two things that came out of the discussion. One, was that I understand the Army, the regulatory, and the public are not committed to those descriptions; they can be changed and altered.

And, secondly, this is, I think, very important for all of us to understand in having entered into this contract proposal and getting it. It does not limit, does not inhibit the selection of any remedy before it's time, that when the documents come out, like a feasibility study, and people have to reevaluate what factors go into selecting the proper remedy, we won't be bound by having entered into the contract for that design to select any particular remedy that's different from what the contract says.

So, using as an example a landfill, where you have capping or excavation, if the primarily contract just

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BOARDMEMBER CHAN: But the assumption is if they are doing the exact same -- more work than what they estimate, then 180 million may not be enough.

BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: The 180 million was set up. It's basically a set-year contract with two three-year options with the assumption those would get picked up. So the 180 million is spread out for that period. It is possible to use it up in the first year, because Fort Ord is one of the very largest installations. We have been told we can go, I think, 25 percent over the 180 million if we start seeing that we're going to use up the capacity in the first year. But we also have capability of going out for another number next year if we start seeing that this one is going to get used up immediately. This is getting us started right now. There are other mechanisms, and also, we can go traditional routes too, if need be, next year, or a follow-on year.

FACILITATOR WILKINS: Our focus is just to add on. Our focus is using the TERC because of the concentrated situation. Next year we may not use it, so we may not even get into that, and we may compete with the other installations, for that service.

BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I think we all understand, but the 180 million, quickly, that wasn't

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1 bid on any specification because of the work. The  
2 analysis wasn't done. That was just kind of a general  
3 bid. Or, how did the specific work get bid, if not  
4 competitive?

5 FACILITATOR BRIDGESTOCK: It was  
6 competitively done. It went out more like what we call  
7 a RFB request for proposals. We sent out the request.  
8 There was a sample project in the request to get some  
9 kind of a proposal of how you're going to do this type  
10 of work and it gave all different types of scenarios  
11 and several specific ways of --

12 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: When they come  
13 in and say, 180 million, will there be some ways for  
14 how they came up with that?

15 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Yes. I think  
16 so, although, I don't think cost was necessarily the  
17 biggest issue for awarding the contract.

18 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I mean, are  
19 they going to come here to the site plan and negotiate  
20 with them?

21 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: The contract  
22 will be set up with what we call an "indifferent  
23 delivery contract." Each time we award a contract and  
24 each one of those delivery orders will get negotiated  
25 and so the 180 million was -- they look at Fort Ord and

1 look at the Presidio and say, "How much money do you  
2 think we're going to need for remediation?" But the  
3 award of the contract was based on the evaluation merit  
4 requirement, based on the sample project. They also  
5 did look at the cost to see if a company could handle  
6 that type of money.

7 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I didn't see  
8 anything that came near, anywhere close to a conflict  
9 of interest earlier. I think we're fortunate this  
10 contract issue came up. All that I saw earlier,  
11 nothing came near to a conflict of interest. I suspect  
12 it was just kind of a reactive comment by Sol that  
13 didn't have a lot of foundation.

14 BOARDMEMBER BALL: The way this budget  
15 summary was written, its concentration, is this TERC  
16 contract also going to be available for the UST  
17 projects?

18 FACILITATOR WILKINS: It will only  
19 mention the Follow-on Sampling Program, but the TERC  
20 will cover all of our FY95. It includes asbestos, all  
21 the abatement, all of the UST stuff. If you mean  
22 everything that we have for that year, yes.

23 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Is this the type of  
24 thing that you'd like the RAB to vote on?

25 FACILITATOR WILKINS: This is something

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1 internal. We discussed it today at the RPM meeting  
2 because it's important to keep the regulatories  
3 involved when it comes down to a timing issue and a  
4 remedial investigation, the impact of that, and you  
5 know the risk involved, going out with design when you  
6 don't have information and that type of thing so,  
7 that's why we had to go through this discussion today.

8 Okay. I would like just to quickly go to the last  
9 bullet, Paragraph 4, Proposed Workshop on Selection of  
10 Petroleum Cleanup Levels. We are going to do that on  
11 the 2nd of May. That's the RAB on the 2nd of May.  
12 That's going to be a workshop on the FPALDR.

13 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I thought we were  
14 going to do the RPM summary before that?

15 FACILITATOR WILKINS: Oh, yes. I was  
16 going to do that.

17 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: But since you  
18 brought up the workshop, I had this item on the agenda  
19 and talked about this idea of a workshop in a lot of  
20 different ways.

21 I think before we set a date, May 2nd, and say the  
22 May 2nd discussion is about the FPALDR, we need to  
23 discuss the concept of the -- I think it's to explore a  
24 lot of different issues, not just the FPALDR.

25 This idea of a workshop came about through -- I

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1 think, first of all, a lot of comments that have been  
2 directed to me from various people, both in the RAB and  
3 outside the RAB, that the ideas for selection of a  
4 cleanup level involved a lot of factors which are not  
5 clear, and which I don't think are clear to almost  
6 everybody at this table. It's a very involved kind of  
7 article at the moment, on both a technical level and a  
8 legal level.

9 I'm pretty sure Rich will admit that as well. I  
10 know it's certainly my feeling because this topic is a  
11 hot topic all over California right now, not just at  
12 the Presidio. Besides, the use of a document like  
13 FPALDR, there are many other considerations involved in  
14 selecting petroleum cleanup levels, most of which have  
15 to do with language of its implementing regulations and  
16 very timely development right now by the State Water  
17 Board, of what's called Resolution 92-49, which is  
18 supposed to direct some of those issues.

19 So I've been asking Rich and other people, could  
20 we have a workshop to kind of brainstorm about all of  
21 these ideas, and all of these factors. I certainly  
22 think the FPALDR is an enormous part of that process,  
23 but not the only one. And as a component of  
24 workshopping the idea, I mean one thing, I guess, we  
25 need to ask the community members or other people on

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1 the RAB is, "Do you want to have one?"

2 I think it's an important thing to have because  
3 it's one of these big ticket decisions, big ticket  
4 items, that drives so much of what's going to happen  
5 here. And so I think it's a good idea. I think it's  
6 unfortunate that Rich is not here tonight, I think he's  
7 a key player in developing an appropriate kind of  
8 workshop. And I think we need more of his input in  
9 thinking out what that workshop should be like.

10 FACILITATOR WILKINS: With that mind,  
11 Bob, wouldn't we request of the UST Committee to take  
12 the lead in an initial formal brainstorm of just  
13 getting together and talking about what types of issues  
14 you would like to discuss, or whatever, with regards to  
15 this whole issue, but with regards to a specific  
16 workshop, what we, the Army, want to do? We're going  
17 to publish this document as we do. We just want to  
18 give a formal presentation and talk you through the  
19 document so that it will make your review of it much  
20 simpler.

21 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I think that's a  
22 very good idea.

23 FACILITATOR WILKINS: So we'll do that  
24 in conjunction with maybe -- that would be a reasonable  
25 evening's discussion.

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1 committee come up with a proposed approach to issues is  
2 a good one and I'd be willing to take that on with the  
3 UST Committee and report back at the next RAB meeting.

4 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: I would like to  
5 really reiterate what Harry just said, because one of  
6 the things we, as a committee, are going to have to do  
7 is communicate to our members and that's going to be  
8 really difficult with this complicated topic. The more  
9 we understand it, the better we can communicate the  
10 information.

11 FACILITATOR WILKINS: Okay. I think we  
12 will break for about ten minutes. And, so again, when  
13 we come back we'll do an RPM meeting and finish up for  
14 tonight.

15 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I just want to  
16 confirm that although we have fewer members here now we  
17 think the workshops are a good idea. So there's no  
18 question about that?

19 Well, I hope, John, you'll find my summary  
20 accurate. I don't know if you feel it's appropriate  
21 for me to present some ideas of what happened today,  
22 but at their remedial projects manager's meeting the  
23 contractors discussed -- which was one of our handouts  
24 tonight, which is the further status of the Phase  
25 Sampling Program. And the decisions are incremental

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1 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I would even  
2 think that would be worth two different sessions, one  
3 on May 2nd, just for the FPALDR document, and another  
4 either the one before or after to show how the FPALDR  
5 fit in with the idea, the selection of petroleum  
6 cleanup levels.

7 FACILITATOR WILKINS: Well, why don't we  
8 look at that and whoever wants to participate in this  
9 discussion could lay some foundation for that  
10 particular discussion.

11 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I was going to say, I  
12 think there are some technical things that maybe some  
13 people at the RAB need to be brought up to speed on,  
14 including how petroleum hydrocarbons are measured and  
15 what those numbers actually mean. Because I think  
16 those are kinds of -- I think it's important for the  
17 public members to know the basis upon which these --  
18 what the levels actually mean in the real world.

19 So I would see this as being more than one meeting  
20 as well. And maybe something with an agenda item  
21 previous to the May 2nd meeting for technical issues.  
22 And then an agenda item afterwards to have more far  
23 ranging discussions on the regulatory aspects that Rich  
24 might be instrumental in.

25 I think your point, David, about having the

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1 discussions of the version that we previously indicated  
2 in bold typeface on the chart. So that everything  
3 which is in plain typeface, which is information which  
4 we were already aware of, is in the previous version of  
5 this chart.

6 I don't think that I need to go over the precise  
7 results of the sampling, except to highlight the one  
8 technical issue that came out today. That was Landfill  
9 7. And a couple of other sites where some lead  
10 concentration was found on the Follow-on Sampling  
11 Program which exceeded the design decision criteria.  
12 But there was a question about whether those exceedants  
13 were real exceedants or indications that the  
14 groundwater really was exceeding the action level.  
15 Because the samples taken which generated that result  
16 selected by a hydropunch was an unfiltered sample.

17 So it could be that the result was indicating the  
18 presence of lead is some kind of soil particle, and not  
19 a dissolved concentration, which was a question that was  
20 of interest in the sampling program. So there were  
21 various discussions of whether that data should still  
22 be relied upon or whether there should be some effort  
23 to try to go back and answer that uncertainty.

24 The conclusion was that -- I hope I'm stating that  
25 correctly -- the Army was going to go back and

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1 selectively resample at some of the locations where  
2 those results were obtained and obtain both filtered  
3 and unfiltered samples at those locations and use that  
4 as a base to see, just depending on what they find,  
5 whether those results are real exceedants or not, or  
6 whether we can just live with the data and get on with  
7 our lives. So they are going to be doing that effort.

8 The other boldfaced results, I think, are sort of  
9 self-explanatory, and really weren't much of the  
10 further discussion.

11 At the project manager's meeting there was also  
12 some status reports on the RI/FS schedule. I think  
13 what I remember from that is just that, well, two  
14 things. That the RI and the FS were going to be  
15 developed and published on a parallel track when they  
16 came out, almost at the same time, or very close to the  
17 same time as each other. And that hopefully, some  
18 portions of the RI/FS can even be produced now because  
19 a lot of the sampling and specific sites are already  
20 completed.

21 The only other item at the meeting this morning  
22 was the budget discussion which we already had.

23 And there was also discussion of what's called  
24 Building 950. I don't know what to say about that  
25 except that Building 950, which was where the

1 regulatory compliance issue was raised, is a site where  
2 there's going to be both excavation of the building  
3 itself, and also further sampling, if needed, as part  
4 of the RI/FS and that both results are going to be  
5 produced. There was some uncertainty under which  
6 regime they would be produced, but the results will  
7 come out.

8 FACILITATOR WILKINS: Good. I think you  
9 captured the sense of that Bob. Thank you very much.

10 Moving right along to Item 5. As far as the  
11 Status Report Of Cleanup Activity or Document at the  
12 Presidio, you have the New West Status Report on the  
13 follow-on sampling. And again, the boldfaced items in  
14 this chart represent changes from the last report.

15 And then I also want to mention that the two-week  
16 schedule is also available on the front table, if you  
17 didn't get a copy of that already.

18 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: An additional  
19 item which describes the status of the document is the  
20 Montgomery/Watson schedule. And I just want to point  
21 out, after discussing some of these things with Greg,  
22 some ways of describing these schedules -- which to  
23 just clarify the schedule, Greg, if you think this is  
24 correct, if you could indicate that.

25 For example, on Page 6, Fuel Distribution System.

51

1 I was unclear when I just asked this at the meeting  
2 tonight, why we had investigation report 5/95 and then  
3 all of a sudden a complete design package? It seemed  
4 to me that they were missing a step and we needed some  
5 kind of document of a proposed cleanup plan. And what  
6 Greg explained to me is that 60 percent complete design  
7 just means starting some design work on initial removal  
8 of the fuel, but that the FPALDR document and other  
9 things will still be something that results in a  
10 cleanup plan for public review and comment. It's just  
11 that that item, it doesn't happen to be on that page,  
12 yet you haven't scheduled it yet.

13 And then on Page 11, On Site Fuel Contaminated  
14 Soil Remediation System, I just had a question.

15 Is this the low temperature internal absorption  
16 system? Is that what you're talking about?

17 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Yes.

18 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And here. This  
19 is an indication that some major decisions about level  
20 are dependent on that FPALDR document?

21 I haven't had a chance to study this completely,  
22 but those were some things that caught my eye.

23 FACILITATOR WILKINS: Okay. Thanks,  
24 Bob.

25 I understand that the Park Service has no new

52

1 information to report this evening, so we'll move along  
2 from that.

3 As far as the Committee Reports, as you can see,  
4 the representative from both the Main Installation  
5 Committee and the Outreach Committee are AWOL, to coin  
6 an old military phrase. So once again we are going to  
7 defer their discussion and presentations until the next  
8 available time.

9 So since we are about to finish here considerably  
10 earlier than we normally do, if we could just take a  
11 couple of minutes to quickly identify some of those  
12 things that we want to do or discuss at the next RAB on  
13 the 21st.

14 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Before we do that  
15 could we also -- under New Business, because we bring  
16 up new topics for tonight to discuss -- again, since we  
17 were just handed it tonight, I was just scanning, but I  
18 do have a comment, or a question about the  
19 Administration Record. For example, in the section of  
20 the Administration Record called Public Health Service  
21 Hospital, which is this thing, there's nothing in the  
22 record about anybody who submitted any comments. All  
23 the comments that people submitted, I would assume,  
24 should be separately listed as items in the  
25 Administrative Record.

53

FACILITATOR WILKINS: They are there, 2 just not in the copy that you have. The copies I 3 passed out to you were the condensed version of the 4 Administrative Record. It has all the final documents 5 in each of these seven or eight program areas. I have 6 about ten copies of the full Administrative Record that 7 lists each of the comments and everything under each 8 document, and I didn't put these out there because some 9 people may not want to see the whole list. So if you 10 want to see it, you got it right here.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Okay. That's it.

Now we can talk about the agenda for March 21. I 13 just need to mention that I cannot be here for the next 14 RAB and Ben is going to be here.

FACILITATOR WILKINS: Okay. I'm going 16 to contact these folks that are the spokespersons for 17 those particular committees and find out if they are 18 going to be here. So that's obviously two items that 19 we have for the next RAB.

Also, just a reminder. The technical manager for 21 the asbestos contractor in the Sacramento district is 22 Linda Miller. She will be here to respond fully and 23 completely to the Compliance Committee's questions 24 regarding asbestos lead-based paint. That's going to 25 be a formal presentation.

55

1 folks. And certainly, if Roberta has any update on the 2 Park Service staff. So if there are any changes 3 between now and then, let me know, and if not, I'm 4 going to try and get a draft agenda.

5 So thank you all for coming. Have a good evening.

54

1 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: I also asked Greg 2 to do a presentation on 950.

3 FACILITATOR WILKINS: Okay. And so 4 Building 950 will also be discussed.

5 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Fritz is coming 6 to the next one. We just will probably ask him to 7 present his Building 637 comments.

8 FACILITATOR WILKINS: Building 637, 9 Water Board comments.

10 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Can you just make 11 an administrative note for everyone to bring their 12 copies of the bylaw changes, if they still have them?

13 FACILITATOR WILKINS: Okay.

14 Any other issues we can think about right now?

15 Okay. So it looks like for the 21st we will have 16 people bring their bylaw changes, assuming that we have 17 a quorum. We'll let Ben go ahead and try to get that 18 through so we will have approval of the minutes again.

19 We will have Building 637, follow-up Water Board 20 comments. We will have a presentation on the asbestos- 21 lead paint from Linda Finley Miller. The Corps of 22 Engineers from Sacramento will have a discussion by 23 Greg, or representatives from the Corps, regarding 24 Building 925 and the cleanup programs there. And then 25 we will have those committee reports done by those

56

REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

1 I, Elizabeth Valstad, do hereby certify that the 2 foregoing is a true and correct statement of the 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 foregoing is a true and correct statement of the 11 testimony and proceedings had in the within-entitled 12 matter and that the same is a full, true and correct 13 transcription of the shorthand notes as taken by me in 14 said matter.

15 16 Dated: at San Francisco, California this 17 day of 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Elizabeth Valstad



## 1 THE RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

2  
3  
4  
5 **CERTIFIED COPY**  
6  
7  
8

9 TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1995

10 HELD AT

11 FORT MASON G.G.N.R.A. HEADQUARTERS

12 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

13 7:00 P.M.  
14  
15

16 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

17 BY: ELIZABETH VALSTAD  
18  
19  
20 -----  
21

22 CLARK REPORTING

23 2161 SHATTUCK AVENUE, SUITE 201

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25 (510) 486-0700

1 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARDMEMBERS:  
2 (COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL)  
3

4 HAROLD BALL

5 JAN BAXTER

6 ROBERTA BLANK

7 GREG BRIDGESTOCK

8 ROMY FUENTES

9 JOAN GIRARDOT

10 MICHAEL HEALY

11 ROGER HENDERSON

12 BENNETT HORENSTEIN

13 DAVID JARRET

14 DOUG KERN

15 LEEANN LAHREN

16 SOL LEVINE

17 HELEN MARTE-BAUTISTA

18 SCOTT MILLER

19 JAN MONAGAHN

20 DAVID WILKINS

21 MICHAEL WORK  
22  
23  
24  
25

3

1 FACILITATOR KERN: My name is Doug Kern

2 and I'd like to welcome all the members here tonight.

3 I haven't seen you in a little while. I was away, and

4 thank you again for your participation and continuing

5 attendance at these meetings. I'd also like to welcome

6 the considerable numbers of you in the public tonight,

7 and your attendance here this evening.

8 You have an agenda in front of you, and one of the

9 first things we like to do is approve that agenda.

10 Before I do that, I've spoken to a number of the Board

11 members in advance of the meeting and I understand

12 there may be some of you that have proxy votes for

13 other members who weren't going to be here. If you

14 could just identify that before the meeting, that would

15 be helpful. Does anybody have a proxy vote?

16 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: My left hand is

17 Bob Reinhard. But, in fact, it's only a proxy for the

18 Revised Charter.

19 FACILITATOR KERN: Anyone else?

20 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: I have a proxy for

21 Heidi and for Dexter regarding the Charter also.

22 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay. Regarding the

23 Charter. Very good. So I think we will have enough

24 community members to move ahead on this longstanding

25 agenda item. Any other items for the agenda? Any

4

1 changes or additions to the agenda for tonight?

2 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I think, Doug, that

3 we should discuss the meeting that happened today at

4 City Hall.

5 FACILITATOR KERN: All right. Can I put

6 that down under New Business items then?

7 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Yes.

8 FACILITATOR KERN: And would you like to

9 talk about that?

10 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Yes, briefly.

11 FACILITATOR KERN: All right. Anything

12 else? Very good. Thank you.

13 Then without objection we'll move ahead with the

14 agenda. We have approval of the minutes, and I take it

15 these are the minutes for the February 21st meeting.

16 Has everybody had a chance to review those? I

17 understand you received them this evening. Maybe it

18 would be better use of our time to approve these at the

19 next meeting since that's several meetings back. It's

20 not an urgent matter anyway.

21 Let's move ahead then with the Revised Charter.

22 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I have some

23 copies just in case you didn't bring these suggested

24 modifications.

25 I would suggest that we start at 2, which really

5

s where the language in the Charter and Bylaws begins.

2 One is more of a non-charter bylaw, but an  
3 Organizational Committee issue that we took up on new  
4 members. Maybe we can come to that if one so desires.  
5 I thought we could just look at these one by one and  
6 motion vote and proceed. Any objection to that?

7 The Item No. 2 on here is alternate co-chair, and  
8 that's just codifying what was done January 11th, which  
9 was electing me as the alternate co-chair, to sit in  
10 this chair in Bob's absence. Just putting that  
11 language in the various portions of the various bylaws  
12 where it's applicable. We should make a motion to  
13 accept this language as it reads.

14 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I'll make a motion  
15 that we accept the language as it's written.

16 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Bob has  
17 seconded it.

18 FACILITATOR KERN: Any discussion about  
19 the Item No. 2, the alternate co-chair? It provides  
20 language. No discussion. All in favor? Does  
21 everybody understand we are voting on seconding the  
22 Item No. 2, revised language? Okay. So all in favor  
23 of that signify by raising your hand. Opposed? Okay.  
24 Carried.

25 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Next item.

6

1 Item No. 3 is something that was brought up in that  
2 field, with Doug as a facilitator and also a member of  
3 the Restoration Advisory Board. It was felt by some  
4 members that we should put language in there so a  
5 precedent is not set that if we want, necessarily -- if  
6 we would get a different facilitator, to be both a  
7 facilitator and an active participant of the RAB, as we  
8 decided it could work with Doug. So that was put in  
9 this language, and the Charter and Bylaws to clarify  
10 that issue.

11 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Motion that we  
12 accept that language to be put into the Bylaws and  
13 Charter.

14 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Bob seconds.

15 FACILITATOR KERN: Discussion on that  
16 item, the facilitator voting? Okay, it's been moved  
17 and seconded to accept the language on Item No. 3. All  
18 in favor signify by raising their hands. Opposed?  
19 That Item No. 3 carries.

20 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: The quorum, as  
21 it currently -- it's important to understand that if we  
22 don't have a quorum we don't have a meeting. So we are  
23 putting language in here that we can only conduct  
24 official business, such as this, with a quorum. But we  
25 can conduct a meeting without a quorum if a majority of

7

1 the community members present agree.

2 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I move that we  
3 accept recommendation.

4 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Second.

5 FACILITATOR KERN: Any discussion on  
6 Item No. 4? All in favor of keeping Item No. 4?  
7 Opposed? Two are opposed. Can I get a recount then of  
8 the all in favor? Thirteen for and two opposed. So  
9 that carries.

10 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: The fifth one  
11 is the issue we discussed a bit in the past about  
12 providing advice. And this was taking language from  
13 the final document of the Department of Defense and  
14 EPA's Guidance Document on Restoration and Advisory  
15 Boards, which was a modification of the draft document,  
16 which was one of the original documents of this Charter  
17 the bylaws was based upon. So it's taking out this old  
18 language, which is a bit circuitous, and putting in  
19 clean, general language that we can provide advice and  
20 a variety of opinions, and do it written and orally.  
21 I think it follows with our practice.

22 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I move that we  
23 accept the revision of that language as it's written.

24 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Second.

25 FACILITATOR KERN: Item No. 5, providing

8

1 advice, has been moved and seconded that we move ahead  
2 with this particular language. Any discussion about  
3 Item No. 5? All in favor of approving the language as  
4 written signify by raising your hand. Opposed? That  
5 carries.

6 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Again, motions  
7 to just clean up the language and making it similar,  
8 and also trying to do something that we, in fact,  
9 follow in practice now that we have to refer to our  
10 Charter and Bylaws. So we look at the old ones, the  
11 five different types of motions, and we are  
12 recommending that it's just clearly stated by the  
13 members of the RAB and seconded, and we vote based on  
14 the rules for voting that we have. Any questions?

15 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I move we accept.

16 BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: Second.

17 FACILITATOR KERN: Discussion on the  
18 motion for Item No. 6? It's been moved and seconded we  
19 carry this item as changed. All in favor, signify by  
20 raising your hand. Opposed? None. It's unanimous and  
21 it carries.

22 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Item No. 7  
23 isn't actually a change. It's just to put in a table  
24 format all the different types of voting that were in  
25 the Charter and Bylaws. But I think it also shows the

1 constraints and difficulties and the reality that we  
2 may or may not be following all this and the  
3 difficulties in something like this. In fact, to speak  
4 for Bob for a minute, the one comment he did have was  
5 on this one, and he said, let's strike it, and do a  
6 majority for all of them and just keep it simpler. I  
7 just wanted to share that. So this issue I bring forth  
8 here is to put this table in the Charter and  
9 Bylaws, which, if I understand correctly, it doesn't  
10 change anything the way the voting now stands; it's  
11 just to clarify it.

12 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: And that table  
13 does not represent, necessarily, an all inclusive  
14 scenario. I mean you certainly couldn't describe every  
15 possible voting scenario on that tabular format there.

16 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Right. That's  
17 a good point. The table -- all the table does is pull  
18 out what is now in the Charter and Bylaws in written  
19 form and put it in tabular. But it's not an inclusive  
20 of every type of action we may take here.

21 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I motion that we  
22 accept that table to be included in the Charter.

23 BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: I second it.

24 FACILITATOR KERN: Discussion on this  
25 item?

1 BOARDMEMBER HEALY: Just a  
2 clarification. This is passing by Bob's suggestion  
3 about altering the voting numbers. This would be to  
4 adopt as we look at it right here?

5 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: That's what  
6 we're voting on. I think on discussion, maybe that  
7 would be the time to bring it up. Again, let's just  
8 make it cleaner and simpler and follow what we put into  
9 the practice anyway for the most part. I think what we  
10 are discussing -- well, the motion is as is.

11 FACILITATOR KERN: Any further comment  
12 on this?

13 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Maybe we should --  
14 after we adopt this table as the format, maybe we  
15 should do another vote as to whether or not the table  
16 should be majority or two-thirds majority. You see  
17 what I mean? So the second vote would be everything's  
18 a majority.

19 FACILITATOR KERN: That's possible.  
20 That would be changing what we are talking about, what  
21 we're really voting to accept right now.

22 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Well, no. What my  
23 point is, one vote is to have the table substitute for  
24 the language and format, and then the next vote would  
25 be for the content of the table.

1 FACILITATOR KERN: Right. So we would  
2 need to change the motion though. The motion currently  
3 is to accept this.

4 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Don't we have to  
5 basically either accept or not accept this one, and  
6 then you can make a motion to change it?

7 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: You could amend it.

8 BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: You could amend  
9 it now or vote no.

10 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Okay.

11 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Then I move for  
12 amendment to make it a majority on all voting issues.

13 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay. Is there a  
14 second on that?

15 BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: I will second.

16 FACILITATOR KERN: There is a second on  
17 that motion. Is there any discussion on changing that  
18 to a majority?

19 BOARDMEMBER HEALY: Initially, I thought  
20 that sounded like a good idea. And for the most part I  
21 would think that most of these things are not going to  
22 be hot controversial topics for us. But just looking  
23 down here, and seeing, for example, that the proposal  
24 as it stands right now is to require a two-thirds  
25 majority to recall the community co-chair. Would we

1 ever want to recall a community co-chair? I have no  
2 idea, but I would be a lot more comfortable with a  
3 two-thirds vote on that than a majority rules. And if  
4 I'm going to say that, then I could see going down one  
5 by one and spending the next hour and a half talking  
6 about this.

7 When I really look at this more closely, I think  
8 that for the one or two cases where a two-thirds  
9 majority could be reduced to a simple majority, I can  
10 see several others where a two-thirds majority is  
11 probably exactly what we want.

12 I'm assuming this has been discussed by a  
13 committee and not just pulled out of a hat. I would  
14 probably be a lot more comfortable with a more  
15 conservative voting policy than just cracking this open  
16 to the whim of whoever shows up to form a quorum.

17 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I think that's  
18 an excellent summary of that side. I think maybe one  
19 thought on the other side of making it a majority is  
20 our turnout doesn't really facilitate ever getting a  
21 two-thirds. So if we ever really want to conduct this  
22 business, and the business of a RAB, a majority is, in  
23 all likelihood, how we need to proceed. And we have  
24 had a difficult time in just getting a quorum to pass  
25 this. I don't know if that's a good enough argument,

13

my sense is we need to be able to conduct business as a RAB with the people who are attending, and not do what we have done with this and hold things off until we get a quorum. If we look at it we need two-thirds of community for minutes approval and things like that, and we don't do that necessarily, or I don't know, something we have been religious about. So that's the flip side. Let's be able to conduct business in the turnout numbers that we get, but we are really protected by the quorum rule for the most part. We can't conduct official business without a quorum, and of that quorum that's present, the majority is present to conduct this business. So that's the other side of the coin.

BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: The only thing I would add to that, I think he's referring to a recall which is a very serious thing, and I think that might be the one exception that we might make a two-thirds, otherwise, I think that could all be a majority. I grant you, a recall is a very serious thing.

BOARDMEMBER HEALY: Is this two-thirds of present members forming a quorum or is this two-thirds of the RAB?

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Two-thirds of a quorum.

15

1 change something.

BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I have one suggestion along those lines, Doug, and that is, if Mike, or anybody else has a concern about the items that are on this table, perhaps you can discuss those with the Orientation Committee, bring it back at another meeting and we can vote on that specific item. Then if we have to change just one line item in there with regards to that item we can do that. That way we can go ahead and move on tonight.

FACILITATOR KERN: Any other discussion? Okay. Would you like to withdraw your --

BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Let me withdraw that amendment.

FACILITATOR KERN: So we are back to voting on this particular item at this time. As stated here with this table format and the way it's written, voting for this, that motion is on the floor. Any further discussion on that item?

All right then, everyone that is in favor of adopting Item No. 7 as written, please signify by raising your hand. And opposed? One opposed. Any other items?

BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Well, there was just the one other Item, No. 1. We were asked to look

14

BOARDMEMBER HEALY: Two-thirds of a quorum. Well then if we have a quorum, it doesn't matter then. We are going to be able to achieve two-thirds. I would look at minutes too.

BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: It's two-thirds of the RAB.

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I just want to add one thing for clarification, so if people -- I don't know if people heard what I said before. But all of these rules and the way it was voting, and the two-thirds majority, or something, is taken pretty much straight out of Robert's Rules of Order which is what the Senate and Congress and various other people use to run their business. So other than the division between community members versus whole RAB members, that's the one modification that the committee needed to work out. The rest of it, the types of issues and the numbers of votes, are from Robert's Rules of Order.

BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: As much as we have a full agenda tonight, we don't want to take up any more time on this. My thought is we vote on the format and don't get into -- I guess there is a motion on the floor now to amend -- well, we can't do that. But I think we should move forward and maybe do what's easiest and then take it incrementally if we want to

16

1 at the issue of new members, and we said, well, we'll look at some alternatives and bring it to the RAB for a vote of discussion. If we take the time up now -- we do have 19 members versus our original 21.

BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yes, no. There were 22 originally.

BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Twenty-two. So there's three members we could potentially replace. Although we are not held to 22. We could go up or down, and that was the thought, we look at different alternatives, replace people at 22 or 21 as they depart. Just not replace anyone, put an ad, kind of how we were first brought into this, see the types of applicants that come in, or talk about this at a future meeting and get on with asbestos lead. So, you know, if there are thoughts out here.

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Who are the three that left?

BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Larry Stumiller, Jay Dennis-Bonnie and the woman who was a professor at UCSF, I can't think of her name.

MS. DAVIES: Bernet Summer.

BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Thank you, Rena.

BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: One proposal would be D, kind of solicit applications from the

17

1 community and look them over and proceed from there,  
2 and see what type of response we get. I think based on  
3 not only the loss of those three, but the turnout at  
4 these meetings. So a kind of fresh perspective, new  
5 blood wouldn't be bad.

6 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I move we use the  
7 language of D. I move we choose D.

8 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I second the  
9 motion.

10 FACILITATOR KERN: Does everybody  
11 understand what has been moved? Alternative D on Item  
12 1 would be adopted. Solicit applications from the  
13 community, see if any of the applicants would supply  
14 necessary relevant expertise. Discuss the possible  
15 addition of new members at that time. It's been moved  
16 and seconded. Any discussion?

17 BOARDMEMBER HEALY: Would this be with  
18 the intention of finding new community members or new  
19 technical members?

20 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: No. This is just  
21 community members. Technical members are assigned by  
22 their particular agencies. This is only for community  
23 members.

24 FACILITATOR KERN: Anything else, Mike?  
25 Any further discussion on Item 1? All in favor of

1 adopting Item No. 1-D, as the language, signify by  
2 raising your hand. And opposed? One opposed. So Item  
3 1-D carries. Anything further?

4 Thank you for all your hard work. It's been a  
5 long, hard struggle. Thank you.

6 On to the presentation for tonight. The Regional  
7 Water Quality Control Board Comment on Building 637.

8 We won't be having that tonight. Rich Hiett, I  
9 understand, is ill.

10 So we're ready to proceed with the Asbestos/LBP  
11 Survey and Abatement Program discussion.

12 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Good evening. My  
13 name is Linda Finley-Miller. I'm the project manager  
14 for the Corps of Engineers of Sacramento. The  
15 Sacramento District has been responsible for handling  
16 the asbestos program for the City of San Francisco for  
17 the last nine years that I've been at the district.

18 I'm here to talk to you about our asbestos program  
19 that we have been managing over the last nine years and  
20 about surveys that have been completed, and about some  
21 potential abatement activities that have been going on,  
22 as well as some other actions that we are planning on  
23 doing in the future.

24 I'm going to be giving a brief overview, and there  
25 will be certain points throughout the presentation that

19

1 I'd like to have people ask me questions. There might  
2 be some points where I'll be answering some questions  
3 before people -- well, throughout the presentation.

4 Just as a brief overview, as far as applicable  
5 regulations that we have for asbestos materials and for  
6 the survey effort. One of the first regulations, which  
7 unfortunately, I didn't get listed on here, is our  
8 AR200-1, which is our environmental regulation. That's  
9 our main regulation which basically told Army  
10 Installation that they needed to go out and do an  
11 asbestos identification survey. Also, that after they  
12 got the information from the survey that a development  
13 of management plan was needed to be developed from that  
14 information.

15 So applicable regulations at this point in time,  
16 that are a little bit more current from when we did our  
17 original baseline survey, have to be always -- the  
18 Corps of Engineers, the Safety and Health Manual, we  
19 also do -- comply with the Code of Federal Regulations  
20 for Asbestos/NESHAP and Regulated Asbestos. And then  
21 we have several other EPA regulations that are in  
22 compliance, that came into play, which are all the way  
23 back to 1985, that were some of the individuals --  
24 maybe look at some of these numbers and realize that  
25 Adhere Rule as part of the guidelines for some of the

20

1 EPA work.

2 Also, even though we are a federal agency and we  
3 are a federal installation, we don't necessarily have  
4 to put the blinders on and say that we only have to  
5 comply with the federal requirements. We do have to  
6 look at the requirements of the State, because the  
7 State of California does have some regulations that are  
8 more restrictive and a little bit more conservative.  
9 So we need to keep those in mind.

10 There is usually a concern and questions of the  
11 meaning of some words that are used in the industry.  
12 One of them happens to be the definition of what is  
13 considered to be friable. That is a material that can  
14 be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand  
15 pressure when dry. This is an extremely important  
16 thing to remember when we're doing a survey, because a  
17 lot of times you can look at a material and it may be  
18 an asbestos-containing material, but when it's dry and  
19 you can't reduce it to powder, by applying hand  
20 pressure, it's not necessarily a health hazard. It's a  
21 material that may be attached that could be managed in  
22 place.

23 The friable material -- I'll be mentioning friable  
24 and friable materials through this discussion. I just  
25 thought I would put this up on the screen.

21

the actual definition of friable asbestos-containing materials, as defined by 40 CRF, is a material that is greater than one percent asbestos as determined by the analytical method of Polarized Light Microscopy. We have been using PLM analysis in our surveys, and it is our recommendation that we have been using that ever since we started our baseline survey, and we continue to make that our requirement.

In California it is -- the California definition of asbestos-containing material is different and more conservative, and we did take that into account when we did our original baseline survey. The definition changed halfway -- when we were halfway complete with our baseline survey. So half of our report indicates information that is based upon the one percent asbestos, and the other half indicates the point one.

Do you have any questions for what I have already mentioned at this point?

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Did you go back and reevaluate your studies, all in the 0.1 percent standard, rather than the one percent?

MS. FINLEY-MILLER: The re-survey effort will take that into account.

So that you understand what we do during the survey, I thought I would just give you a brief

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overview of what our contractors are doing when we go out there.

The contractors go out and they do a record search of available information for the building to find out what potentially might be materials that are on record that are indicated asbestos materials. Again, we also go through and do a search for floor plans for each one of the buildings. This has been a very difficult task in that there are a lot of buildings here in the Presidio of San Francisco, and the original baseline survey -- there was some difficulty in getting some plans because there was a voluminous number of plans to go through. But for the re-survey effort we had that pretty well under control.

When we go out and do building inspections, we actually take bulk samples of materials, pieces of material that we suspect might be asbestos containing and take that, handle it, in the way that it should be handled, so there's no exposure problem, send it off to the lab and have it analyzed by polarized microscopy and get the lab results back.

When they're out there doing the survey, they do an evaluation of actual material. Some of the evaluation criteria that they use for the materials/homogeneous evaluation takes into account the

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asbestos content, which is something that we won't know until we get back the lab results. We look at where the material is located and see how it is exposed to the exposed population; if there was any physical damage; if there was any water damage; if there was any visible exposure of exposed areas. How the accessibility is. Accessibility is a very strong factor in this whole evaluation. Accessibility is only towards maintenance personnel where it's very, very limited. It might not be as bad of a problem as it is in an office where you have many, many office workers being exposed.

We look at distance from items requiring repairs. Potential for some contact. That would be the occupants of the building, or that area; barriers; various activity levels, friability and whether it's used as a plenum or airstream, or possibly any air movement in the area.

After we do the material evaluation, there is an evaluation to the entire exposure being done. And that's with the hazard ranking, which I think many people here are familiar with, and I get questions with concern about that.

First was our contractor for the bridge line as well as for the re-survey effort development of hazard

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ranking where number one was the highest priority of materials, if there was damage that needed to be dealt with immediately. Number six was the lowest priority. It could be just monitored and managed in place and we would just keep an eye on it and deal with it when we needed to, whether it's a renovation or whether for some reason or another there was an indication of damage for whatever area.

The final reports are the result after going through all of that information and all of that work and we get final reports. The first final report that we have received is the report on the baseline survey. That was completed, I believe, 1989.

I have mentioned that we had an installation-wide survey. It was initiated in 1987 and it was completed in 1989. We had surveyed approximately 900 buildings, and it was at a cost of approximately \$900,000. This was a baseline survey. We knew that the Army at that point in time did not have enough funds to be able to go through and do all of the sampling that we would have liked to have done. But we had a budget to keep within to be able to identify the majority of the material that we were concerned about, and to give us a good overview as to whether we had any potential hazards.

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1 The material that we sampled in the baseline  
2 survey -- this is a list of some of these materials and  
3 there are some additional materials listed, and they  
4 are included in the report, but this is just a general  
5 listing here. The baseline report, as well as the  
6 re-survey effort. And in both those efforts we  
7 surveyed all accessible areas, which means wherever I  
8 could safely get the surveyors to, they were able to  
9 get to. We had some areas that were basically locked  
10 out. There was nobody that was obviously going to be  
11 able to get into the area for quite some time. We did  
12 not try to gain entrance, nor did we try to get our  
13 surveyors into areas where it could be a potential  
14 hazard for them to get into. We didn't have many of  
15 those cases, so I can't really give you an example of  
16 that. I do want to stress that we had to go into  
17 accessible areas that included closets, boiler rooms,  
18 mechanical rooms, attics, basements, and all rooms that  
19 were accessible inside a building.

20 From that baseline report the Army took that  
21 information, and what they did was they took -- they  
22 initiated some on-going abatement for being able to  
23 take care of the immediately health-hazard problems  
24 that were identified as ranking number one. What we  
25 did was -- or I should say the Presidio Army staff did

1 -- they only at first remediated the most hazardous  
2 conditions when we identified them as we were getting  
3 hazardous condition reports from the AE as we were  
4 going through the survey.  
5 There are some current contracts that are in place  
6 that are still continuing some additional abatement  
7 activities. It's my understanding that the Army Corps  
8 had the transfer of the properties on October 1st. The  
9 Army had, for the most part, taken care of most of the  
10 hazard ranks one through four, and that five and six  
11 were, for the most part, not done at this point in  
12 time, and we wouldn't expect them to be done unless  
13 there was a change in condition for those materials.

14 To date the Army has expended approximately three  
15 million dollars on abatement activities through the  
16 various contracts that they issued. I believe there's  
17 about three or four of them that have been completed.

18 The second tasking that we have been deeply  
19 involved with is the comprehensive asbestos and  
20 lead-based paint survey that was done over at Buildings  
21 1801 and 1802, which is the big Public Health Hospital.

22 We finished the design on that and we went into a  
23 -- we issued a construction contract that was awarded  
24 in September of 1994. We expect construction activity  
25 will actually begin in April of 1995. We had some

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1 remedial investigation, remedial design cost of about  
2 two million dollars, and the construction contract  
3 award was approximately 2.1 million on that. That  
4 particular project is expected to go on for  
5 approximately a year and a half.

6 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Will the building  
7 be safe for occupancy, unrestricted occupancy with the  
8 asbestos or lead after that project is completed?

9 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: In the Building 1801  
10 and 1802 project we are taking care of the friable  
11 condition for the asbestos and the lead. So in that  
12 regard, we are taking care of the friable condition.  
13 We feel that the building would be able to be occupied.

14 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: And this is the  
15 Public Service Hospital?

16 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Correct. The big  
17 300,000 square-foot building, yes.

18 Currently, what we're busy with right now, we're  
19 working on the re-survey of the asbestos-containing  
20 materials, installation wide. It's basically a  
21 baseline review of the baseline survey from 1989.

22 We're also doing some additional work with  
23 lead-base paint surveys, working the family housing,  
24 child care centers, and play structures. This  
25 particular contract was initiated in September of 1994,

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1 and as I said, it is in progress. We have remedial  
2 costs in the neighborhood of 2.4 million dollars at the  
3 present time, and the survey is proceeding well. The  
4 Army had developed a priority listing that we were  
5 following, but being that there's a change how the Army  
6 is going to be here, we re-established that the  
7 National Park Service's priorities are the priorities  
8 that we should be working with, and we provided  
9 preliminary information on the buildings that they need  
10 information on. Right now we have been assisting them  
11 on some leasing requirements, or actions, that they  
12 have going on.

13 The re-survey effort is being done as I mentioned,  
14 again by Versar. We're fortunate to have been able to  
15 return back to the site to do this work. And this is  
16 the listing, that is of materials, of what's able to be  
17 covered in the re-survey effort. I have more material  
18 listed here because as we went along, we got smarter  
19 about what materials needed to be sampled and because  
20 of the historical knowledge that's being developed.

21 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: Are you adding  
22 lead to the investigation?

23 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: This is strictly for  
24 the asbestos, but we are doing a lead survey for this.  
25 I did not list lead. I listed only the asbestos to be

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led in the survey.

2 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: You included  
3 paint?

4 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Yes. The paint is  
5 for the red, the yellow and the silver. We have had  
6 instances where we had had samples taken of those  
7 particular paints. Yes, they do come up lead-base  
8 paint, and, yes, they also come up with asbestos  
9 materials in them, the fibers. Usually those are on  
0 high-temperature systems that we have to worry about.  
1 When we run into that situation, we will be sampling,  
2 and the results of that will be included in the final  
3 report for the re-survey effort.

4 The two materials of exception that I would like  
5 to make note of the sampling effort is having to do  
6 with roofing materials and also floor tiles and mastic.  
7 Roofing materials were not surveyed extensively, and  
8 will not be surveyed extensively in this new survey due  
9 to the fact that we are concerned about voiding roofing  
0 warranties, and that it is a difficult material to  
1 sample and to get consistent results on. So what we  
2 have done is we made some assumptions on the roofing  
3 materials, that is, a very conservative assumption,  
4 that it would be considered a positive material. And  
5 then when there is regrouping efforts that need to be

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1 done that we highly suggest that additional sampling be  
2 taken to determine if it's considered to be an  
3 asbestos-containing roof or not.

4 The floor tiles and the mastic are basically in  
5 the same situation where we are going to classify them  
6 as presumed asbestos-containing materials for the  
7 re-survey effort. You'll have floor tiles that will go  
8 into -- you'll go into a building, and there will be a  
9 lot of black, white, yellow and red tile. And you'll  
10 see a lot of those colors in a lot of different  
11 buildings. But when those particular tiles were laid,  
12 you could have different mastics that were placed  
13 underneath to hold that tile down. This could be where  
14 a lot of difficulty occurs.

15 Also, we are running into the fact that there's  
16 probably multi-layers on the flooring that makes it  
17 difficult to core all the way down and to sample  
18 everything. We did do a presumed positive on the floor  
19 materials.

20 Do you have any questions at this point?

21 FACILITATOR KERN: I have a question.  
22 On the survey mentioned, you had levels 1, 2, 3, and 4.  
23 That's where most of the work had been done. Can you  
24 give us an idea -- numbers of buildings that had  
25 problems, level 1, 2, 3, and 4?

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1 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: I can't give you  
2 that information directly at this point in time. There  
3 is contract information that the Army had on file that  
4 we are currently going to be incorporating that  
5 information in the re-survey report. I don't have  
6 those specific numbers right at this movement.

7 BOARDMEMBER JARRET: I'm still a little  
8 confused about the term friable. I agree with your  
9 definition as you put it on the screen here, but I'm  
10 reading from a scope of work here that's dated  
11 September 1994, Supplemental Scope of Work, I think,  
12 for the Versar work. And there's a couple of passages  
13 in here where friable is used where it may have  
14 somewhat of a different meaning. Reading from Page 6  
15 here:

16 "For each building having been  
17 identified as having friable asbestos  
18 conditions, the A&E shall make  
19 recommendations for immediate  
20 directions."

21 Does that mean in cases where we have any  
22 materials that are -- can be crumpled using that  
23 definition there --

24 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: If we have any kind  
25 of a situation where there is a potential health

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1 hazard, or exposure level hazard, then the A&E is going  
2 to be in contact with us. And that has happened, and  
3 we are working with the Park Service on that. They  
4 walked in, there appears to be materials that are  
5 damaged to the extent that we would classify it as  
6 friable, they send us a letter of recommendation of  
7 what they suggest that we do to be able to remediate  
8 the situation.

9 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: What are the  
10 friable conditions for leads, because you mentioned it  
11 right here. You've mentioned the friable conditions  
12 for leads, and I'd like to find out what they are.

13 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: You say I've  
14 mentioned the friable conditions for lead? Where do  
15 you see that, sir?

16 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Yes. On the  
17 Comprehensive Asbestos and Lead-Based Paint Survey for  
18 Buildings 1801 and 1802. Does that cover leads? Are  
19 you using the friable standards for lead in Buildings  
20 1801 and 1802?

21 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: 1801 and 1802 are --  
22 actually, 1801 specifically does include lead abatement  
23 activities inside there. Whenever we have the dry  
24 flaking paint that has become pulled away from the  
25 material and it is lead paint, yes, we are abating



1 that.

2 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: But are you  
3 considering it friable material? Is that the standards  
4 that you're using?

5 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: In some cases it is  
6 considered to be a friable material. In other cases it  
7 may not be.

8 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Because I don't  
9 know where the friable standards come in as far as  
10 lead-base paint is concerned.

11 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: We are looking at  
12 tri-flaking paint as opposed to lead-based paint. If I  
13 led you to believe that we have decided to create a new  
14 definition for friable lead-base paint, that's not my  
15 intent.

16 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: That's what I  
17 wanted to clear up.

18 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: That's not my  
19 intent, I'm sorry.

20 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Can I  
21 revisit that question a second? Certain classes of  
22 materials, such as pipe insulations, are friable across  
23 the board, whether they are damaged or not, generally.  
24 But that seems to be counter to the definition that  
25 you're using when you talk about friable conditions.

1 Is the pipe insulation, that's completely intact, is  
2 that in a friable condition or is that non-friable?

3 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Please give me a  
4 scenario where you have pipe insulation on a pipe that  
5 is jacketed that's friable.

6 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Always.  
7 The material itself can be crumpled by hand pressure  
8 when it's off the pipe or on the pipe. It's irrelevant  
9 whether the jacket is intact or not as to whether the  
10 material is considered friable. The way Versar does  
11 their hazard assessments is they rank the friability of  
12 the material as one of the factors that goes into the  
13 operative rates of material, so they rate a pipe  
14 installation as probably moderately friable, maybe  
15 possibly, very friable, depending upon whether it's  
16 degrading or not. But it's always friable. Material,  
17 such as a floor tile or transite siding on a building,  
18 or something, that's a non-friable material.

19 So it's very confusing when you're talking about a  
20 friable condition. That is something that requires  
21 abatement. Whether that's means all the pipe  
22 insulation in this room, whether it's intact or not, or  
23 whether it means just areas where it's damaged. And  
24 then does that mean just correcting, fixing the areas  
25 where it's damaged or does it mean removing all of the

1 material that has those damaged areas on it?

2 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Which one of those  
3 questions do you want me to answer first?

4 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: How about  
5 back to the friable with the pipe insulation that's  
6 intact. Is that a friable condition?

7 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Pipe insulation  
8 that's fully intact on a pipe, that is jacketed, is not  
9 considered to be a friable material. If there's no  
10 damage to that particular pipe, that is not considered  
11 to be a friable situation.

12 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Could I  
13 ask Dan Leford here, who's from Versar, if that's the  
14 way they're ranking it in their assessment factors that  
15 they use for the Alva Rhythm?

16 MR. LEFORD: We have a high, low, medium  
17 and non-friability classification. And part of that's  
18 based on the percent of damage on that material as a  
19 whole. For instance, if you've got 200 linear feet of  
20 pipe and a certain percentage of that has a certain  
21 amount of damage on it, we'd make a determination based  
22 on one of those categories. And the reason for that is  
23 in our rhythm-ranking factor, is to give a different  
24 weight, a different weighting for the relative damage.  
25 So it's a material that is intact and is not damaged.

1 We wouldn't recommend removal.

2 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: But do you  
3 rank it as friable? Do you give it a friable -- is it  
4 friable as far as the rate factor for friability,  
5 excluding damage, because damage is a separate factor  
6 that --

7 MR. LEFORD: I think, typically, we  
8 would give it a medium if it was in good condition  
9 without any ranking.

10 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: I'm  
11 having a little bit of difficulty, because a lot of the  
12 things that we talked about, when we talked about  
13 abatement, hinge on that definition of friable and  
14 friable condition that will be abated. But the  
15 definition is all-important and what's going to be  
16 done.

17 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: I understand that.  
18 The thing about it is, if you have a material that is  
19 totally intact where there is no damage whatsoever,  
20 that would not be considered to be a friable material  
21 that would pose a health hazard to anybody in that  
22 phase.

23 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: That  
24 makes sense.

25 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: That's the overall

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uation of that.

UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Okay. I

still think the term friable is being misused there, but I'll let that go.

So when you talk about correcting friable conditions, you're talking about repairing damaged areas, for instance, on the pipe?

MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Correct.

UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Okay.

Are there ranks? Like ranks 1 through 4, do you equate those to friable conditions?

MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Do I equate those to friable conditions?

UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Is there some inherent assumption that conditions 1 through 4, or ranks 1 through 4 represent friable conditions, that they require some --

MS. FINLEY-MILLER: The way it's interpreted is that number one is the highest priority that needs immediate attention, and number six is the one that can be managed in place. And you can just monitor that particular material. When you have a number one, that would indicate that potentially what you have is either a very damaged area that has -- it's damaged to the point that it can pose a problem to the

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1 occupants of the area, and that needs immediate attention. And that when you go into the rankings of 2, 3 and 4 you're improving as far as the damage, but it still is at a level that it needs some attention.

UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: I'm curious. You listed a number of California regulations that you either use as guidance or you comply with directly. In the Health and Safety section, the 9 so-called Connelly Bills, are you familiar with those?

MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Yes, I am.

UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Is the Army complying with those, or intending to comply with those? Have you distributed notices?

MS. FINLEY-MILLER: I'm unaware as to whether notices were distributed at this point in time. I'm unfamiliar with that. The actual notices that would originally be released out to all of the occupants of each one of the buildings would have been distributed when the DPW was fully in place and operational. So reports were all made available to all the occupants of the buildings when the Army was here in place, and what's been done since that point in time I'm not quite certain.

BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: The DPW was noticed?

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MS. FINLEY-MILLER: The Department of Public Works -- there were letters that needed, that should have gone out that basically told individuals within -- or the building managers, however they choose to do it, that asbestos reports were completed for their particular buildings. That information was available for individuals that wanted to have that knowledge.

UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: In the areas where you're doing the abatement, are your consultants going to oversee that work?

MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Yes, we are.

UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: And then you also have reports on file that tell the results of those?

MS. FINLEY-MILLER: For the 1801 project, we have that fully covered, that there are Title 2 services on the abatement. The abatement that the contractor is going to be doing, we'll be doing full oversight on that. As far as the work that the Presidio of San Francisco did, or I should say the Army did, for being able to take care of hazard ranks 1 through 4, I believe that they did have oversight. I can't tell you exactly who those people were, whether it was preventative medicine individuals or whether it

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1 was in-house staff. It was my understanding that there was some oversight done on the contract.

UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Is there a policy for how that's done and what the so-called "clean" criteria are?

MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Please, repeat your question.

UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Are there criteria for what constitutes "clean" after the abatement activity?

MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Each project indicates what the "clean" criteria is.

BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Is that just referring to leads or is that just asbestos?

MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Right now he's just asking questions about the asbestos.

BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Are you following the CAL-OSHA regulations?

MS. FINLEY-MILLER: CAL-OSHA regulations we have to take into account because it affects --

BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Are you taking them into account?

MS. FINLEY-MILLER: We incorporate most of CAL-OSHA's regulation requirements.

BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Because as far as I

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1 know, you must follow CAL-OSHA regulations over the  
2 Federal OSHA regulations.  
3 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: It is more stringent  
4 than the Federal Regulations; that's usually what we  
5 end up doing, yes.  
6 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: With  
7 regard to Building 1801, you mentioned that you were  
8 abating all the friable conditions -- I'm going to harp  
9 one more time on that. Does that mean that you guys  
10 are moving all the pipe insulation from the building  
11 and the duct insulations?  
12 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: We are removing all  
13 that is necessary to take care of areas that would pose  
14 a health hazard to individuals that would occupy the  
15 building.  
16 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Do you  
17 have any idea what percent of those materials that  
18 represents?  
19 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Repeat the question.  
20 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Do you  
21 have any idea what percentage of those materials are in  
22 the building, the pipe insulations and duct  
23 insulations?  
24 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: I can't give you the  
25 actual percentages of every single piece of material.

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1 follow-up. We'll be going in there and taking care of  
2 any potential problems, like any of the peeling paint,  
3 and any of the paint that would pose any kind of  
4 exposure to occupants within the building, or in that  
5 area. I'm a little lost --  
6 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Well, is this going  
7 to be done by paint stabilization in your cleanup or is  
8 it going to be by complete abatement?  
9 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: By abatement.  
10 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Complete abatement?  
11 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: By abatement of the  
12 areas that have conditions that could be a health  
13 hazard to individuals. We're not going to blanketly  
14 remove all of the lead-base paint in the buildings.  
15 We're not going to blanketly remove all of the asbestos  
16 materials in that building. We are removing the  
17 materials that could cause a potential health hazard to  
18 individuals that would occupy that building.  
19 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: What about lead  
20 dust?  
21 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: That would be  
22 handled as part of the abatement area.  
23 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Would that include  
24 the soil around the building?  
25 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: No. We're not doing

1 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: A  
2 ballpark. Are you taking out a quarter, a half?  
3 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: I won't even venture  
4 a guess.  
5 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Okay.  
6 Thank you; that's all.  
7 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: One question. How  
8 long is this activity scheduled to take place?  
9 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: As far as the  
10 abatement in 1801?  
11 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Yes. The asbestos.  
12 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: The asbestos and  
13 lead-base paint abatement activity we are expecting to  
14 take approximately a year and a half, with construction  
15 beginning in April.  
16 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Are there -- is  
17 there anything planned for maintenance? I mean, work  
18 after the original project is done?  
19 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: In 1801?  
20 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Yes, 1801.  
21 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: I'm sorry, I --  
22 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: As far as the paint  
23 and lead is concerned, is there going to be any  
24 provisions made, or clearance for follow-up on that?  
25 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Clearance and

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1 any work on the exterior.  
2 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: No work on the  
3 exterior?  
4 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: No. Nothing on the  
5 outside. All the work is to be on the inside of the  
6 building.  
7 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: In other words,  
8 you're doing the lead interior work, but nothing on the  
9 exterior?  
10 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: That is correct.  
11 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: What about the  
12 water problem?  
13 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Whatever water  
14 problem you are referring to --  
15 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Leaded water.  
16 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: We are not dealing  
17 with that particular issue under this particular  
18 project.  
19 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Are you going to be  
20 doing any kind of monitoring after this project is  
21 done?  
22 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Once the building --  
23 once this construction project is complete, it is  
24 expected that the Park Service will take over this  
25 particular building as being able to be occupied. And

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1 what's going on after that, I really couldn't answer.  
 2 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Who's going to be  
 3 doing the clearance work, clearance work on the lead  
 4 part of the asbestos work?  
 5 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: We have an oversight  
 6 contractor that will be --  
 7 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Is Versar the main  
 8 contractor and the clearance contractor?  
 9 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: No, they are not the  
 10 main contractor.  
 11 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Then who is the  
 12 clearance contractor?  
 13 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: ABC Contractors of  
 14 Fresno, and they will provide the oversight to us.  
 15 BOARDMEMBER HEALY: You said a while ago  
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 22 asbestos?  
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 24 on the Post.  
 25 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Is that an ongoing

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1 know, you must follow CAL-OSHA regulations over the  
2 Federal OSHA regulations.  
3 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: It is more stringent  
4 than the Federal Regulations; that's usually what we  
5 end up doing, yes.  
6 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: With  
7 regard to Building 1801, you mentioned that you were  
8 abating all the friable conditions -- I'm going to harp  
9 one more time on that. Does that mean that you guys  
10 are moving all the pipe insulation from the building  
11 and the duct insulations?  
12 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: We are removing all  
13 that is necessary to take care of areas that would pose  
14 a health hazard to individuals that would occupy the  
15 building.  
16 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Do you  
17 have any idea what percent of those materials that  
18 represents?  
19 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Repeat the question.  
20 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Do you  
21 have any idea what percentage of those materials are in  
22 the building, the pipe insulations and duct  
23 insulations?  
24 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: I can't give you the  
25 actual percentages of every single piece of material.

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1 follow-up. We'll be going in there and taking care of  
2 any potential problems, like any of the peeling paint,  
3 and any of the paint that would pose any kind of  
4 exposure to occupants within the building, or in that  
5 area. I'm a little lost --  
6 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Well, is this going  
7 to be done by paint stabilization in your cleanup or is  
8 it going to be by complete abatement?  
9 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: By abatement.  
10 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Complete abatement?  
11 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: By abatement of the  
12 areas that have conditions that could be a health  
13 hazard to individuals. We're not going to blanketly  
14 remove all of the lead-base paint in the buildings.  
15 We're not going to blanketly remove all of the asbestos  
16 materials in that building. We are removing the  
17 materials that could cause a potential health hazard to  
18 individuals that would occupy that building.  
19 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: What about lead  
20 dust?  
21 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: That would be  
22 handled as part of the abatement area.  
23 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Would that include  
24 the soil around the building?  
25 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: No. We're not doing

1 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: A  
2 ballpark. Are you taking out a quarter, a half?  
3 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: I won't even venture  
4 a guess.  
5 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Okay.  
6 Thank you; that's all.  
7 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: One question. How  
8 long is this activity scheduled to take place?  
9 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: As far as the  
10 abatement in 1801?  
11 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Yes. The asbestos.  
12 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: The asbestos and  
13 lead-base paint abatement activity we are expecting to  
14 take approximately a year and a half, with construction  
15 beginning in April.  
16 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Are there -- is  
17 there anything planned for maintenance? I mean, work  
18 after the original project is done?  
19 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: In 1801?  
20 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Yes, 1801.  
21 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: I'm sorry, I --  
22 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: As far as the paint  
23 and lead is concerned, is there going to be any  
24 provisions made, or clearance for follow-up on that?  
25 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Clearance and

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1 any work on the exterior.  
2 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: No work on the  
3 exterior?  
4 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: No. Nothing on the  
5 outside. All the work is to be on the inside of the  
6 building.  
7 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: In other words,  
8 you're doing the lead interior work, but nothing on the  
9 exterior?  
10 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: That is correct.  
11 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: What about the  
12 water problem?  
13 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Whatever water  
14 problem you are referring to --  
15 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Leaded water.  
16 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: We are not dealing  
17 with that particular issue under this particular  
18 project.  
19 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Are you going to be  
20 doing any kind of monitoring after this project is  
21 done?  
22 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Once the building --  
23 once this construction project is complete, it is  
24 expected that the Park Service will take over this  
25 particular building as being able to be occupied. And

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1 what's going on after that, I really couldn't answer.  
2 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Who's going to be  
3 doing the clearance work, clearance work on the lead  
4 part of the asbestos work?  
5 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: We have an oversight  
6 contractor that will be --  
7 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Is Versar the main  
8 contractor and the clearance contractor?  
9 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: No, they are not the  
10 main contractor.  
11 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Then who is the  
12 clearance contractor?  
13 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: ABC Contractors of  
14 Fresno, and they will provide the oversight to us.  
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24 on the Post.  
25 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Is that an ongoing

1 thing and can we get reports on these surveys?

2 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: As I discussed  
3 with the Compliance Committee, I don't know if you  
4 remember that, but I believe the group leader for that  
5 committee is going to be provided a copy of the  
6 progress reports on a monthly basis. And she has  
7 already been given copies of the first one. So as they  
8 continue to come out, we will continue to provide those  
9 copies.

10 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I think I heard  
11 a couple of times in asbestos and lead -- perhaps I  
12 should clarify it. When you brought up the California  
13 Regulations, and you had comments like, "We're taking  
14 those into consideration and into account." I was  
15 wondering if there were particular provisions in either  
16 the asbestos or lead, in the California Regulations,  
17 that you specifically were not, or you just weren't  
18 held to them, so you were making it clear that you were  
19 taking them into consideration and into account?

20 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: We know what the  
21 California Regulations are, and being that we are in  
22 California, we need to -- we have to comply with them.  
23 And that, as far as what is identified to be -- what's  
24 considered to be an asbestos containing material, for  
25 this particular report, is .1 percent in comparison to

1 yes.

2 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: And so, the  
3 buildings that have already been demolished at Crissy  
4 Field, was that done?

5 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Are you talking  
6 about buildings that were recently demolished?

7 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Do you guys know  
8 of any demolishing of buildings at Crissy Field? I'm  
9 not sure what you're talking about, Joan. Where are  
10 you talking about?

11 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: On Crissy Field,  
12 on the east end -- more on the east end of Crissy Field  
13 and to the west of the DEH Building.

14 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Oh, she's talking  
15 about the old Commissary. That was a couple of years  
16 ago.

17 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: No, no, no. The  
18 long narrow --

19 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yes. Those were  
20 the old Commissary buildings. That was all done two  
21 years ago. Any demolition required, that's all in the  
22 scope. You have to take out all the asbestos and do  
23 all the OSHA requirements. That was all done as part  
24 of the demolition.

25 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: And so the DEH

1 the 1 percent that's required federally.

2 We take it to the most conservative of the numbers and  
3 of the requirements.

4 So I do this carefully because if someone ever  
5 went out to another installation that was outside of  
6 California, the requirements in that particular state  
7 would be different, and the Federal Regulations may be  
8 more strict for that particular state. But for this  
9 particular one, we are looking at the California  
10 Regulations and making sure that we are in line with  
11 everything that's required there.

12 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: You may have  
13 answered this already. On the regulations list, in the  
14 first couple of pages, which ones specifically refer to  
15 lead?

16 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: I'm sorry?

17 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: On the regulations  
18 list, which ones specifically refer to lead?

19 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: I didn't list any of  
20 the regulations for lead on here. I only listed the  
21 regulations for asbestos.

22 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: Buildings that  
23 are going to be slated for demolition, asbestos is  
24 going to be removed before they demolish the building?

25 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: That is required,

1 Buildings, which are scheduled to be demolished in  
2 September, will have the asbestos removed?

3 BOARDMEMBER JARRET: That's actually a  
4 Park Service contract. All of the demolition that the  
5 Park Service is undertaking does have asbestos and  
6 appropriate lead abatement done prior to the demolition  
7 of those buildings. The asbestos is 100% abated. The  
8 lead is abated in accordance with DTOC's Guidance on  
9 disposal of building materials.

10 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: When is the  
11 schedule for removal of the asbestos from the DEH  
12 standpoint?

13 BOARDMEMBER JARRET: We are currently at  
14 the preliminary design stage for the demolition. We  
15 haven't even gotten final design documents yet, and  
16 then we have to go to a contract award, and then we'll  
17 develop a study. But we are anticipating having that  
18 contract award this fiscal year.

19 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Part of all the  
20 transfer of the buildings from the Army to the National  
21 Park Service -- one of the things that we have to  
22 comply with and keep in mind when we're doing all this,  
23 there is actually an Army Policy Guide that relates to  
24 dealing with lead-base paint, asbestos and Army  
25 properties affected by the base realignment and

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And I just wanted to bring this up because I wanted to provide you with information that the Guidance leaves us. And what the emphasis is on this particular Guidance is that we are to protect the human health, that is our ultimate goal. And that we are to take care of situations that could be a potential health hazard to somebody that would occupy that building.

So if there is a situation with asbestos materials where there's a potential health hazard that has occurred, and the building is being transferred, the Army is taking a position that we will need to take care of that particular material either through abatement removal or enclosure.

The asbestos-containing materials will be removed in four different scenarios. And they are listed here as, one: The protection of human health requires removal; and two: A property is intended to be used as a school or child care facility; and three: A property is unsalable without the removal of asbestos, or removal prior to sale is cost-effective; and four: A property will be disposed of by demolition.

Once again, I do want to emphasize that this particular Guidance does emphasize that if we had a health situation where there would be a potential

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1 exposure to individuals, that's when we take care of the potential problem that could be there.

I'm giving you some information on lead-base paint where we are, actually are beginning our efforts on doing the lead-base paint survey. And there are still a lot of areas that we are trying to work our way through. I expect, as time goes on, if someone wants to have a more detailed presentation on this as we get deeper into our survey, I can probably give you a better report on this.

But what we are following right here is basically kind of a guidance of what we are considering to be lead-base paint. It's greater than 1.0 milligram/cm square, and I apologize for the typo error. This (RF) should actually be (XRF), with an (XRF) machine, or by analysis of the Atomic Absorption Method that I have indicated here.

On the lead-contaminated dust, we followed criteria for the floors and window sills and the window wells that are indicated right in here. Those are following guidelines that are consistent with that protocol.

BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Are they going down to 100 on the floors?

MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Are they going down

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1 to 100 on the floors?

BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Yes.

MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Okay. I better take a look at that.

The target facilities that we are looking at are basically government owned or leased facilities that were constructed prior to 1978 which are regularly used by children, six years or younger, or by pregnant women, such as family housing, child development centers, family childcare homes, schools, playground, and similar facilities.

Do you have any questions on this point?

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Wouldn't pregnant women be considered in office space as well?

BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Yes. That should be in any place, in any location.

MS. FINLEY-MILLER: You are correct in that. These are the targeted areas that we have to keep within our guidance. The National Park Service has provided us with a listing of buildings that we are going to be doing lead surveys that are going to be child occupied that haven't been used by the Army as child occupied. So they have given us an idea on that. We're trying to cover it as best as we can, but, unfortunately, we won't be able to go into every single

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1 building and do a lead survey in all of that.

BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Did this definition -- it's just seems very different than the Asbestos Target Facilities, which is more comprehensive. And the first one is to protect human health, and it should also be to protect children and pregnant women. Wouldn't it impact general human health and not just --

MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Well, most certainly, if you have any kind of really bad flaking paint, and all of that, that would be a concern to anyone. But the real targeted areas and the areas where people are most concerned about are buildings that are occupied by children, because there is a concern where children will start chewing on the woodwork or the window sills and the doorjamb. There's more of a concern that the children will do greater damage to the building and get greater exposure just because of activity inside there rather than an office worker that would be working inside.

BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: You're leaving out the most important area. That's lead in the soil. This is what the EPA has come out with, and all programs all following now. When you're not talking about lead around the dripline of a building or the



1 lead in soil or the exterior of a building, you're  
2 leaving out the most critical areas as far as children  
3 are concerned.

4 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: The lead in soil  
5 issue, Sol, is addressed under the RI program.

6 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Is that along the  
7 dripline of a building, where flaking comes down?

8 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: It's wherever  
9 there was an indication where there would be a problem.  
10 If there was an indication that there was contamination  
11 of lead to the soil from the dripline of the building,  
12 then it was looked at. If that wasn't an issue, then  
13 it's not an issue.

14 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Because, as I say,  
15 from the reports that we are getting from the EPA and  
16 work that's being done here in the City, we're finding  
17 that the lead in the soil is the biggest problem we  
18 have. Because children go out and they hit that dirt  
19 and put that dirt right into their mouths and this is  
20 the concern, playgrounds. It's around the buildings.  
21 And it's just that topsoil. It could be one inch, two  
22 inches. It's a big concern we have.

23 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: I would like to note  
24 that on the areas where we are doing the playground  
25 structure, we are doing some soil sampling in those

1 particular areas.

2 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: But, as I said,  
3 soil is all over. It's not just the soil, but the soil  
4 right along the building line. For instance, in this  
5 weather here, I was out to a building early this  
6 morning where the paint chips blew off the building.  
7 It was intact until all this rain came, and then you  
8 have a very highly contaminated spot for children.  
9 And children go out and play in the soil, and they put  
10 their fingers in their mouths. And this is the most  
11 critical area that they have as far as lead poisoning  
12 in children.

13 This has to be considered. It's more than just a  
14 soil that you find when you are drilling these wells.  
15 It's the soil, the top soil. And check it out, because  
16 that's what the CDC and all the other agencies are  
17 concerned with.

18 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I have a question  
19 from this particular slide on target facilities. Am I  
20 correct in assuming that the target facilities are what  
21 you've been funded to scope and do, and that's it?

22 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: That's correct.

23 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: And could you give  
24 me an idea of the number of buildings within that  
25 scope?

1 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: What we are at now?

2 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: About 500.

3 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: About 500.

4 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: There's 400  
5 buildings that aren't going to be evaluated for lead?

6 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: That is correct.

7 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Could we get a  
8 list?

9 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Actually, we are  
10 having difficulty in being able to determine the full  
11 building list with this survey because of all the  
12 transfer of information that's gone on. And also,  
13 because of the changes, because there's been a number  
14 of buildings that have been dealt with by the Army that  
15 are no longer theirs.

16 We do have a list, and that listing -- it does  
17 indicate buildings that were in the "asbestos only  
18 survey" and buildings in the "asbestos and lead  
19 survey." That actually is going to be part of the  
20 scoping work that is going to be revised for additional  
21 constraints that will be provided to Dave Wilkins.

22 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I will send any  
23 additional copies on that.

24 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Where do the  
25 lead-base paint standards come from?

1 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Are you talking  
2 about what I classify as this slide right here?

3 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Yes.

4 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: That is actually  
5 coming straight out of the criteria, the lead-base  
6 paint criteria for the base closure policy.

7 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Okay. That is the  
8 guidance that you're following right now?

9 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: That is the guidance  
10 that we are following right now. Sol, I believe,  
11 pointed out that floors right now are supposed to be  
12 100. We will look at that, and if that is a more  
13 conservative number we will be looking at that, and  
14 using that as our criteria. We are trying to use the  
15 most conservative number that we have available.

16 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: You are not going  
17 by the HUD guidelines?

18 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Yes, we are going by  
19 the HUD guidelines.

20 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: The second question  
21 I had was regarding the ACM, the asbestos-containing  
22 materials removal requirements, one of which is  
23 protection of health. And you had referred to that as  
24 a potential health hazard. How is that defined? Is  
25 that based on friability criteria?

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MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Are you talking about this particular slide right here? The very first statement --

BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Yes.

MS. FINLEY-MILLER: What we're saying -- what we do not want to have is we do not want to have a situation where the condition -- where you have a damage situation where you could -- there's a fiber release and someone would be potentially --

BOARDMEMBER MILLER: So essentially, potential damage to what may be a ACM, is that the criteria used? I just want to make sure I understand the criteria.

MS. FINLEY-MILLER: If you have material that has any damage, that is not the way that it should be, then that's considered damaged. And it would have to be dealt with, either by removal, or exposure abatement.

I just have a couple of more slides.

We have made some property transfers to the National Park Service. Part of that property transfer requirement is that we were going to do an asbestos re-survey of the installation, and that that information was going to be provided to the National Park Service. We have been working with the National

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1 Park Service on getting that information preliminary, 2 and we are working with them on any kind of hazard 3 reports that we are getting from the A&E as they're 4 doing their survey.

5 In talking with our real estate personnel -- I did 6 want to stress that part of this transfer of this 7 information, and all this property, is that part of the 8 -- there was a sub-agreement that indicated that we 9 would take care of any friable conditions that would 10 pose a health hazard to occupants, we would take care 11 of that. And we will be doing that evaluation after 12 the re-survey is completed.

13 After all of this information is gathered, it will 14 be voluminous. We have tried to set up a system in 15 which the materials can be managed in place for both 16 asbestos and lead-base paint.

17 EPA actually wants people to consider the options 18 of managing the material in place, and only removing it 19 or abating it on an as-needed basis. You just don't 20 blanketly remove asbestos. You just don't blanketly 21 remove lead-base paint, with the exception of the 22 childcare centers and family housing, and some of those 23 areas where there could be some difficulties.

24 We have set up a data-management system that we 25 will be able to make available to the National Park

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1 Service so they can take that data-management system 2 and develop a management plan and a management system 3 that they can utilize as they're dealing with each one 4 of these buildings on a daily basis.

5 So at this point in time, I'll take some more 6 questions if anyone has them.

7 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I'm not quite clear 8 on when you started your lead-base paint survey, and 9 where you got the information on the buildings. Like 10 what date, like what year did it start? Because you 11 mentioned you just recently are starting to do it.

12 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Yes. The actual 13 survey for the lead-based paint is actually going to be 14 beginning very shortly. We are currently working on -- 15 the re-survey effort for the installation included 16 lead-base paint surveys, and the re-survey of the 17 installation began September of '94.

18 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: When you talk about 19 survey, what are you talking about as far as the 20 testing for lead? What methods are they using, do you 21 have any idea?

22 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: We are using the XRF 23 machine as the original screening device and through a 24 criteria that we're working with. There's a protocol 25 that we are trying to develop right now in that in

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1 certain instances if they fall into an inconclusive 2 range, we'll end up taking hard-chip samples of that 3 material if we can't get a definite positive or a 4 definite negative.

5 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Well, that's 6 automatic when you do an XRF testing. That's an 7 automatic in an inconclusive, that you must take a 8 sample.

9 What I'm trying to find out, there are three basic 10 methods to do lead-base paint testing, and XRF is just 11 one. There's white tests; there's chemical analysis as 12 well. What I'm trying to find out is how are you doing 13 it? Are you doing it under the random sampling 14 protocol that HUD as established, or which way are you 15 doing the survey?

16 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: The HUD criteria is 17 most certainly a guideline that we are looking at and 18 we are trying to comply with as much as possible. We 19 are constrained to some extent in the fact that to be 20 able to survey the family housing and all of that, it 21 will be difficult to be able to do everything.

22 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: That's why HUD has 23 what we call "random testing."

24 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: Well, we are 25 developing that protocol. That protocol is still being

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1 worked out, and certainly that protocol can be made  
2 available to you through Dave Wilkins, of which he will  
3 have a copy once it's finalized.

4 FACILITATOR KERN: Let's say that this  
5 whole program is completed, and possibly tenants are  
6 able to determine what the shape of the building is  
7 that they are going into, and you've given a management  
8 plan to the Park Service. In your estimation, what  
9 would it look like for ongoing monitoring? How do  
10 people know when to recheck areas of buildings? What  
11 are the life span of these materials? Let's say it  
12 passes these tests. When would they have to be looked  
13 at again? If they pass it today, are they good for the  
14 life of the building?

15 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: I'll try to answer  
16 all of these.

17 When you do have a survey, that's a picture in  
18 time of that particular material. And, you know,  
19 there's going to have to be continued effort to be able  
20 to monitor the materials that don't need attention  
21 immediately. So it is my understanding that the Park  
22 Service is going to be leasing out each one of these  
23 buildings to 900 different entities, of which those  
24 entities are going to be responsible for maintaining  
25 those buildings. Those buildings -- or those entities

1 -- would end up having to make sure they monitor the  
2 materials for both asbestos and lead. And if they have  
3 any kind of abatement activities that they want to do  
4 or any renovations that they want to do inside that  
5 building, they have to take into account as to whether  
6 there is going to be asbestos material or lead-base  
7 paint.

8 It's my understanding also, that the National Park  
9 Service is making available to prospective new tenants  
10 this information as they are receiving it, so that way  
11 it's a very up front disclosure of information to the  
12 new tenants.

13 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: When do you expect  
14 to complete all your abatement work?

15 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: We won't be able to  
16 tell when we expect to complete all our abatement work  
17 because we don't know how much actual abatement we need  
18 to do until the re-survey effort is to be completed.  
19 I don't know if I only have two buildings that need  
20 immediate attention or if I have 600 buildings that  
21 need attention. We won't know until we have that  
22 survey completed. So we're expecting probably by the  
23 end of this fiscal year, we will have a good handle on  
24 what needs to be done.

25 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Do you predict that

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1 the funding will be in place to carry out these  
2 activities that you have planned in terms of surveys  
3 and abatement?

4 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: The funding is in  
5 place.

6 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: A general question  
7 that you might want to stick around for, but it's not  
8 directed at you. I guess it's directed mainly at you,  
9 Romy.

10 Since we have been told that the lead-base paint  
11 survey was done in 1994, to identify buildings with  
12 lead-base paint, perhaps you could explain to us how  
13 the environmental and soils were evaluated in the RI/FS  
14 process, which began in 1980.

15 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: Right now we are  
16 concerned about the leases, because my agency is more  
17 of like, you know, what's outside of the building. So  
18 as far as I'm concerned, you know, our workplan covered  
19 areas that are potentials for lead contamination. So  
20 I'm pretty confident about the workplan that the Army  
21 did.

22 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Is that the RI/FS  
23 workplan that was done in the 1990s?

24 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: Yes, it was done  
25 in the 1990s. I believe everything was taken into

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1 account. They have set a role model where it takes  
2 into account all of the exposures, you know, pathways,  
3 and considered all the sources of contamination, and we  
4 have approved that workplan. And so we are going to be  
5 coming up with a remedial alternative for all those  
6 findings.

7 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: How do you know  
8 the funding is in place if you don't know the scope of  
9 the abatement effort?

10 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Essentially, what  
11 we have, as I mentioned, there's two distinct  
12 activities. You have the 1801 and the 1802 abatement.  
13 That was paid with installation money from a couple of  
14 years back. It was projected -- like the money that's  
15 going on there is 1993 money, what we're spending now.  
16 Then you have the Army family housing and non-family  
17 housing survey that's going on that Versar is doing,  
18 that's already been funded. That was funded with '93  
19 money or '94 money. So the '95 money that I talked  
20 about last time, that's already budgeted, that's going  
21 to cover the abatement part of it, whatever it is. And  
22 we made an estimate, although we think that's going to  
23 be based on the old survey and that period in between  
24 1990 and 1994, when the installation initiated  
25 recommendations from that old survey. And that was

3 million dollars' worth of work. So it's probably going to be another three million dollars' worth of work for this, or something like that.

BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: That may be one of those contracts that you led prior to the completion of the study to tie up the funds?

BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: You got it. And we have to do that, because I talked about the June 30th cutoff.

BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I'm trying to understand that. Romy, you were saying that the soil around the buildings -- the soil you were concerned with was with respect to, or related to, lead-paint falloff of buildings or lead paint --

BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: This is related to the use of the buildings, use of areas.

BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Would it account for what Sol was describing as chipping, or whatever, or releasing of lead paint to the soil from the building? Lead paint chipping off or sanding or being sanded off?

BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: We are concerned with what's in the soil; we are not concerned with what's on the wall of the building.

BOARDMEMBER MILLER: So I'm asking about

1 leads that may have been released from the wall and 2 ended up on the soil.

3 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: If there are 4 contaminations coming from the paint chips, we should 5 be detecting it through the soil, and they are finding 6 lead in various locations of the Presidio.

7 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I don't recall, but 8 was the soil sampling that was done for lead, did that 9 get relatively close?

10 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: I'm sure that's 11 addressed in our sampling protocol, because we're 12 finding leads all over the Presidio.

13 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I guess the point I 14 was trying to make is that from what Romy was saying, 15 that their workplan in 1990 took into account the soil 16 around the buildings and lead-base paint. And yet, at 17 the present time, the Army says they never surveyed to 18 find out what buildings had problems with lead-based 19 paint until 1994.

20 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: No. The focus of 21 their survey was inside, ours was outside, so you 22 cannot compare apples and oranges.

23 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Those are two 24 different things.

25 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: So the PASI would

1 have -- which is the preliminary assessment that you go 2 around and look where you're going to have your 3 investigation at -- included walking around the outside 4 of all the buildings on the Presidio to see if there's 5 any lead flaking off of the exterior of the buildings?

6 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yeah, sure.

7 That's all part of the standard procedure.

8 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Is that all 9 according to the EPA Guidelines Procedures? Michael, 10 do you know?

11 BOARDMEMBER WORK: I have to admit I'm 12 not as familiar with what was done in the RI as Romy 13 is. But that is the correct avenue, that lead and soil 14 outside the buildings would be addressed.

15 I think it is very important what Sol said, that 16 lead and soils outside of the buildings is a very 17 important issue. We have been developing a list of 18 technical issues to educate us all on, and I'm 19 wondering if this should be added to the list so at 20 some point in the future we can all be briefed on how 21 the buildings were surveyed.

22 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: My sense is, 23 most of the sampling in the RI was looked at as kind of 24 industrial-based contamination. I don't think it 25 really looked at the residential housing -- if the out-

1 side of those houses had lead paint that could result 2 in lead in soil. My sense is that wasn't the direction 3 of the RI. I may be way off.

4 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: Let me say, there 5 are many uses of different areas, and, you know, we 6 took into account all of the exposure pathways, all the 7 land use on the Presidio. And, you know, that's why 8 you encounter lead paint chips under the Golden Gate 9 Bridge and in some areas like the cemeteries. It's 10 being looked at.

11 BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: Is your survey 12 with a map, like from the State?

13 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: I believe the Army 14 Corps of Engineers has a map of all the potential 15 contamination, and that was given to the Army Corps of 16 Engineers.

17 BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: So we have that 18 in our file? We just need to go through it and check 19 all the buildings?

20 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: Right.

21 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: I have a 22 question. I guess this is more for David. In the NPS 23 plan where they have said that the housing would be 24 occupied by the military for approximately ten years, 25 or thereafter would be demolished, and since Sixth Army

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1 is no longer going to be there past October 1st, I  
2 don't know if the present plan includes a few more  
3 years of the military housing occupancy by other units  
4 around the Bay Area, but, my question is, if that is  
5 slated to be demolished in a few years, five or six  
6 years out, will the lead-base paint and the asbestos  
7 abatement activity go on there in the interim, or  
8 because it's eventually going to be demolished, none of  
9 those activities will done with abatement?

10 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Any abatement that  
11 goes on in Army family housing is totally dependent on  
12 the survey, if the survey doesn't recommend anything.  
13 And if the survey recommends it, then that's going to  
14 be done in the short term. Any long-term intentions  
15 for the use or demolition for those facilities is  
16 totally up to the Park Service, and if they decided to  
17 demolish them then they will follow the same protocol.

18 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: So if that  
19 housing is only going to be occupied for another two or  
20 three years, say the abatement activities will still be  
21 done, sooner rather than --

22 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: The abatement  
23 activities are going to be done within the window of  
24 the contract, so I wouldn't envision that abatement  
25 activities would last two or three years for all of

1 these facilities, because most of the facilities have  
2 had ongoing abatement for the last four years. This  
3 re-survey -- I mean, it's hard to say. Maybe it will  
4 be another four years, I don't know. I personally  
5 don't think so because we have gone through four years  
6 of abatement already.

7 BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: Last week's news  
8 stated that the Army is leaving soon, and that you want  
9 San Franciscans to pay for the services, upkeep in the  
10 park.

11 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yes.

12 BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: How soon is soon?

13 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, I don't want  
14 San Franciscans to pay for anything. Not me  
15 personally. But with regards to the Army leaving,  
16 Sixth Army is inactivating as of 30 June, and the  
17 installation will inactivate by 30 September.

18 FACILITATOR KERN: Any other questions  
19 on this topic? Then without objection, why don't we  
20 take a ten minute break and come back and resume our  
21 meeting.

22 I think where we are on the agenda now is the  
23 Building 950 Closure Plan. And Greg Bridgestock will  
24 be making the presentation.

25 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: As an

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1 introduction, to those of you that don't know what  
2 Building 950 is, basically a barn, it's on the -- what  
3 I would call the very western edge of Crissy Field,  
4 down by the -- what were the old maintenance hangars  
5 for the airplanes that flew on the airstrip that was  
6 built on Crissy Field back in the early 1900s.

7 This is Building 950. This concrete ramp here is  
8 right next to Building 937. And in some of John Buck's  
9 presentations you have heard about Building 937, where  
10 we have a storage tank. We have an innovative  
11 treatment technology system ongoing at that site right  
12 now. That's over in this area over here.

13 About a year ago, right around this time, the EPA  
14 came out and did an inspection of Building 950. It was  
15 at that time that the Army, or the Presidio of San  
16 Francisco Army portion, was trying to leave the  
17 installation, and so there were a lot of buildings that  
18 were getting rid of some of their hazardous materials,  
19 and so Building 950 was used as an accumulation point  
20 for a lot of these materials.

21 The EPA came in and did an inspection and they  
22 found a lot of compliance problems at this building.  
23 Basically, it was drums that were stored too close to  
24 each other. The aiseways weren't properly put in  
25 place. There were some incompatibles stored next to

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1 each other. Those were most of the main issues. They  
2 did an inspection in early March; they came back about  
3 two weeks later around March 22nd for reinspection.  
4 And it was at that time they decided the problem was  
5 bad enough that they should issue a fine. So they  
6 issued a fine to the Army in the neighborhood of  
7 \$500,060 for this building, and that came out about  
8 April 9th. So they gave the Army 60 days to come up  
9 with a closure plan of how the problems of this  
10 building were going to be handled and taken care of.

11 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: You mentioned  
12 that the problems were like, aisle width, and then you  
13 say \$500,060. It just seems a bit out of character  
14 that there weren't more serious problems, like  
15 contamination, leaking drums. Was it really just  
16 aisle-width type issues and incompatibility?

17 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, the EPA has  
18 a strange kind of math, not anything we learned in  
19 college. And they added up -- they took the standard  
20 fines that they have for these things, and they added  
21 it up based on a conversation they had with the person  
22 who was their hazardous material manager at the time,  
23 who said they had been using this facility for six  
24 months. And they said, well, then you've been doing it  
25 wrong for six months. And six months times a thousand

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dollars a pop, you know, boom, boom, boom. And six months times a thousand dollars of having incompatibles. Six months times not having drum folds with the screws in, and six months of not having the rings tightened on certain things, and six months of having things stacked too high. This goes to the types of fines. There weren't any of the drums, that were indicated, that had leakage, so there wasn't any leakage-issued fines. But it was with the management of the storage, and it was because they took it out over the 180 days that makes it so expensive.

BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: I think there were five main areas they identified. The aisle widths and the incompatibles were the larger ones that I remember. Some of the lids were loose. I think some of the labels -- either there weren't labels on the drums or they were mislabeled. So there were those types of items that calculated out to that number or that fine.

So anyway, this is what the building looks like. I have got a couple of more pictures that gives you a feeling for what's inside. Basically, it's an open-area shed. The roof is supported by these wood columns sitting on a concrete base. These were taken just a couple of days ago. Basically, this is the

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1 condition after everything was removed, because that was one of the main things that the EPA said to the Army. You've got to get all these drums or whatever, that are stored there, properly taken off Post. So that was done right away last summer.

So then the closure plan was submitted by June the 9th. So we had 60 days to put that together, and that was submitted last June. It went to the EPA for review and approval.

Romy, correct if I'm wrong, I think it was just before Christmas that the EPA actually turned the program over to the State of California. So it was given to DTSC. Because, basically, that was a RCRA Compliance problem, that's what the EPA fined the Army, was under RCRA. So then it got turned over to the State in December. So it's somewhat left in EPA's hands, and now it's being run by the State. So we, the Army, have been working with Romy and his office to get the closure plan approved.

We had a meeting, this was about a month ago, to try and get this closure plan finalized, because so far the EPA never gave us a concurrent plan.

So I'm going to switch to some pictures or some overheads now.

BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Was that fine

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1 actually paid, or was that something that is subject to negotiation?

BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: It hasn't been paid yet. It has been going through negotiations. One of the programs that the EPA has, they can allow the fine or the payment of the fine to be used for the cleanup action.

BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Is that likely in this case?

BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: I'd say, yes.

BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I heard one option was that Dave was going to do community service.

BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Where is the money coming from?

BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: The money that has been used to develop a closure plan and the sampling that's currently being done based on the closure plan was all compliance money, so it came out of the Presidio operation and maintenance account. This was all funded a year ago.

Maybe I'll get into this a little bit more with these slides.

I'll tell you how we are going to handle the clean-up. It's actually going to split now between RCRA and CERCLA.

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1 This is a plan view of the building itself. So the way it's going to be closed, and this is what we worked out with Romy and the DTOC office, is that the building itself is going to be closed under RCRA. And the way that's going to be done -- it's currently in the Park Service's plan for the building to be demolished; that's going to be the way the building will be closed.

What we are doing is taking samples of the -- we are taking wood chips, and we've sent them in for analysis. We are trying to determine if the building itself has been contaminated with the materials that were stored underneath this shed. If results come back that the building is so-called "clean," it will stay in the Park Service's plan for demolition because they won't be under any hazardous criteria to demolish the building. So they can just do it their normal way and it won't cost any more money. If it turns out that it is hazardous, then it will fall back to the Army to take care of the demolition or closure of the building. So that will take care of the RCRA portion.

The site itself, the soil that's underneath the roof around the footprint of the building as well as outside the building, that's going to fall under the CERCLA regulations. Basically, all of our sampling that we are going to do, the results from that will be

1 turned over to John Buck and will be incorporated into  
2 the RI/FS and will be handled under the ROD process.  
3 So this shows you the samples that we are taking  
4 within the footprint of the building. Roughly, there's  
5 eight wood chip samples from the building. There's  
6 four soil borings being taken. Four surface-seven  
7 samples, that's under our current program. Under the  
8 RI there was one soil boring done and three  
9 surface-soil samples. Now also, they have been taking  
10 samples around the building, so they worked from a  
11 perimeter. That's under John's follow-on sampling  
12 program right now.

13 So as far as funding goes, the RCRA portion was  
14 paid under the compliance money that I talked about,  
15 and then the closure of the site itself would be  
16 handled under BRAC funds. This just shows you the  
17 samples that we have been taking. This is the VOCs,  
18 SVOCs, pesticides, petroleum, extractables, and then  
19 this was all in the closure plan that was submitted.

20 BOARDMEMBER BALL: What does X mean?

21 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: This is, for  
22 example, wood chip sample No. 1. The X means we are  
23 doing all of these analytes. So the only thing that  
24 is on there is surface-seven samples, we're not doing  
25 VOCs. You won't find them; they are already gone if

1 there were any there.

2 We have a whole series of groundwater monitoring  
3 wells around this building. Throughout the 937 area  
4 there's a lot of wells, so we are going to sample three  
5 wells that are around Building 950. We're going to  
6 take groundwater samples. These are in Wells 34. The  
7 reason there's two wells showing -- there's actually  
8 only one well out on the site right now. Well 34 used  
9 to be there, however when the new water line was  
10 installed they cut a trench right through this area and  
11 they trenched right through that well. So we had to  
12 replace that well, so it's Well 34-R. It's basically  
13 in the same spot. On the map it kind of shows up as  
14 two wells. It's really only one well that's being  
15 sampled. Well 22 is being sampled and then Well 23.  
16 So these three wells are being sampled for groundwater  
17 samplings and, like I said, all of that information  
18 will be fed into the RI.

19 We are currently doing all of the sampling right  
20 now. We should have the results by the second week in  
21 April. And then, like I said, John will incorporate  
22 that into his RI and turn it into the FS.

23 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: What's the  
24 general direction of the groundwater flow?

25 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Basically

1 north. So straight up this way.

2 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Our site maps show  
3 Building 950 as a potential lead site. Could you  
4 explain what the indications are of the lead problem at  
5 that building and how that affects your closure plan?

6 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: That lead was  
7 found there in the RI samples that were taken under the  
8 RI way back when, and so that's why we put that on  
9 there. The same with 924 and 926. If you look on your  
10 map, you'll see it goes out behind those buildings.  
11 That's where that came from; that's all part of that  
12 same initial sampling that went on in that area.

13 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Right. So, you know,  
14 according to the map it's a lead contamination site, so  
15 does that affect the closure of the building or not?

16 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: It doesn't  
17 affect the closure of the building because this is the  
18 so called complication here where we're splitting it  
19 between RCRA and CERCLA. Just the building portion  
20 itself will be closed under RCRA and that will be done  
21 by definition. The site, which is going to be the soil  
22 or groundwater, if there's a problem, will be covered  
23 under CERCLA, so that falls into the RI/FS process.

24 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: So this existing  
25 lead problem, and then if there's anything that comes

1 out of the sampling he's doing in the soil, will all be  
2 added together and the site will be closed.

3 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: So  
4 essentially, our sampling covers the inside perimeter  
5 of the building or the footprint, and then John's  
6 program covers everything outside, so the two together  
7 will take care of the entire site.

8 BOARDMEMBER BALL: So presumably, this  
9 source of this lead that's in our maps -- do you know  
10 the source of that? I mean, it clearly -- it probably  
11 wasn't associated with the stuff that you were fined  
12 about, the management of the hazardous materials; is  
13 that true?

14 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yes. It's not  
15 related to that because this building wasn't used for  
16 that at the time that survey went on. I think the  
17 speculation is that it just came from the activities  
18 that were there. There were a lot of maintenance  
19 vehicles that were stored in this area. There were a  
20 lot of supplies. This whole site used to be a DLA  
21 logistics activity storage facility, so it could have  
22 been anything relating to those activities.

23 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Okay, thank you.

24 FACILITATOR KERN: So I don't see that  
25 we have any further presentations or anything of that

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We are on Item No. 5, which would be Status Report on Cleanup Activities or Documents. And do we have any new handouts for that document list?

BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: No. No new documents, no.

FACILITATOR KERN: All right. So I've been told at the break that there are no Park Service update items that they can inform us about tonight.

Item No. 7 is going to go rather rapidly because we have Main Installation Committee - Recommendation Groundwater Monitoring and Sampling not on for tonight.

The Outreach Committee, apparently, has not been able to meet.

The Organizational Committee. That proposal, I guess, because Bob --

BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I have sent something to Bob. I forgot that he wasn't going to be here, so he never got a chance to speak to anybody. That was my intention. Next time.

FACILITATOR KERN: And then we have the Underground Storage Tank Committee. I think Harry is prepared to say something.

BOARDMEMBER BALL: We are going to put this off. We decided that it would be best if we take

1 idea that there's going to be any money from the City. 2 He said that he felt that they made a fairly good 3 contribution.

Mr. Chandler was there. He spoke about some of the new leasing activities that are going on.

But mostly it was that all the people were referring to what's going on in Washington. And they were very, very pessimistic about what's going on. That money is going to be cut in all areas as far as the Presidio is concerned. And that's about the gist of it.

FACILITATOR KERN: I would add that while there was some pessimism out of that, a couple of the supervisors that were there also said this is a jewel of the western United States. It has great value for the American people and that we need to continue to work and come up with plans, whether or not this funding is going to come through or not. And to continue to work new legislation for the public trust and those kinds of things.

BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Mr. Yaki wasn't there. He was supposed to speak about it, but he couldn't get there because I think he went back to Washington too, with Congressman Pelosi. But they feel that it's a fair proposal, and the outlook on that they

1 the item off and a committee -- a joint committee, 2 primarily because of the implications of this petroleum 3 and how important the issue is, we thought that we 4 would get all the best minds together on a committee 5 level and come up with a recommendation for the Board 6 on how to approach it. I was talking to Jan earlier 7 about the next Main Post Committee Meeting. Did you 8 have a date, Jan?

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: April the 12th, 10 7:00 p.m., Dave's office.

BOARDMEMBER BALL: So put that on your 11 12 calendar and all members are welcome to attend. And 13 that's one of the items that will be under 14 consideration.

FACILITATOR KERN: New Business Items. 15 Sol and I attended a meeting today at the new City 16 Hall, the replacement City Hall. And Supervisor Kevin 17 Shelley had a hearing that Sol would like to talk 18 about.

BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Well, it wasn't 19 20 very good news, I'll tell you that much. Shelley spoke 21 mostly about the proposal that he's going to propose to 22 the Supervisors, that the City has no money, and they 23 have no idea of giving any money for maintaining the 24 Presidio. So he just didn't want anyone to get the

1 felt was pretty good, because it was almost passed 2 unanimously last year. Only one Senator -- I don't 3 know if you remember who it was -- stopped it on a 4 procedural vote. But they feel that if that isn't 5 done, they would ask for some ideas on other ways of 6 doing this trust fund, even if it wasn't done on a 7 Federal level, possibly on the State or the private 8 level. The only good -- the good thing that came out 9 of it was that everybody knows how valuable the 10 Presidio is and what its future should be. But they 11 want to make us aware that money is going to be very 12 hard to come by at this particular point.

BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I'd just like to 13 14 add that the money they're talking about doesn't have 15 anything to do with what the Army's doing in the clean- 16 up. That's all Park Service money-issue problems.

FACILITATOR KERN: Any other new 17 18 business items?

BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: You know, I talked 19 20 to Mindy, who is Supervisor Shelley's secretary, and I 21 told her, I said, very few people knew. I told her I 22 was just informed because I was talking about another 23 issue that they voted on today. I don't think -- the 24 only way Doug found out about it was because I called 25 him on that. We have to get it across that other



1 members of the RAB and some committees would like to  
2 know about these meetings. Because a meeting of this  
3 importance -- to us this was important. I think there  
4 was only about ten or 12 people there all total. We  
5 should try to establish some sort of a rapport with  
6 them to be able to get the information to them and find  
7 out what's going on. And maybe the Public Relations  
8 Committee could do something along those lines.

9 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: All you need to  
10 do is ask Supervisor Shelley to put your name on the  
11 Base Closure Committee mailing list. Just ask him to  
12 put your name on it. Anybody who wants to be on the  
13 list can call Shelley's office and ask to be put on it.

14 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Just a comment  
15 I was going to make. During the break they passed out  
16 the draft minutes from the last meeting. So now  
17 there's minutes from the last meeting and the previous  
18 meeting. If you could take a look at them and refer  
19 comments so we can adopt them. Particularly, the last  
20 meeting on the Regulatory Comments. I think I got the  
21 gist, but you may want to take a look at the specific  
22 wording.

23 BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: Are we typing  
24 this language now to read as our --

25 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I presume what

1 we will do now is make a final and we'll pass it around  
2 for distribution.

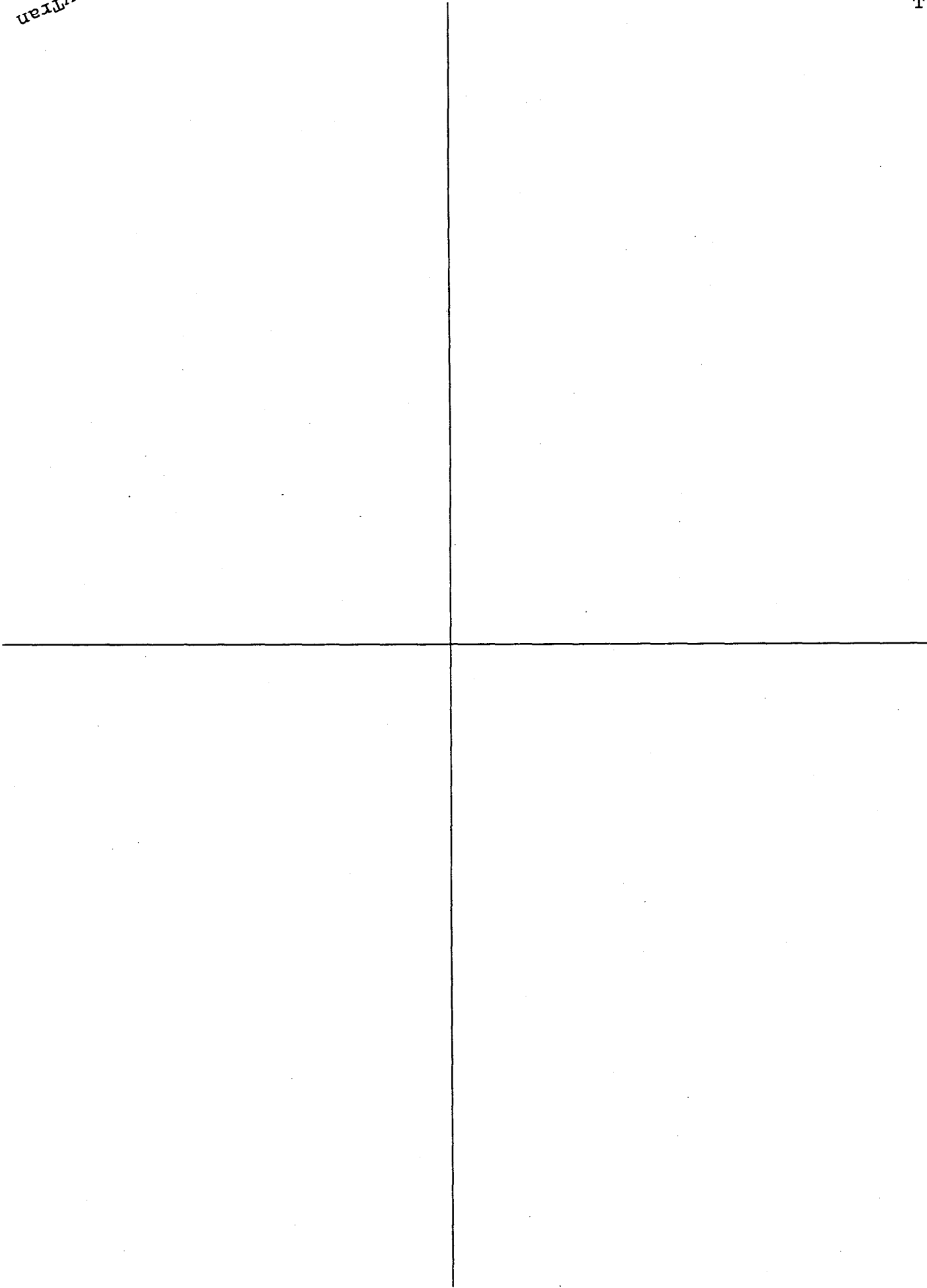
3 FACILITATOR KERN: Any other comments or  
4 items? Then without objection, meeting is adjourned.

1  
2  
3 REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE  
4  
5

6 I, Elizabeth Valstad, do hereby certify that the  
7 foregoing is a true and correct statement of the  
8 testimony and proceedings had in the within-entitled  
9 matter and that the same is a full, true and correct  
10 transcription of the shorthand notes as taken by me in  
11 said matter.

12  
13  
14 Dated: at San Francisco, California this  
15 22 day of April 1995

16  
17  
18  
19  
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21  
22 Elizabeth Valstad  
23  
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1 THE RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

2  
3  
4  
5 ORIGINAL

6  
7  
8  
9  
10 TUESDAY, APRIL 4TH, 1995

11 HELD AT

12 FORT MASON G.G.N.R.A HEADQUARTERS

13 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

14 7:00 P.M.

15  
16  
17  
18 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS  
19 BY THERESA A. AGUILAR CSR 10498

20  
21 CLARK REPORTING

22 2161 SHATTUCK AVENUE, SUITE 201

23 BERKELEY, CA 94704

24 (510) 486-0700

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RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARDMEMBERS:  
(COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL)

MICHAEL ALEXANDER  
HAROLD BALL  
JANETTE BAXTER  
ROBERTA BLANK  
SAUL BLOOM  
J. DENNIS BONNEY  
GREG BRIDGESTOCK  
AMY BROWNELL  
JOHN BUCK  
DEXTER CHAN  
ROMY FUENTES  
HEIDI GEWERTZ  
JOAN GIRARDOT  
BRAD HALL  
MICHAEL HEALY  
ROGER HENDERSON  
RICHARD HIETT  
MOLLY HOOPER  
BENNETT HORENSTEIN  
CHEN KAO  
LEEANN LAHREN  
WILLIAM LEE  
SOL LEVINE  
ANDREW LOLLI  
BRUCE MCKLEROY  
JAN MONAGAHN  
WILLIAM LEE/SCOTT NAKAMURA  
PETER O'HARA  
ROBERT REINHARD  
ARNOLD ROSSI  
LARRY STUHLMILLER  
BURNET SUMNER  
LYNN SUER  
ELLIS WALLENBERG  
MARTHA WALTERS  
DAVID WILKINS  
MICHAEL WORK

---oOo---

1 FACILITATOR KERN: I'd like to welcome  
2 everyone and call the meeting to order of the  
3 Presidio of San Francisco Restoration Advisory  
4 Board. Welcome to everyone tonight and members of  
5 the public. My name is Doug Kern. I'm  
6 facilitating the meeting. I notice someone here  
7 tonight with Heidi Gewertz's name tag. If you  
8 could introduce yourself from where you're sitting.

9 BOARDMEMBER HOOPER: My name is Molly  
10 Hooper. I've been asked to "sub" for her.

11 FACILITATOR KERN: Thank you. Theresa  
12 is our reporter tonight. And since she hasn't been  
13 here before, could you make sure your name tags are  
14 all up so she can see those.

15 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Romy looks a  
16 bit different tonight.

17 FACILITATOR KERN: Yes, if you could  
18 just introduce yourself.

19 BOARDMEMBER KAO: Yes, my name is Chen  
20 Kao and I'm sitting in for Romy, who has a family  
21 sickness.

22 FACILITATOR KERN: Are there any  
23 additions or changes to tonight's agenda?

24 I think David mentioned to me at least  
25 one additional other item under Presentation or

1 Discussion of Status Report on the Brac Budget, so  
2 we'll add that under No. 4. Otherwise, I think we  
3 can proceed to approving some rather old minutes  
4 that are out there. Has everybody had a chance --  
5 I think you probably had a chance -- does everybody  
6 have the minutes for the meeting of February 21st?  
7 And can I hear a motion to approve these minutes,  
8 if you would.

9 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Motion to approve  
10 the minutes.

11 FACILITATOR KERN: It's been moved and  
12 seconded. Any discussion? All in favor signify by  
13 raising your hands.

14 (All hands raised.)

15 Opposed?

16 (No hands raised.)

17 Those minutes are approved. And the  
18 minutes for March 7th? Motion to approve the  
19 minutes?

20 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Motion to approve  
21 the minutes.

22 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay, second?

23 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Second.

24 FACILITATOR KERN: Discussion on the  
25 minutes of March 7th? In that case, all those in

1 favor of approving these minutes please signify by  
2 raising your hands.

3 (All hands raised.)

4 Opposed?

5 (No hands raised.)

6 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay and thank you.  
7 I don't see Mike here tonight, that was brought to  
8 my attention, who's usually doing our minutes. Do  
9 we have a volunteer at all for doing those minutes,  
10 taking a few notes -- Bennett?

11 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Could I.  
12 please?

13 FACILITATOR KERN: Thank you, Bennett.

14 We've also been handed out our minutes  
15 for the March 21st meeting, which we will need to  
16 approve first thing next meeting. Very good.

17 The first item of business tonight, if  
18 Rich Hiatt is available to speak briefly about his  
19 comments or the Water Board's Comments on the  
20 Building 637 Corrective Action Plan.

21 BOARDMEMBER HIATT: To tell you the  
22 truth, when I first read this, I don't know if I  
23 came here and people gilded me on what my comments  
24 were, and I wanted to talk about them briefly. If  
25 people haven't had the chance to see them, I'd be

1 happy to send them a copy of my comments and talk  
2 to you a little further about it. I just want to  
3 bring up three things that I thought were important  
4 about the Corrective Action Plan itself; one is  
5 just for a Bioremediation Project, and that's what  
6 they are proposing to do at the 637 site.

7 A lot of the times you need a lot of  
8 additional information, and it just wasn't present  
9 regarding to the work plan itself. This was  
10 another thing that I thought was an important  
11 point, just as far as the cleanup of soils or  
12 groundwater. These are also important performance  
13 standards you're trying to achieve with any type of  
14 system that you decide to try out at any given  
15 site. And I felt it was important for the Army to  
16 go ahead and say why bioremediation was going to  
17 work or not work, and that gets back into the  
18 treatability studies and things you need to really  
19 show to meet your goals to a given site.

20 And then the last point was -- it is  
21 delineation. I know the 637, people have brought  
22 it up a couple of times before, the plume itself,  
23 the plume area of the 637 site has not been very  
24 well defined. It abuts a couple of cleanup sites  
25 that ADC is going to be doing, and they need to



1 delineate the limits of their projects, so they  
2 could go ahead and know, basically, whether or not  
3 their treatment system is effective for that site  
4 area. And that's it. Those are the three big  
5 points I want to bring up.

6 FACILITATOR KERN: Would you be willing  
7 to entertain any questions?

8 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: Sure.

9 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Just for my  
10 note taking, the first one? I missed most of it.

11 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: It's just talking  
12 about treatability. For Bioremediation projects  
13 typically you don't propose a remediation system up  
14 front. You want to go into the site, and you want  
15 to see how the site lends itself to bioremediation.  
16 You don't usually go in and say, "We're going to do  
17 bioremediation here." You can go in and examine  
18 the site, and see if all the things are conducive  
19 for bioremediation to exist. Based on what I'm  
20 calling "Treatability Studies", then you propose  
21 bioremediation.

22 Technically, you look at organisms. Do  
23 you have bacteria present? And you look at other  
24 factors such as oxygen, things like that, that are  
25 going to keep bioremediation from happening. And

1 based on those treatabilities, you design your  
2 system accordingly -- if oxygen needs to be put in,  
3 if you need to augment the bacteria instead of  
4 looking at indigenous organisms you might have to  
5 actually bring in organisms from the outside,  
6 things like that.

7 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I had a question. I  
8 didn't get a sense of your concern -- of any  
9 concern -- about the selected technology and I was  
10 wondering if you could say anything, whether you  
11 thought the technology that was selected was  
12 appropriate for the site, as much as you could tell  
13 us from the documents.

14 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: Yeah. My comments  
15 to -- because I said it was very conceptual, in  
16 nature. So when I addressed the plan, it was very  
17 conceptual. I said I couldn't critique it in any  
18 other way. I could just say that as an idea it  
19 sounds good. The board is typically in favor of  
20 bioremediation. There's nothing wrong with it. The  
21 only time we can get concerned is when we can  
22 determine if the additives are actually pushing the  
23 plume around. Sometimes you could actually design  
24 the system where you can exacerbate it by pushing  
25 it away. So when we are really critiquing the

1 system concerns -- those are the kinds things we  
2 kind of focus on.

3 FACILITATOR KERN: Rich, I had a couple  
4 of questions on your Item No. 1, you said you  
5 needed additional information. What type of  
6 information were you looking --

7 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: Regarding the  
8 Treatability Studies.

9 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay.

10 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: I believe that's  
11 what I'm referring to.

12 FACILITATOR KERN: On No. 3, do you  
13 think the delineating -- do you think there needs  
14 to be more actual samples collected to go find that  
15 out?

16 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: I know there's been  
17 a lot of money spent defining the problem, and what  
18 I've tried to do in my comments -- I tried to come  
19 up with a few things that were cost effective and  
20 also expedient. And what I've proposed is  
21 something which is more of a technique itself, a  
22 passive technique. You could go into the soils and  
23 groundwater and you could get a feel of a problem  
24 without going to take soil borings and things that  
25 would take a little bit longer to find the limits.

1 This is kind of a first cut, and you can get in  
2 fast and you can get in as cheap as you can, and  
3 find out how much of a problem you're going to be  
4 cleaning up.

5 Also with the 637, anything outside of  
6 that area, the Army needs to be very clear in how  
7 they are dividing up their work. If the tank group  
8 is only going to clean up the property, then they  
9 need to define that, and anything else there should  
10 be understanding.

11 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: Do we have  
12 this in writing?

13 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: Yes, we have them in  
14 writing.

15 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: No wonder  
16 you lost me somehow when you start moving the  
17 plumes.

18 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: What I was trying to  
19 say is you're in an area where you have a number of  
20 different types of pollution, and you have a few  
21 different sources. So the trick, whether you're  
22 trying to just say -- if you're trying to go clean  
23 up one site, you first of all have to characterize.  
24 You have to know how big the problem started out to  
25 know what the cleanup is.

1           Another thing is this type of pollution  
2       which is adjacent to another's piece of property,  
3       another piece of site, and it's not really clear  
4       where one site ends and where one site starts. So  
5       what I'm asking is to define the limitations of the  
6       site. Tell me how far they are going to go clean  
7       up to. What is going to be your responsibility as  
8       the U.S.T group? What is your responsibility as  
9       far as the Army Environmental Center? And they  
10      would do a cleanup on the 637 area to whatever  
11      limits they decide, with the understanding if the  
12      tank group isn't going to cleanup to some degree,  
13      then the A.E.C. needs to be clear.

14           BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: Yes, at one  
15      point, there was an issue we were concerned about  
16      -- at least I was concerned about -- where there  
17      were points where there was supposed to be one area  
18      here that is more or less needing to be tacked in,  
19      but it's not quite within the parameter, which is  
20      one of our comments.

21           BOARDMEMBER HIETT: That is one of our  
22      concerns, also.

23           BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: At least I  
24      understand that is one of our concerns, that this  
25      area here is supposedly contaminated, is not

1     being --

2                   BOARDMEMBER HIETT:   Right.

3                   BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA:  -- part of  
4     the disclosure.

5                   BOARDMEMBER HIETT:  It might not be  
6     necessary to do a actual cleanup in those areas.  
7     We just need to start out and say, "Who's who?"  
8     And then after that, we can decide whether or not  
9     the numbers of soil and groundwork need to be  
10    cleaned up or not.  If so, whose responsibility  
11    those are.  First up, we have to define the limits  
12    of it and figure out who's in charge of what  
13    problem.

14                  BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA:  Well, that  
15    I don't believe we have any addendum -- I don't  
16    think there was an addendum to who's responsible  
17    for whatever area.

18                  BOARDMEMBER HIETT:  It wasn't very clear  
19    to me, either.

20                  BOARDMEMBER MILLER:  This technique was  
21    in a --

22                  BOARDMEMBER HIETT:  It's not a system  
23    aim sample.  It's a passive monitoring technique  
24    you place in the soils of groundwater for some  
25    prescribed period of time and that's all part of a

1 package. They take these devices and  
2 environmentalize them and you are able to delineate  
3 fairly well and approximate what you would see. It  
4 gives an indication of the limits of groundwater.

5 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: It's a --

6 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: It's a passive idea.  
7 I know the consultants at the Presidio -- the  
8 consultants of the Presidio are familiar with it.  
9 I know they had a presentation done and I decided  
10 to list something they were familiar with that I  
11 think is fairly cost effective and went fairly  
12 well.

13 FACILITATOR KERN: For those of us --

14 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: Can I ask  
15 him another question?

16 FACILITATOR KERN: Sure, please.

17 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: Do you  
18 represent the Regional Water --

19 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: Yes, I do.

20 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: So it is  
21 your job to be know all of the factors more or  
22 less?

23 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: Hopefully.

24 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: This is  
25 your expertise?

1           BOARDMEMBER HIETT: I've been doing  
2     petroleum cleanups for the Regional Board for about  
3     five and-a-half years.

4           BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: And  
5     petroleum.

6           BOARDMEMBER HIETT: Petroleum,  
7     specifically, but I was engaged solely in  
8     underground storage tanks cleanup, things like  
9     that.

10          BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: So this is  
11     your area where we have this underground tanks et  
12     cetera?

13          BOARDMEMBER HIETT: I guess so. If I  
14     had an expertise, it would be in Petroleum.

15          BOARDMEMBER HOOPER: Is there any way of  
16     estimating this amount of fuel that is concentrated  
17     in the soil?

18          BOARDMEMBER HIETT: The mass that's in  
19     the soil? You can get an idea. There are ways to  
20     approximate it, yeah.

21          BOARDMEMBER HOOPER: What would be your  
22     estimate?

23          BOARDMEMBER HIETT: I haven't tried to  
24     calculate it. Typically with a gas station, you  
25     can get a fairly widespread amount of problems,



1 with the initial product. It could be a few  
2 hundred or a few thousand gallons that could spread  
3 over a great area. Typically most stations, you'll  
4 find usually they'll limit to a few hundred feet.  
5 It's the rare exception those impose much further  
6 than that.

7 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I was interested in  
8 cleanup numbers, if they've been set and what they  
9 are.

10 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: The cleanup numbers  
11 have not been set. It's another reason why it's  
12 important to delineate the responsibilities of the  
13 637 area. When the Tank Group and the AEC, when  
14 they come together -- so what we don't want to  
15 happen is one group proposing one cleanup numbering  
16 and another group proposing another one. It would  
17 be nice to see them working together and see  
18 cleanup goals be made for the whole, not just on a  
19 side by side basis.

20 Jan's question is a good one. Until we  
21 do soil and groundwork, numberings are the crux to  
22 cleanup, whatever area we're at. At the Presidio,  
23 we might have different cleanup numbers. It's hard  
24 to say a hundred or a thousand as cleanup goals.  
25 It's determined on the land's use and exposure.

1 Those are the things that we need to look at to see  
2 how clean we need to make it.

3 Did I come close?

4 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Yeah. It seems to  
5 me that if you have the first thing that needs to  
6 be done, if I'm understanding the discussion  
7 correctly, that it needs to be made clear who's  
8 going to cleanup the entire plume, because you and  
9 other people wouldn't want the Army Corps' plume to  
10 be cleaned up in a year or two and the AEC portion  
11 to wait four or five years, wherever they fall on  
12 their cleanup lists. So you want it all put in  
13 one, is that correct, in one time frame and one  
14 system?

15 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: I don't necessarily  
16 agree with the time frame being the most important  
17 thing over -- they can cleanup over different  
18 periods of time. They might have a different  
19 budget which restricts expenditures. So the 637  
20 might have a lot of money to spend on cleanup. You  
21 probably wouldn't want to do a cleanup in an area  
22 that abuts the next to one another, and you have a  
23 cleanup, and a you have a plume next to you.  
24 Insomuch as you have higher pollution areas, it  
25 would make sense to do a joint cleanup, yes.

1                   BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I just wanted to  
2 make everybody aware that Rich's comments that he's  
3 bringing forth now are ones that we attempted to  
4 get from all of the regulators a couple of RABS  
5 ago, at least two or maybe at least three RABS ago.  
6 But because Rich was tasked to have  
7 responsibilities for other installations, he wasn't  
8 able to be here on those other meetings and give  
9 his comments.

10                   I just want to say that in the meantime,  
11 the Army has taken measures to not only address  
12 Rich's comments but the comments from all the  
13 regulators and his concerns regarding the strategy  
14 -- bioremediation strategy -- that we propose, the  
15 cleanup levels, the delineation of the plume. All  
16 of those issues are going to be addressed in the  
17 Revised Draft Final 637 Corrective Action Plan.  
18 And Bob was in attendance at our Remedial Project  
19 Manager's meeting today, and when we get to that  
20 point in the agenda here, if you want you can  
21 highlight what we talked about. I think that would  
22 help, at least make everybody aware of how we  
23 incorporated the issues.

24                   The other thing with regards to the  
25 comments, if you want specific comments from the

1 regulators, those are, of course, available. You  
2 have the index to the administrative record, so I  
3 think we can pretty easily identify which comments  
4 you wanted there. And we could get those to you,  
5 but also, those comments are going to be included  
6 in an appendix with the Army's responses to those  
7 comments when we republish that.

8 BOARDMEMBER BALL: And when will that  
9 be?

10 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: The date for that  
11 is the 28th of April.

12 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I have a couple  
13 of questions for Rich. This technique for further  
14 delineation, the plume you mentioned, is it  
15 possible that even after going out and collecting  
16 these samples, if the same uncertain or similar  
17 degree of uncertainty that we have now might still  
18 exist after doing that.

19 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: Well, most of  
20 investigations you're going to have some degree of  
21 uncertainly. I'm not trying to be coy here.

22 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I think when we  
23 tried to put the maps up there, one of the things  
24 that I was questioning or asking people around the  
25 table about, that there were some points, some data

1 points of hydrocarbon contamination, which were  
2 quite close, but just outside the plume as drawn.  
3 And that it was uncertain based on that data,  
4 whether they belonged to -- they were caused by the  
5 637 source or not.

6 And that given -- if that uncertainty  
7 still remained, it might be the case that there  
8 would be some cost efficiencies. If you were going  
9 to cleanup in that area, just going in a little  
10 more to scoop in that little extra contamination, I  
11 know you made the point that cleanup levels haven't  
12 been set, and areas haven't been established, but  
13 what I'm just saying is if that's true that there  
14 would still be a degree of uncertainty about what  
15 source caused what hit of contamination.

16 I just thought it would be good to keep  
17 in mind we don't necessarily have to divide the  
18 world of cleanup into an administrative division of  
19 AEC versus the Underground Tank Program, that it  
20 may be good for the Underground Tank Program to go  
21 after certain areas of contamination, even if it's  
22 uncertain whether the source caused that level or  
23 not.

24 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: Yeah, I think you  
25 can do it both ways. You can do it

1     administratively or physically. You can go to  
2     measure the soil in the groundwater, and base it on  
3     that, based on the plume. You can do it either  
4     way. And to me, hopefully, the end goal is the  
5     same. The end goal is you're going to get a  
6     cleanup. So cleanup is going to be what the park  
7     wants and the way we want to have it.

8                 FACILITATOR KERN: Any other comments on  
9     this, at this time?

10                BOARDMEMBER BUCK: The Corps of  
11     Engineers is going to do all the cleanup. It's not  
12     going -- we don't do the cleanup. So the cleanup  
13     is going to be accomplished by the Corps,  
14     regardless, of where it is.

15                BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: But where and  
16     when or divided up --

17                FACILITATOR KERN: The next item is  
18     proposal for our meetings to go from twice a month  
19     to once a month. And Bob would --

20                BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, David asked  
21     me to talk about this, and I'm not quite sure who  
22     brought this up first, but there have been several  
23     people that mentioned the idea of talking about our  
24     schedule of RAB meetings. And I think there is  
25     interest, especially on a lot of Task Regulators

1 time, to go to once a month.

2 And I've heard some comments back from  
3 some of the RAB members asking, you know, how this  
4 issue came up or why is it a good idea, and I think  
5 it's something we should all just discuss. Let me  
6 just give you my personal recollection of why we  
7 are on this schedule. I think we began on a twice  
8 a month schedule originally because there was a  
9 tremendous learning process and learning curve that  
10 we had to all go through, both about the existing  
11 data at the Presidio, and about the issues of  
12 cleanup procedures, and now we've been meeting for  
13 over a year. I think we all have a lot under our  
14 belts and the process is a lot more settled.

15 My remembrance -- and this might not be  
16 totally accurate -- is that I thought we decided  
17 that we would meet twice as month on the theory  
18 that that was still the case, that we still had a  
19 lot of things to talk about. But when we came to a  
20 time when the need was less, we would say, "Well,  
21 we maybe don't need to meet twice this month, or  
22 skip a couple," but that we would leave it open  
23 depending on the circumstances.

24 So, that's just my memory of it. And  
25 like I say, there's reason to think that maybe now

1 is a period if we need to go to once a month,  
2 because the burden on people's time. We all have  
3 jobs in the community, members, too, and it's  
4 difficult to make a lot of meetings. So that's the  
5 discussion point, whether people think we should go  
6 to once a month or do it occasionally. What do  
7 people think?

8 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I would like to  
9 know what kinds of major documents or studies are  
10 coming up in the near future? I've been hearing, I  
11 think for the last couple of months, maybe more,  
12 that the next RI Documents are coming out in the  
13 spring, things like that. There might be more USTs  
14 going on. So if we had a sense of when they were  
15 going to actually arrive, we might want to continue  
16 meeting for preparation in looking at those  
17 documents, and get some workshops in before those  
18 documents come in front of us. So that would be  
19 helpful.

20 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: The RI Reports are  
21 going to be going in phases. Based upon  
22 availability in data, we're probably looking for  
23 probably a June time frame.

24 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: That would consist  
25 of what parts?



1 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: The RI.

2 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: What areas?

3 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: The RI.

4 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: The entire RI  
5 itself going to be redone and rewritten and out by  
6 June?

7 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Portions of it. Some  
8 sites were not going to have that much data.

9 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I guess what I'm  
10 asking are which sites would probably be included?

11 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: We can come out  
12 through the list.

13 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Like a landfill?

14 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: There would be a lot  
15 of sites on there.

16 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I agree with you  
17 though, and something to think about is to see  
18 what's on the horizon and maybe we're kind of  
19 jumping the gun a little bit about the rest of the  
20 agenda. I personally think the next two months are  
21 very important, because my sense is that within the  
22 next two months one of the very major decisions of  
23 the Presidio is going to happen, namely the  
24 selection of soil and groundwater cleanup levels  
25 for petroleum.

1                   And that decision -- and again, I don't  
2                   want to anticipate. The rest of the agenda  
3                   involves a lot of different points of discussions,  
4                   both Building 637 as an example the FPALDR  
5                   Documents and application base wide. And to  
6                   prepare for that and to make informed decisions, I  
7                   think that we could productively meet on our  
8                   regular basis, but that hasn't been decided yet. I  
9                   just mentioned that as another thing of what's on  
10                  the horizon, not to say that means we have to meet  
11                  twice a month, that's just something to keep in  
12                  mind.

13                 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Another factor, if  
14                 we choose to go to once a month, we pointed out two  
15                 things. One, we could have the flexibility to have  
16                 two meetings for intensive documents -- intensive  
17                 months. And secondly, it could put more burden on  
18                 the committees to do background work. Maybe it  
19                 would make some of the committees more active.

20                 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I think the  
21                 committees feel that they work pretty hard.

22                 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: All I am saying is  
23                 there is a way, if we want, so there is some  
24                 flexibility in that.

25                 FACILITATOR KERN: I know from attending

1 some of the other RAB meetings around the Bay Area  
2 that are going once a month, if you miss a meeting,  
3 then you're two months down the road. And if you  
4 miss two meetings, you are so far out of the  
5 process that it's hard to get back in to where  
6 things are. My personal preference is that we're  
7 doing well at every two weeks and that I would  
8 encourage us to stick with this, this level of  
9 meeting. If there was no great objection to that  
10 by people, I think we're a pretty productive group  
11 at this frequency of meeting.

12 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: Well, could  
13 I suggest, when you look at the schedule here, the  
14 On-site Fuel Contaminated Soil Remediation System,  
15 the Schedule of Treatability Studywork is April,  
16 and the Final is in May. The Site Preparation is  
17 in June, Air Monitoring is in June. I think,  
18 basically, if the proposal is to wait for every  
19 month, I don't believe we could finish all of these  
20 particular drafts and monitoring. We would still  
21 have the monitoring factor to deal with after we  
22 figured the final study and whatever preparations  
23 to begin on the concern here.

24 Now all of this is all through the site  
25 investigation. If you look at that on Building

1 637, it's all in April. And then the Final  
2 Corrective Plan -- Action Plan is due in April.  
3 So, really April is a very crucial month for us,  
4 because there is going to be one of those critical  
5 study issues, so to speak, and also through May. I  
6 think we should postpone the issue one month  
7 meetings until maybe July, because all of this  
8 draft ought to be finished by then and then we have  
9 some things to handle.

10 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I think that's  
11 pretty good, because that would be after the June  
12 1st issue of the RI and we would have a chance to  
13 look at it and see how intensive --

14 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: The next  
15 aspect of this is the monitoring of all of these  
16 things. And I think that would be the highest  
17 urgency of the compliance --

18 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I think --

19 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: -- after  
20 the reports.

21 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Like I said, I  
22 think there is a great challenge in the next couple  
23 of months, especially about the kinds of number of  
24 documents. And I think we all need to organize  
25 that kind of effort that we put into them, so that

1 we don't get kind of overwhelmed by a slew of  
2 documents that are out of context. Like I said, I  
3 think we're going to go talk about that. But I  
4 think maybe we should also hear from the regulators  
5 about their concerns about the meeting schedule,  
6 and whether some of the ideas that we've talked  
7 about, you know, maybe floating, the idea for a  
8 little while or taking it -- concerns of the media  
9 -- documents that are coming out means that we  
10 should adjust the schedule eventually.

11 BOARDMEMBER BROWNELL: It's a good time  
12 for me to address this. My name is Amy Brownell  
13 and I'm with the Health Department. And due to  
14 Bill Lee's good fortune, he's now the Chief  
15 Administrative Officer for the City of San  
16 Francisco. So I don't think he's going to be  
17 attending too many more RAB meetings. So due to  
18 his good fortune, you can decide whether it's your  
19 good fortune or misfortune, that you'll probably  
20 have me back here at the meetings.

21 And based on that, I am now having to  
22 deal with Presidio, Treasure Island and Hunters  
23 Point RABs. I would say that I'm quite taxed as  
24 far as meetings go. One suggestion is the Treasure  
25 Island RAB, what they do is they meet once a month,

1 but then whenever they have issues that people are  
2 concerned about or have been working on, they have  
3 -- in between every two weeks in the middle of the  
4 month they have a workshop. And it's for anybody  
5 who's interested in coming.

6 And what that does is for people who are  
7 concerned and want to work on documents, it gives  
8 them a chance to have a workshop and have a  
9 presentation, but it also gives other people who  
10 don't want to delve very deeply into it so they  
11 don't have to come into the meeting. And then a  
12 summary is obviously given at the next RAB. So it  
13 sort of gives us both levels of the people who are  
14 really taxed for time and just sort of want the  
15 "big picture" and then people who want to delve  
16 into it, will go to the monthly meeting.

17 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I just have a  
18 couple of responses. One is that attendance is  
19 kind of a good indicator of a level of interest,  
20 and our attendance has waned a bit and I think even  
21 some of us speaking have less than sparkling  
22 attendance. We either have to commit to this every  
23 other week and recognize that there is a burden of  
24 regulators in the Army, and that means -- or  
25 there's also the in between of once every three

1 weeks. It doesn't have to be twice or once a  
2 month.

3 I also think I've been to some of these  
4 general RAB meetings where other people of RABS  
5 have been, and I think clearly part of the success  
6 that we had is the process. It is part of the  
7 meeting, two or every other week, or something like  
8 that.

9 In fact, Treasure Island, the people are  
10 very frustrated of lack of process. My personal  
11 sense is I think this is working, but we have to  
12 really -- it should be raised at every meeting, or  
13 every other meeting it should be looked at, and  
14 evaluated. And if the attendance really drops,  
15 then there's no point to ask the regulators of the  
16 Army to put this on if we're not contributing and  
17 participating.

18 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I just want to  
19 follow-up on my comments about what's happening the  
20 next two months or so. We have had an announcement  
21 that the Revised Building 637 CAP could be  
22 presented 4-18, for the next two weeks meeting.  
23 And then on 5-2 -- the one after that -- we meet  
24 every two weeks, the Army has scheduled, I guess  
25 that's still on, a workshop about the FPALDR

1 Document. And we also want to talk about other  
2 workshops on the petroleum issue. I think those  
3 are all very well important dates to keep on track  
4 of.

5 And I don't know if you were making a  
6 proposal, but I think at the end of every meeting  
7 you should say, "Well, do we need to meet next  
8 time," either as a formal RAB or like you were  
9 saying. If we consider the 5-2 meeting, the  
10 workshop that people come to because they want to  
11 and not call it a RAB, but just call it a  
12 workshop -- we're still meeting on every two weeks.  
13 We are still doing something quite important to the  
14 schedule, but we don't have to announce ourselves  
15 as a RAB. We don't necessarily need a manuscript,  
16 if you don't want to. That would be fine with me,  
17 as long as the milestones of these very important  
18 dates are still attended to.

19 FACILITATOR KERN: Any other comments or  
20 proposals?

21 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: I would like to  
22 meet once a month formally and every time in  
23 between be a workshop. I would like to see our  
24 meetings cleaned up more and not so much time spent  
25 in loose conversation. I would like to see the



1 information given out in a direct or concise way at  
2 those workshops. And I don't think it's necessary  
3 for these regulators to be here for those workshops  
4 or others conversant with the issue. We shouldn't  
5 take their time, as Bob said. Call it what you  
6 may, but I would like to have a formal RAB once a  
7 month and the other time be a workshop. We spend  
8 far too much time about process and organization  
9 and what we are doing instead of doing it.

10 FACILITATOR KERN: Are you making a  
11 formal proposal, Joan?

12 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: I would support  
13 what the representative with the health services  
14 said about once a month and to have the other time  
15 be specific issues without necessarily having all  
16 the regulators here, but for our information to  
17 descend the information to us. And I think far  
18 more could be done through the mail to get us the  
19 information.

20 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay. Is that a  
21 motion that you'd like to make?

22 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: Well, it still  
23 comes down to meeting every other week, but with a  
24 different format.

25 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: These references to

1 workshops, in reality from our standpoint,  
2 workshops require, depending on the topic, usually  
3 a lot more work than a RAB meeting. So that should  
4 be taken into account when we're discussing  
5 frequency of these meetings. Sometimes that's a  
6 lot more preparation for paperwork, a lot more  
7 preparation for a workshop than a meeting.

8 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: But usually one  
9 person has to give that.

10 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Or a team, that's  
11 true. It's usually focused -- it's usually focused  
12 on one topic, that's correct.

13 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I think one thing  
14 about having the regulators here for both workshops  
15 and RAB meetings is that if they are here and  
16 present, they are available to answer people's  
17 questions as to why their agency is doing, or not  
18 doing, or whatever it's doing or not doing that  
19 people don't like. If they are not here, they are  
20 much harder for people to ask questions to and find  
21 out the agency's position on issues. Despite you'd  
22 like to have more time off, your presence is fairly  
23 valuable, I think.

24 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I would just like  
25 to add the Army's position on this matter, that the

1    once a month RAB meeting is more favorable than a  
2    twice a month RAB meeting. And since the primary  
3    purpose of the community members is to provide  
4    advice, the Army believes that the interim periods,  
5    that three week periods in between each RAB,  
6    assuming we were at once a month, can be used by  
7    any of the five subcommittees to organize  
8    themselves, take the initiative to organize  
9    themselves. And there are regulators that are on  
10   each of those subcommittees that can be there to  
11   address issues, answer questions and the like. And  
12   then, of course, any fall-out from those  
13   subcommittee meetings could be presented at the  
14   following RAB, and then after the actual report, if  
15   you will.

16                    And the facilities -- if a facility  
17   needs to be made available, certainly that can be  
18   worked out between the Army and the Park Service,  
19   whether that's going to be the back-office  
20   conference room or here. And further it's our  
21   position that that strategy would still allow all  
22   of the community members to stay in tune with  
23   what's going on at their committee level where they  
24   can focus their energies on that, as opposed to  
25   requiring everyone to be here every other week,

1 because if you look statistically at what our  
2 attendance has been over the life of our RAB, it  
3 has been below the 60 percent level that's required  
4 even for a quorum.

5 So if you look at that statistically,  
6 there are not enough people here on average for all  
7 of our RABS that we've had since the very beginning  
8 to even make a vote on anything and have that vote  
9 stand. Now that would be just counting bodies  
10 present; that's not counting proxies or anything  
11 like that. I just want to make that point known to  
12 you. So even though you think that people were  
13 here, most people were not here every other  
14 Tuesday. So, again, that's what the Army's  
15 position, is and we would like the community  
16 members to strongly consider that as an alternative  
17 to our current arrangement.

18 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: If we did go by  
19 that, would there be more commitment on the part of  
20 the regulators to go to the meetings? Me, I go to  
21 most of the meetings I'm assigned to. I have to  
22 give Michael Work credit, who is wonderfully  
23 faithful about attending and very helpful. And  
24 it's for exactly the reason that you mentioned that  
25 I have been hopeful to go to those meetings to try

1 to get that kind of work done. And I personally  
2 find it difficult to get the work done in a way  
3 that satisfies the quality standards we all need,  
4 if there isn't more regulators in attendance by the  
5 government regulators on the committees.

6 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, I would just  
7 like to say from the Army's standpoint that the  
8 regulators who have voluntarily signed up to  
9 participate on prospective subcommittees, when that  
10 subcommittee is identified itself to meet on a  
11 given date based on the community members involved,  
12 and those regulators have the same obligation to  
13 attend that meeting as they would to a formal RAB  
14 meeting, and of course they're paid to do that. So  
15 it should be their duty.

16 BOARDMEMBER LOLLI: Are we ready for a  
17 motion to vote? I'll share that view. Do we have  
18 a motion or a vote?

19 FACILITATOR KERN: I would entertain a  
20 motion. Does anybody have -- would anyone like to  
21 make a motion?

22 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I move that we  
23 table the issue until about July, as Helen  
24 suggested.

25 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay.

1 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I second that motion.

2 FACILITATOR KERN: Discussion?

3 BOARDMEMBER WORK: Question, this is one  
4 of those voting issues. Who votes?

5 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: We all vote. It's  
6 just that there is that threshold of community  
7 members being present that makes the vote valid,  
8 that's what we're saying. But we all vote.

9 BOARDMEMBER WORK: Okay.

10 FACILITATOR KERN: So there's a motion  
11 to table this discussion. Any further discussion  
12 on this?

13 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I'd like to go kick  
14 in a comment. My concern is from a philosophical  
15 basis. I can see David's point entirely, and I  
16 think there could be a lot of efficiency by meeting  
17 once a month and having committee meetings on the  
18 alternate weeks. However, I think from a realistic  
19 standpoint today, that the issues that are coming  
20 up for consideration of the next month or two --  
21 soil based cleanup levels -- are going to require a  
22 lot of attention by the board. And I think that  
23 the citizen members may benefit from the more  
24 frequent schedule and having attendance at the  
25 workshops, because that's really the only way they

1 are going to form a basis for viewing the proposal  
2 that the Army comes up with, and the FPALDR  
3 Document and the 637 Site. So, while I agree  
4 philosophically that maybe once a month could work,  
5 at the same time, right now, I don't think this a  
6 good time to consider it.

7 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: My comment is  
8 that July seems too -- given the argument by David  
9 and the attendance issues, may be a little too far  
10 in the future. It's almost like we're not  
11 considering it, and all those things are really in  
12 the next two months. The significant things we've  
13 been talking about are perhaps appropriate and more  
14 likely to pass if we did something like in May  
15 where we reconsidered it and evaluated the last two  
16 meetings of what's up ahead. So maybe it's an  
17 every two month evaluation process versus putting  
18 it off.

19 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I would just make  
20 one comment. RI is coming out in June and that is  
21 why the July date came.

22 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: It is my  
23 understanding that the Army wants to get this thing  
24 done and going. So why are we talking about making  
25 this once month? You have a deadline and we would

1     like to make your deadline. This whole issue about  
2     making it once a month, I don't think we could meet  
3     your deadline. You are the ones that want us to  
4     finish it as soon as possible; that is the reason  
5     we have a deadline.

6                   BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: In response to  
7     what Helen and Bennett have just mentioned, I think  
8     there is something about what David says that's  
9     trying to get at this problem about our challenge  
10    to do a lot of work and how to do it. Like I was  
11    saying before, I think it's important for us to  
12    organize the way we handle the slew of documents  
13    that are coming out about the decisions that are  
14    being faced. One of the -- one of the ways to deal  
15    with this meeting, all these deadlines that we just  
16    mentioned -- and here's one list of them. I think  
17    for people to realize that, as community members,  
18    we're supposed to go out and really look at each  
19    document -- request it and read it and think about  
20    it.

21                   And whether, if we have comment, either  
22    bring it up in committee or in the main RAB or  
23    workshop for ruling. And I know that some people  
24    on the RAB have kept tabs of certain efforts of  
25    coming out, but along with meeting, the other



1 things that go along with meeting, the deadlines  
2 and thinking about the problems, is homework that  
3 we do ourselves, or outside of these kinds of dates  
4 that we are all talking about.

5 I would propose a modification of the  
6 motion. I don't know anything about Robert's Rules  
7 of Order. I think for the next three meetings, we  
8 do have a kind of a schedule. On 4-18 we need to  
9 hear about the CAP on 5-2. We could call it a  
10 workshop or RAB, whatever you want, and on 5-16, I  
11 think we are going to propose a session, my  
12 proposal that beginning in June we go on the  
13 schedule that David proposed with the additional  
14 kind of feeling among the government regulators,  
15 that they would feel incumbent upon them to attend  
16 the committee meetings that happened in the off  
17 sessions.

18 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay. The way I  
19 understand it, if that's acceptable to you, then  
20 you could amend yours. But if you don't like what  
21 he says, we'll need to vote on yours and see if  
22 that passes, and then have a new motion.

23 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I personally would  
24 like to have the first vote. If it doesn't pass,  
25 we'll worry about modifications. It's easier for

1 me to keep track of.

2 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: We haven't heard --  
3 we heard from two regulatory people. Are there any  
4 restrictions that are -- I know David expressed  
5 about the other regulatory agencies. Are there any  
6 other restrictions? Are they going to be able to  
7 attend whether it's two meetings or one meeting,  
8 plus a workshop a month? There seems there was  
9 some indication here that the regulatory agencies  
10 have the input into this. We have no restrictions.  
11 If there is a meeting that needs department  
12 representatives, we will be here.

13 The point, actually, what we're  
14 discussing here really is not should we have RAB  
15 meetings once a month or twice a month. The point  
16 really here is how do we want the group -- how we  
17 want to receive this upcoming information that's

18 not coming for us to review. And I'm not familiar  
19 with the tradition here. Every time we come up  
20 with a major document we would ask the military  
21 services to give all data presentation. And then  
22 for making it easier for everybody to digest in  
23 that kind of fashion, rather than take the book  
24 home and try to read it.

25 So what we're -- what I'm hearing is

1 really trying to go use that in lieu of this other  
2 meeting. So -- so you can call it -- we will have  
3 a RAB meeting once every month, then a data  
4 presentation in between. Or, if you want to call  
5 it, we have RAB meetings twice a month. One is for  
6 general discussion; the other one is a single issue  
7 discussion. Either way, you're going to be here  
8 twice a month. That's my understanding of what was  
9 presented.

10 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: And again  
11 reiterating the Army's position, that's accurate  
12 from what this sense of what I'm trying to convey  
13 to everybody here. The next two RAB meetings, just  
14 to use that word, are not going to be general  
15 discussion RAB meeting like the one tonight, or  
16 we've had in the recent past. They are going to  
17 focus on a specific issue. In one case, we're  
18 going to have to give a discussion on Building 637  
19 Revised Draft Final Correction Plan concerning all  
20 the concerns of the regulators, and all of that's  
21 going to be in advance, on April 28th, the actual  
22 document being issued. So you community members  
23 will have a easier way to break down the documents  
24 as you go through your 30 day review process.

25 And then the next thing, we're going to

1 have a presentation on the FPALDR Documents.  
2 Granted that's two weeks, again later, but it's  
3 being done in advance of the formal public  
4 legislation of that document. So the community, on  
5 their own initiative, can organize regulators,  
6 having the responsibility of being present, can go  
7 through and have any discussions they want to and  
8 that's it. We'll approve that. We would like to  
9 take it as we go here on out, and if it's  
10 necessary, a formal presentation on a specific  
11 single issue.

12 We can always change it. I am saying we  
13 are willing and prepared to do that, but the idea  
14 is to have a once a month formal general discussion  
15 RAB, just to kind of frame it in that work, but  
16 leave it up to the community members. Based on the  
17 information you have, you know what's coming out,  
18 you have the schedules from the Corps, the ASC.  
19 Whether the big events are coming along and if you  
20 determine and it's a concern to have interim  
21 meetings at whatever frequency remember, then, we  
22 can do that. We can identify that and set those  
23 things up.

24 But I would encourage the community  
25 members as a group to use there initiative and

1     their communities to push those issues forward  
2     themselves, and have the regulators working on  
3     those committees to provide that technical  
4     expertise, to answer questions and resolve concerns  
5     or whatever. As you can alone, that may not  
6     happen, because not all the regulators are on each  
7     committee. Some of them are only specific  
8     committees, as to that sense of what the Army was  
9     trying to go convey here.

10                 FACILITATOR KERN: Yes, from the EPA,  
11     Michael Work.

12                 BOARDMEMBER WORK: Thanks, all, for  
13     asking for remarks from all the regulators. I was  
14     wondering when I should jump in. I can keep up the  
15     current schedule, that's just -- my personal  
16     schedule allows it. But I think EPA's interest  
17     here is for the community members to decide for  
18     themselves what your needs are. And if the  
19     majority of the community member wants to keep the  
20     current schedule, I can go with that. If they want  
21     to modify as some of these scenarios here, I can go  
22     with that also. But I think it's really important  
23     that the community members be carrying the heaviest  
24     weight in this decision.

25                 FACILITATOR KERN: Yes?

1                   BOARDMEMBER HOOPER: I wanted to ask  
2 Joan a question. I've never attended a meeting of  
3 this group before, but Joan you were quite critical  
4 in the way the material has been presented and  
5 suggest that it might be condensed. And I was  
6 wondering if you could be more clearer about that,  
7 because people are here and might be responsive.

8                   BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: I had made the  
9 proposal that the RAB be once a month, with the  
10 biweekly meeting being devoted to a workshop. We  
11 would get a presentation on what it was, about  
12 which we had to make a decision in a timely manner  
13 and a lot of that material that had been gotten to  
14 us through mailing prior. You haven't been here  
15 before, and this RAB has spent probably 33 percent  
16 of it's time on process, how we should meet, how  
17 often, who should be what and this. I'm just  
18 saying that I think we have to get on with it and I  
19 thought that the workshop format with the once a  
20 month RAB was sufficient.

21                   BOARDMEMBER HOOPER: Thank you.

22                   FACILITATOR KERN: Sol, and then we need  
23 to vote.

24                   BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I think David  
25 answered the question. We have two heavy meetings

1 scheduled for the next two meetings. I think in  
2 answer to what Jan said, I think we ought to vote  
3 on Jan's proposal and give a date that way we can  
4 discuss it again. And then we do have an input of  
5 an organizational committee and we should discuss  
6 it and then come up with a proposal, let's say for  
7 the June 1st or whatever meeting it is, because  
8 that's the way the procedure is.

9 I think Jan's idea was excellent, and I  
10 think David backed it up by saying the next two  
11 meetings, we have it scheduled for workshops, and  
12 the business we can attend can be handled at those  
13 meetings, and then we can go into further  
14 discussion from some input with the members. I  
15 think to bring it up today is wrong. I think we  
16 ought to think about it and then up come up with a  
17 solution in the next two months or something with  
18 some ideas.

19 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay, so the  
20 motion --

21 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: We're not a  
22 regulatory agency per say, but we are a  
23 governmental agency. And I would agree after the  
24 sentiment of Chen and Michael saying that we would  
25 be here for the meetings, however many you decide



1 you want to have, but I have a thought about the  
2 kinds of meeting we're having also.

3 I think that the once a month of a  
4 formal RAB is a given, but I would like the option  
5 of another meeting, the other monthly meeting. I  
6 like the workshop idea. I like the less formal  
7 ideas of one of the meetings. I feel like the one  
8 formal RAB meeting can deal with the business of  
9 the RAB. It would be nice to have one meeting that  
10 does not deal with the business and process of the  
11 RAB, but really got into some of the nitty-gritty  
12 issues and sort of hashing things out, and talking  
13 a lot more informally and casually.

14 I don't know what other people think  
15 about that idea.

16 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I agree with that  
17 idea. What I don't agree with is that we have had  
18 unproductive meetings. I think that we all have to  
19 be sensitive to the fact that things come up like  
20 major deadlines, like they did and we try to  
21 prepare for them. We studied hard and we gave  
22 comments in whatever you wanted to call it, whether  
23 it was a RAB meeting or something else, and that in  
24 the next couple of months, a similar kind of  
25 important set of issues are coming up, and we're

1     trying to prepare for that.

2                 I think it is a good idea to have maybe  
3     what we're calling an alternate meeting during the  
4     month, maybe a single issue meeting, or focus, or  
5     maybe we can call it a committee meeting, that two  
6     committees meet on different sides of the room --  
7     in other words, make it more restrictive in a sense  
8     of preparing for an upcoming deadline. I don't  
9     care what we call it, but I do not think at all  
10    that we have wasted time. And I think our meetings  
11    have been very good the last six months.

12                BOARDMEMBER BLANK: My comment wasn't to  
13    imply that. I was just thinking it would be nice  
14    to have a different kind of format at the meeting.  
15    I think this is a very formal way to meet and I  
16    don't know.

17                BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: My idea, if we  
18    could have the community members get together in  
19    their communities, and do what we do in RPM  
20    Meetings, you would love it. We get in there and  
21    say, "Look, the contamination, however much is  
22    there, whatever level, is it going to affect the  
23    Bay? No? Why not?" And you're getting in there  
24    and you're battling it out, and you're talking  
25    about the issues that people care about, and you

1     come to some decisions. And the regulators are  
2     there and you're giving advice and that's what I'm  
3     suggesting, if we take this next step. We've been  
4     meeting for a year. We've been having these formal  
5     meetings. Yes, we have been giving advice and yes,  
6     you've been given responses to advice of you all.

7             Let's take our RAB to the next level and  
8     take the initiative in your committees, and do what  
9     we do in our RPM Meetings, focus on a specific  
10    issue, get in there and grind it out, talk about,  
11    "Ah, man, you know this 637 idea you got sucks, you  
12    know. Let's talk about something else." Or  
13    whatever your concerns are and bring it up. And we  
14    don't do that very effectively here in the formal  
15    meeting.

16            And again, just reiterating the Army's  
17    position, in the off days of that four-week period  
18    in between each forum of the general discussion  
19    RAB, however you community members decide to  
20    organize, we can make the facilities available.  
21    You can get your subcommittees together to discuss  
22    it. The regulators know they have an obligation to  
23    be here. They'll be here. And we can really focus  
24    on, as Helen is concerned about, on providing  
25    advice and providing that to the agencies. And I

1 just think that's one way we can do that.

2 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I think that's a  
3 perfect description, but that the success of it  
4 depends, as I was saying before, on the government  
5 agencies actually coming to those alternate  
6 sessions and also for the RAB members to be very  
7 clearly advised. This was something that came up  
8 with two projected meetings today of precisely  
9 which documents were on the table and the  
10 comments/deadlines for them, because there is a  
11 little uncertainty about that. So if there is a  
12 commitment on that side, I think that idea works  
13 very well.

14 FACILITATOR KERN: All right. There's a  
15 motion on the floor, and that motion is to table  
16 this discussion until July, and that has been  
17 seconded. And I would ask that we now limit the  
18 discussion and vote on that motion. All in favor  
19 of the motion to table this discussion until July,  
20 please raise your hand and hold them up so we could  
21 take count. I'll vote, also. Ten.

22 On that so opposed? Eight. So that's  
23 pretty split. It does say that we would have to go  
24 to the Organizational Committee Table to see if  
25 this is a two-thirds or a simple majority.

1                   BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: It seems to be  
2 a majority, but I think looking at more importantly  
3 at what Michael says, it seems that the majority of  
4 the community members also voted to table it and  
5 that should be given some preferential weight as  
6 much as we can, given that we work that way. I  
7 thought that those were really important comments.

8                   FACILITATOR KERN: I didn't really want  
9 to open up a discussion on whether it passed or  
10 not. I think it passed. But there was enough  
11 sentiment around the room that this is an important  
12 topic, and I do think we are going to revisit it.  
13 I think we are going to pursue the next few weeks  
14 the way we're going and it's only a semantic.

15                  BOARDMEMBER KAO: Could I ask a  
16 clarification question here? Does this mean that  
17 if we table this, we will have two RAB meetings  
18 every month and we strongly urge the Army every  
19 time they produce a major document, come out and  
20 make a presentation? And does that mean that the  
21 presentation will be a third meeting of the month?

22                  FACILITATOR KERN: It's one of those  
23 meetings.

24                  BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: If you want to go  
25 by Robert's Rules, why don't we table it? Well,

1     you have to table it, number one. Well, the point  
2     is you have two heavily scheduled meetings for the  
3     next three things. Let's do a compromise and say  
4     we'll discuss it after these two meetings. We want  
5     those two meetings to occur, am I correct? That's  
6     the sentiment I get.

7                   FACILITATOR KERN: They're moving ahead,  
8     yes.

9                   BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Why don't we  
10    discuss it at the third meeting? After these two  
11    meetings, bring it up as an agenda meeting at that  
12    particular meeting and go from that. I'll bring  
13    that up as a motion.

14                  FACILITATOR KERN: Okay, we could put it  
15    up as an agenda.

16                  BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: That's all we have  
17    to do then.

18                  FACILITATOR KERN: All right. Let's  
19    move ahead.

20                  John Buck has some thoughts on the  
21    lead-based paint investigation outside the group.

22                  BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I guess in the last  
23    RAB meeting, the one I didn't attend, there was  
24    discussion about lead-based paint sampling around  
25    the buildings. And looking at the meeting, I think

1 I have to clarify some points. I think there was a  
2 misunderstanding. In the RI, we did not focus on  
3 samplings for the lead-based paint around the  
4 buildings. We focused in on sites where there was  
5 some operational history such as sandblasting,  
6 things of that nature. There might have been  
7 releases of lead-based paint or lead, for that  
8 matter. And those are the sites we focused in on.

9 As far as lead-based paint is concerned,  
10 there are really two regulations which govern that.  
11 The date of transfer really dictates which one we  
12 follow. On that handout I presented to you,  
13 basically the Presidio was transferred prior to  
14 January 1, 1995; therefore we fall under 24 C.F.R.  
15 135 Section E. The second page really outlines  
16 what the requirements are under that C.F.R. and  
17 that those requirements are really being addressed  
18 by Linda Finnley. She gave a presentation last  
19 time on what she was doing on type of sampling so  
20 forth. So we really are fulfilling those  
21 requirements.

22 There was as discussion, or I guess a  
23 request, to sample soils outside residential  
24 structures, or for that matter, all buildings.  
25 Basically the lead-based paint regulations focus on

1 residential structures primarily constructed prior  
2 to 1978, and after that time, lead-based paint  
3 wasn't available, and therefore those structures  
4 were not really deemed warranted to do any type of  
5 sampling period. So clearly Linda's program is  
6 addressing the Army's requirement as per the date  
7 of transfer. The more stringent requirements of  
8 the Title X, the residential lead-based paint, goes  
9 into a need to do some sampling of the dripline of  
10 structures to see if there was lead-based paint.

11           Again, I have to reiterate, these focus  
12 on residential structures or structures like  
13 day-care centers where children would be present,  
14 things of that nature. So I just want to clarify  
15 that we did not look at lead-based paint from just  
16 the normal paint on buildings. That was certainly  
17 beyond the scope of the RI and is not really a  
18 common occurrence.

19           I have to say that we are evaluating  
20 currently. Of course, Linda will have mobilized  
21 sampling teams to go out to these residential  
22 structures. She has come up with statistical  
23 sampling schemes. She's not doing an intensive  
24 sampling around each residential structure. I  
25 think there's some 550. They are doing a



1 statistical sampling of those groups of housing.

2 We are currently looking at the  
3 possibility of doing some sampling in soil in that  
4 same statistical manner around the structures for  
5 the residential structures. We're looking at that  
6 now to see if we get copies of scales, to see how  
7 the sampling is out there. It might be much more  
8 efficient from the federal standpoint.

9 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: 'Cause we were  
10 really interested in having the residential soil  
11 sampled at the last meeting. We listened to her  
12 presentation, and learned it was not going to be  
13 included, and then we wrote a letter to Dave,  
14 requesting that that be done.

15 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: So basically, that's  
16 where we stand now.

17 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: Could I ask  
18 a question? There is no requirement that Army  
19 conduct the inspections. Exactly what does that  
20 mean?

21 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Well, technically the  
22 Army could make an agreement with whoever is going  
23 to take the property to undertake those studies.  
24 So, technically the Army isn't required to do them.  
25 They're sort of required to make sure they are

1 done, but they can reach an agreement with a future  
2 landlord or a future landowner to, for the future  
3 landowner, to undertake those studies instead of  
4 the Army. That's an agreement that can be reached.

5 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: It's almost  
6 like take it as it is.

7 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: No. For instance, we  
8 could have reached an agreement with the Park  
9 Service where they said, "Okay, we are going to go  
10 ahead and do the samplings." So then the  
11 requirement would have been filled, just that the  
12 Army would know they have done that. I just want  
13 to make it clear that technically it's not a  
14 requirement of the Army.

15 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: But that  
16 agreement didn't take place.

17 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: That's correct. But  
18 again our transfer occurred prior to January.

19 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I think the  
20 real issue here is that the transfer occurred  
21 before January. So that's why you aren't required  
22 to do it.

23 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Right.

24 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: However, Title 10  
25 is very explicit when it says, "When a federal

1 agency transfers property to another federal  
2 agency, they fall under Title 10."

3 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: After January 1st?

4 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: After January 1st.

5 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Right. This property  
6 has already been transferred.

7 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: But even if it's  
8 been transferred, if it's a residential property  
9 and it was built before 1978 and any property,  
10 particularly that was built before 1960, requires  
11 testing under the HUD Guidelines. And the HUD  
12 Guidelines are a little bit more specific than what  
13 you have here, as far as residential testing is  
14 concerned.

15 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I didn't mean to  
16 capture every requirement. I just want to give you  
17 the flavor.

18 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: One of the things  
19 that I'm concerned about was, "Visual inspection  
20 shall be conducted to identify defective paint  
21 surfaces."

22 Is there any other type of testing or  
23 surveys that are going to be done?

24 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Well, I think Linda  
25 outlined the kind of sampling that was being

1 planned for at all those structures at the last RAB  
2 meeting, which is my understanding.

3 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Not on soil.

4 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: That's what I'm  
5 saying. Technically, we are not required to do  
6 that sampling for the soil, but I think her  
7 program, as I understand it, was going to take into  
8 account --

9 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I think we better  
10 clarify.

11 FACILITATOR KERN: Michael and then  
12 Chen, please.

13 BOARDMEMBER WORK: I have no legal  
14 training, but I think that if I quizzed one of EPAs  
15 attorneys on which law is applied to lead released  
16 to soils, in other words outside of buildings, they  
17 would look into this first page and I think they  
18 would have CERCLA as a law that would apply. I  
19 don't want to debate that with the Army at this  
20 point, because I don't have legal training, but I  
21 just want to highlight to people about a  
22 possibility and a possible interpretation.

23 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: That CERCLA applies?

24 BOARDMEMBER WORK: To support that,  
25 somewhat, I would add that right now the state is

1 the conducting a Removal Action of Doyle Drive and  
2 that's lead in soils from the sandblasting of that  
3 structure. So I think the state also interprets it  
4 that way. They are doing a Removal Action as  
5 though it's a CERCLA Action.

6 BOARDMEMBER KAO: That's exactly my  
7 concern. If the lead paint chip were to fall on  
8 the ground in the soil, that constitutes -- in my  
9 interpretation, that constitutes a release to the  
10 environment.

11 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: So every house in the  
12 country is subject to CERCLA?

13 BOARDMEMBER KAO: I'm not saying the  
14 structure of the house, but the soil. If you have  
15 lead paint chips fall onto the ground, it's no  
16 different than Golden Gate Bridge District when  
17 they sandblast the bridge and have it fall on the  
18 ground. There's no difference. And we are making  
19 Golden Gate District clean it up.

20 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Well, I think it's  
21 apples and oranges, then. I think you're comparing  
22 the lead-based operations to the maintenance of the  
23 bridge structure to paint that might chip off of a  
24 house. You see that equivocal?

25 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: Is it lead

1 paint?

2 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Granted, that kicks  
3 in virtually every structure built in this country  
4 prior to 1978.

5 BOARDMEMBER KAO: It's not the  
6 structure, but the soil.

7 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I agree  
8 wholeheartedly, the soil. But you're saying, then,  
9 the soil outside every house is suddenly a CERCLA.

10 BOARDMEMBER KAO: If they are released  
11 to the soil, and if you can --

12 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Is there a systematic  
13 program to investigate outside each house?

14 FACILITATOR KERN: Sol, and then Scott,  
15 please.

16 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: What you're not  
17 even discussing is the lead dust, and this is the  
18 most contaminated toxin that you have. It's not  
19 just the paint chips, but it's the lead dust. And  
20 even here in San Francisco, OSHA is really  
21 conducting a very intensive study about blasting  
22 even a block or two or three blocks away from  
23 certain sites. And this is a very important  
24 feature here.

25 What you just said, John, is that every

1 building built before 1978, yes, we have to assume  
2 that there is lead paint and from that lead paint  
3 will come lead dust. And that's why it has to be  
4 tested, not just by visual, but tested.

5 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Under what  
6 regulation?

7 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Under Title 10 read  
8 it. If you want, I have Title 10 right here.

9 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: It's not just  
10 confined to residential structures?

11 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: It's confined to  
12 residential structures; that's what we are talking  
13 about.

14 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I misunderstood.

15 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I don't know if the  
16 CERCLA issue is still alive, but I'm not sure I  
17 have an understanding of CERCLA. I'm not sure if  
18 Michael or Chen is suggesting that this is subject  
19 to EPA CERCLA Enforcement Action. What main issues  
20 of CERCLA, what topics are you raising? Are you  
21 suggesting that there was a release of a certain  
22 regulated quantity of lead, or are you saying that  
23 if someone were liable to sue, that the current  
24 owner would have the cause of action, and private  
25 cause of action under CERCLA? I'm not sure if we

1 are going to get anywhere about the CERCLA  
2 discussion.

3 The issue is, are there more areas that  
4 we want to recommend around residential structures,  
5 or are there any nonresidential and non day care  
6 structures that the Army can investigate  
7 effectively, even if it's outside the scope of RI  
8 or the lead paint investigations. And it seems  
9 like -- how many structures are we're talking about  
10 that would fall outside the residential? I think  
11 this is a concern for National Park Service,  
12 because I see there are structures that people will  
13 be visiting on a regular basis, that are neither  
14 day care and nonresidential, that some combination  
15 of the Park Service and Army investigates soil  
16 around those buildings. This is not a typical  
17 residential area. This is an area of likely high  
18 volume to family type traffic.

19 FACILITATOR KERN: David you had -- is  
20 it a response to Scott or just a -- a kind of  
21 response to everybody.

22 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: The situation with  
23 regards to the regulation not being applicable  
24 until January and the property being transferred is  
25 being reviewed by Army Environmental Legal Staff to



1 determine if we have a legal, regulatory, or even a  
2 technical obligation to do this type of soil  
3 sampling.

4           And I would also say, just to support  
5 John's previous statements, that we also recognize  
6 that there is just a -- for lack of a better  
7 word -- politically correct reason for maybe  
8 wanting to do this soil sample. Even if it's  
9 determined that legally, technically, and  
10 regulatorily, we don't have to do it because we  
11 have a subagreement that says that in a transfer  
12 letter that will govern what the Army was going to  
13 do with regards to all of these issues, not just  
14 lead-based paint and asbestos and everything else,  
15 and that, taken in conjunction with the  
16 requirements of this regulation are being reviewed  
17 right now to determine what our actual obligation  
18 is. But even with all of that considered, the Army  
19 still may want to do the sampling because it is the  
20 smart thing to do, because we all want to be team  
21 players here. But we still need to go through that  
22 analysis, so we can state our position accurately.

23           FACILITATOR KERN: Let's see. We'll do  
24 Bob and then Jan and then let's take a break after  
25 that.

1                   BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, I've also  
2                   thought about this and I thought that we agreed  
3                   that under Title 10 and CERCLA there is no specific  
4                   obligation to go out and do this investigation,  
5                   unless, for example, you happen to know that huge  
6                   walls of paint are flaking off, and you might  
7                   suspect the source. But I just want to comment  
8                   that when you do the sampling, and it turns out  
9                   that significant quantities are found in the soil,  
10                  then the issue about CERCLA does become very real,  
11                  because the CERCLA exclusion that you pointed out  
12                  means that we don't normally address residences is  
13                  due to the exclusion for substances when they are  
14                  used by consumer products in a building or  
15                  structure. But ones that fall out of the structure  
16                  or get into the environment for whatever reason,  
17                  you know, that might be an action that CERCLA --  
18                  that you should remediate. So depending on what  
19                  levels you find, if they are over these significant  
20                  or SDC levels or some other risk-based bacteria  
21                  that is being developed, I think at that point it's  
22                  worth revisiting, the idea of what kind of response  
23                  would be necessary.

24                   FACILITATOR KERN: Jan?

25                   BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I had just a couple

1 of things. First, I'd like to thank John for  
2 clarifying the issue of what was sampled for and  
3 what wasn't. It was sort of muddy at the end of  
4 the last meeting, so I appreciated the information.

5 The second thing is that I really  
6 think -- I'm speaking for myself and not for other  
7 members of the RAB, but from my perspective, I'm  
8 not as interested in what are the legal, technical  
9 and all that kind of stuff -- obligations. My  
10 bottom line issue is, are there areas being left on  
11 the Presidio that are a risk to human health or the  
12 environment, regardless of how they were put there,  
13 and regardless of which law is supposed to be  
14 invoked in either finding or cleaning them up? And  
15 I would like to see that issue addressed. Are  
16 there areas, and if there are, are they going to be  
17 looked at, and are they going to be identified?  
18 That's all.

19 FACILITATOR KERN: With your permission  
20 then, why don't we take a 10 minute break and  
21 reconvene.

22 (Recess)

23 FACILITATOR KERN: David, it was  
24 mentioned to me at the break that in response to  
25 your comment, that the Army is looking into, "doing

1 the right thing," that when your legal staff  
2 completes that investigation, would you bring it  
3 back to our attention?

4 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yes.

5 FACILITATOR KERN: Thank you.

6 The next item is the report on the RPM  
7 Meeting today.

8 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I hope you will  
9 correct me, because there was kind of a lot that  
10 happened today. One of the first presentations --  
11 which I think you gave us the handout on the  
12 results; John passed out at the beginning of the  
13 meeting, the further amendments to the charts that  
14 we've been getting periodically, with further  
15 follow-up on sampling results, as is with the  
16 normal practice, the additions or new information  
17 is highlighted in bold lettering on the charts.  
18 And the handout, I think, is not a complete working  
19 of the charts and it's just selected studies and  
20 it's a result of the further sampling levels  
21 conducted.

22 The Army has recommended that certain  
23 sites be considered completely investigated,  
24 including certain parts of the NIKE Facility,  
25 certain parts of the Building 643, Buildings 950

1 and 973 and what's called the Transfer Station or  
2 Landfill 3, and an area around Mountain Lake, which  
3 I also understand from today's meeting there was a  
4 site visited in the afternoon there. You may  
5 reconsider the idea of doing some more sampling at  
6 that location, but I think the results are  
7 summarized in the charts.

8           There was also some mention of the  
9 forthcoming reports about the Remedial Action or  
10 Remedial Design Workplans for the Public Health  
11 Service Hospital, because the Record of Decision  
12 for that location is very imminently to be  
13 completed, which means that the work that was  
14 decided on for the remedy can proceed. I think  
15 everyone remembers that Building 1827 is going to  
16 be demolished and there will be continued  
17 monitoring at the landfills, and a couple of other  
18 components of the remedy are going to be  
19 implemented.

20           The most interesting part of the meeting  
21 to me was that the Army presented a brief outline,  
22 a preview of what we are going to hear in more  
23 detail during the next month about the proposed  
24 revisions to the Building 637 Corrective Action  
25 Plan, and to give a kind of summary of some of the

1 changes that are going to take place there in that  
2 document.

3           The Army, I think, presented its  
4 response to some of the comments that were made,  
5 some of the kinds of major topics, for example, in  
6 reaction to the Park Service comment that there  
7 should be some consideration given to the Wetland  
8 Forge. One of the things that the Army went out  
9 and did was they did some modeling to try to figure  
10 out whether the direction of groundwater flow could  
11 impact any of the wetlands development, because the  
12 wetlands, it intersects the Building 637 area, but  
13 not completely.

14           And the Army's conclusion from those  
15 modeling results, which are going to be presented  
16 in more detail during the next month or so, are  
17 that the contamination could not and does not  
18 affect any of the wetlands development just because  
19 the water would not travel in that direction. The  
20 assumptions that went into constructing that model  
21 will simply be a more formal presentation, but that  
22 was about the basic conclusion they arrived at.

23           There are also going to be changes in  
24 the revised document to some of the physical  
25 construction of the Remedial Designs to take into

1 account the activities around Building 640.

2 I guess it's already been mentioned that  
3 the action levels or cleanup levels have not yet  
4 been decided on because they are waiting on the  
5 results of the FPALDR Document, and in the next  
6 copy of the document that we get, we'll probably  
7 know more about how to describe the cleanup levels,  
8 but even the next copy may not actually print them  
9 out because it's not finally decided. They will be  
10 in the copied document. The document is also going  
11 to reevaluate the applicability and compliment of  
12 the Bioremediation in the A-1 because of the  
13 physical contaminants of installing such a system.  
14 There's going to be some additional soil testing.

15 I think in response to Rich's comment,  
16 and one of the most important changes, is that the  
17 Army is now going to prefer Alternative No. 5  
18 rather than Alternative No. 4 as the preferred  
19 alternative. Although the Army was not able to  
20 give an indication of the cleanup levels, I think  
21 the direction is that they are going to be higher  
22 than proposed, because one of the things that was  
23 mentioned is that the area that is proposed for  
24 cleanup is going to be a smaller area than the maps  
25 that we've seen. If you remember, those maps are

1 based on concentration contours, so smaller areas  
2 only need to be cleaned up.

3 Another feature of describing the kinds  
4 of action levels that are going to be in the new  
5 document is that in our original document it was  
6 expressed purely as a TPH concentration, water in  
7 soil and groundwater. And now there are going to  
8 be more specific action levels based both on BTEX  
9 compound that's been seen, and other constituents  
10 of gasoline, because in order to do the risk  
11 assessment analysis, the FPALDR analysis  
12 requires -- you need to focus on certain signature  
13 contaminants or contaminants of concern that are  
14 identified in breaking out, and what's in the  
15 hydrocarbons. So that is going to be another  
16 feature of the revised document.

17 The schedule, I think we've already  
18 heard about a little bit that the presentation to  
19 the RAB will take place on April 14th -- 18th, I'm  
20 sorry. And that an official 30-day public comment  
21 review period will begin on April 28th. And so I  
22 think those dates are very important to us to keep  
23 in mind as deadlines to be aware of. It is  
24 incumbent upon us to try to make that 30-day  
25 deadline, especially as to not to hold up the



1 process any longer than it has to be. And it's not  
2 a easy document to go through, and we'll learn more  
3 about its details in the form of presentation. Is  
4 that okay?

5 BOARDMEMBER HALL: That's essentially  
6 correct. I would like to say, as Rob was  
7 mentioning, the B-TEX compounds are handled  
8 individually, but then the other constituents of  
9 the different fuel products are not handled  
10 individually, but they are analyzed in groups and  
11 then that information is then calculated into the  
12 concentration of the original fuel product, for  
13 example gasoline or diesel.

14 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Uh-huh. The  
15 meeting also included a status of the RIFS  
16 Development. Again, I think we've already heard  
17 about the schedule. And John commented that the  
18 next run through of the RI is going to be presented  
19 in such a way that you'll be able to compare the  
20 new language of the RI with the old language 'cause  
21 they are going to bold the new information.

22 There was also a discussion to kind of  
23 administratively switch some of the handling in  
24 presentation of data of Building 231 and 1065 from  
25 the RI to the UST/FDS Program because all of the

1 data, those sites show that the sources of  
2 contamination and the contamination that is found  
3 there is strictly petroleum-related, in other  
4 words, out of the RIFS process, and so that would  
5 be handled by the UST/FDS Program.

6 I think I already mentioned earlier in  
7 the meeting that there was some discussion today,  
8 too, about how we learn about documents that are  
9 going to be coming out and deadlines that are  
10 available for review of those documents.

11 I guess tonight we got another run  
12 through of the Montgomery-Watson Status Reports  
13 which Greg passed out. And today at the RPM  
14 Meeting David gave me this item as a way of  
15 tracking which documents are coming out. This one,  
16 as I understand it, more clearly identifies  
17 documents that are really on the table with their  
18 review dates charted.

19 So, for people who are interested in  
20 acquiring specific titles, my suggestion is to work  
21 from both to identify things that you think are  
22 going to come up soon, or to know about the  
23 deadlines for review that are on the table now.  
24 And make sure if there is a particular document  
25 that interests you, that you acquire it in a timely

1 fashion so you'll be able to digest it or bring it  
2 up in a community meeting.

3 I think that's all that happened today.

4 FACILITATOR KERN: Any other comments or  
5 questions?

6 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Where did you get  
7 that, the one-page summary?

8 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: David gave it to  
9 me. It's called Document Review Status.

10 FACILITATOR KERN: Question?

11 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: Bob mentioned  
12 something that was significant, that the difference  
13 of 637 is pretty significant. It's not a  
14 difference of material -- chicken or beef. It's a  
15 pretty significant change. I was wondering if  
16 maybe Greg or Brad or Roger, if one of these three  
17 might be able to speak about that?

18 FACILITATOR KERN: From my point of  
19 view, could you say what the difference is? I've  
20 got four pretty much in my mind, Option No. 4. If  
21 you could describe what Option 5 is, again, for us?

22 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: No. 5 included a  
23 small cut-off wall that ran kind of parallel to  
24 Mason Street and part of that cut-off wall that  
25 went down to the top of the aquitar which separated

1 the A-2 from the B-Zone. A small part of that wall  
2 in the A-1 Zone, which is this shallow waterbearing  
3 unit, was an extraction trench that was pulling  
4 water in from the A-1 Unit. And then, let me see.

5 The other thing that we included in  
6 Alternative No. 5 was three biosparging wells for  
7 that hot spot in the A-2 Zone and one extraction  
8 identical in the center of that. And there was  
9 also some slightly limited area of where we were  
10 going to water the surface and try to extract that  
11 area out. And essentially the large portion of the  
12 diffused plume, we were going to monitor that, and  
13 based on the modeling that we've done, based on  
14 real-time data that we've got and basically  
15 site-specific data indicates to us that as soon as  
16 we take out the floating product as part of the  
17 Interim Removal Action -- the floating product  
18 around 637 is taken out -- then that plume starts  
19 shrinking very quickly, because the source is gone.

20 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Can you tell us --  
21 me the difference of four?

22 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: The difference  
23 of four? A million dollars, first of all. Four  
24 included a substantial number of biosparging wells.  
25 And if you can recall, there was a line that ran

1 across that Area 1 and Area 2. Area 1 was the more  
2 contaminated area. Area 2 did not have any soil  
3 problems in it, the diffused portion of the plume.  
4 Essentially, Alternative No. 4 included a large  
5 number, and it would have been larger based on some  
6 other data that we have now of bioparging wells.  
7 And that A-1 Zone probably would have been 20 to  
8 30, if not more of those.

9 Let's see, I think basically in Area 1  
10 it was very similar to what we were going to have,  
11 except that a cut-off wall that ran north-south on  
12 the east side of the site, it predominantly helped  
13 cut off water coming down that recharge area.  
14 Probably based on what we know now from the  
15 modeling results from the wetlands, that may have  
16 not done much good, anyway. The wall may have not  
17 done much good.

18 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: You're going to  
19 clean up a larger area under 4 than under 5?

20 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: I would not say  
21 that. We could say that we would probably actively  
22 be cleaning up a larger area under 4. The same  
23 area will get cleaned up whether we do 4 or 5, but  
24 we save a great deal of money doing 5 and just a  
25 good cleanup, if not better, and we don't create a

1 operation and maintenance nightmare.

2 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: What is the  
3 dollar difference?

4 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: We have to go  
5 back and reassess that now. I don't recall what it  
6 was. I'd have to total the Corrective Action Plan.

7 BOARDMEMBER HOOPER: Were there any  
8 remodelings made given the recent storms or of the  
9 storms where the soil was completely saturated?

10 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: No.

11 BOARDMEMBER HALL: The modeling is  
12 different now. We have better data.

13 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Was 4 not called  
14 total treatment, partial contaminant?

15 BOARDMEMBER HALL: Something like that.

16 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Partial contaminant,  
17 and partial treatment?

18 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: I would prefer  
19 to dispense with the name Alternatives 1, 2, 3, 4,  
20 5.

21 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: The sort of  
22 deletion of upper area of biosparging component  
23 results as a question as much from the change in  
24 your selection of action levels as from a  
25 difference of the approach of treatment --

1 technology, methodology; is that right? Because  
2 that area, if the action levels were higher, they  
3 would not follow the areas that needed remediation.

4 BOARDMEMBER HALL: That's partially  
5 true. The other thing that we didn't have at the  
6 time that we did the First Draft of the Correction  
7 Action Plan were all of our modeling results. We  
8 didn't -- I think at that time we didn't have much  
9 information on total organic carbon, and the FPALDR  
10 had not come along, which gave us a much clearer  
11 way of looking at hydrocarbons. We gained a lot  
12 just from doing this FPALDR or at least getting it  
13 -- bringing it to the point where we would get it  
14 out to you in late April, and that date is now  
15 being used to generate a more scientific approach.

16 And this whole modeling thing, there  
17 wasn't enough done during the first one, and the  
18 wetlands issue sort of helped spark us along to do  
19 some more modeling. Then as we did that, we found  
20 out that we needed some extra data. So we got that  
21 as a result of the FPALDR. We just didn't have  
22 that during the first time, so that probably helped  
23 us along. It gives us a much better feeling than  
24 what we're doing now.

25 Alternative 5 is just as good if not

1 better than Alternative 4.

2 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: Would you  
3 give us the data on your modeling as well?

4 BOARDMEMBER HALL: That would be in the  
5 Corrective Action Plan, yes.

6 FACILITATOR KERN: Further comments?

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Am I right that  
8 the publication date or distribution date is still  
9 the 7th or has that changed?

10 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Seventh.

11 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I thought that  
12 the document was actually going to be available on  
13 the 7th, originally.

14 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: This is the  
15 Corrective Action Plan? No, it will be available  
16 on the 28th of April.

17 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Okay.

18 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: It's in  
19 pieces, that's why we have this information  
20 available to do a presentation with you. The  
21 document isn't formalized yet.

22 FACILITATOR KERN: Any other comments?

23 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: One question, I was  
24 a little bit confused initially, so let me see --  
25 don't smile Roger. I'm trying to get less



1 confused. The alternative that you changed from is  
2 the one that would have taken care of the whole  
3 plume that you have to date, and you changed to an  
4 alternative that would basically, actively take  
5 care of like the worst half or so; is that a  
6 correct summary?

7 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: By half?

8 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Approximately.

9 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Not half of the  
10 mass of the contaminants, perhaps in looking at a  
11 plan view, in aerial extent.

12 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I'm looking at  
13 aerial extent versus mass. You're letting it  
14 diffuse -- a part of the plume go, which would be  
15 about what, 100 PPB, 200 PPB?

16 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Well, there was  
17 a portion that goes from different parts of the  
18 plume to the outside of the plume going back to  
19 about, I think 500 approximately.

20 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: And now you're  
21 proposing to let that go and clean up the mass?

22 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Let me rephrase  
23 what you're saying. "Letting a plume go," is a  
24 misnomer, and that's what I'd like to correct right  
25 now. We're not actively treating that portion of

1 the plume indeed, but we're "letting it go," is not  
2 what's going to happen. All the modeling and the  
3 site-specific data we have now indicates as soon as  
4 I take out the floating product, which is the  
5 source of the plume right now, and when I put that  
6 wall in and start extracting in the A-1 zone, that  
7 plume -- as a matter of fact, with the modeling  
8 that we have right now, if I do absolutely nothing  
9 other than taking out the floating product area,  
10 the plume will shrink, if I do absolutely nothing  
11 but watch it.

12 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: It's called  
13 pollution.

14 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: It's not called  
15 pollution, Jan. It's called biodegradation.

16 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: There are  
17 innumerable phenomena, one of which can be  
18 biodegradation, and one of which can be  
19 biodelition.

20 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: It's an issue --

21 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I'm trying to get a  
22 physical picture in my mind.

23 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: You're also  
24 painting a picture for these people who don't know  
25 much about --

1                   BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Then maybe we  
2 shouldn't confuse them and let them ask you a  
3 question.

4                   BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, I reserve  
5 from making any comments. I was also concerned  
6 about the change of alternatives. I just want to  
7 emphasize something I said at the beginning. The  
8 presentation today was not meant to be a  
9 presentation to the other members of the meeting of  
10 the full scope of changes. It was just to be a  
11 preview of the themes of how the changes were going  
12 to be worked into the final document, because very  
13 key elements of the changes have not been  
14 finalized. That's not to say that you're  
15 mentioning that significant things are not in the  
16 works that we shouldn't really pay close attention  
17 to. I think that Roger is not prepared to give  
18 final answers to some of the tough questions that  
19 you're going to ask; is that correct?

20                  BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Yeah, 'cause  
21 number one, we have not generated all of our  
22 cleanup numbers. We have some soil level numbers  
23 based on human help only, and we have to assess the  
24 others ones. It would be better for everyone if  
25 they had their report to look at, so they have a

1 full picture and make their own kinds of judgments,  
2 is exactly what we're proposing. It will be a much  
3 more thorough Correction Action Plan.

4 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: The modeling  
5 explicitly counts for biodegradation.

6 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: We've run it  
7 with and without. As a matter of fact, just to  
8 say, "Look, let's just say this doesn't happen at  
9 all and indicates the plume just sits," which is  
10 very consistent with water-boring data on  
11 hydrocarbon plumes throughout the state, as  
12 evidence by internal memo from the San Francisco  
13 Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board.

14 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: You mentioned a  
15 change on plume data. Is that what you just  
16 referred to, or did you have new information from  
17 the wells and your new modeling techniques? I  
18 mean, what precipitated the change, other than --  
19 it sounds like you've gone up and down the learning  
20 curve and you found something new. Is there  
21 something you changed your plan based on that?  
22 What sort of data are you referring to?

23 BOARDMEMBER HALL: I wouldn't say new  
24 modeling. I would say additional effort put into  
25 the modeling. We do have some very important new

1 data, as Roger mentioned, the organic content of  
2 the soil, which has a tremendous impact on the rate  
3 of contaminant migration in the groundwater. We  
4 had some very conservative estimates for the first  
5 Correction Action Plan. Now we have some actual  
6 numbers to use, which have been a tremendous  
7 difference.

8 Of course, there's also been additional  
9 groundwater sampling rounds conducted since that  
10 first report, and we've used the most latest data  
11 we have to validate the model, to evaluate the  
12 reality of the information that it's providing to  
13 us. So I would just say we're refining what had  
14 been done previously.

15 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: After other  
16 studies -- you refer to other studies from other  
17 sources, except we're not the only people dealing  
18 with these issues. Are there professional journals  
19 or articles that may have helped you change your  
20 mind? Is there something along that line as well?

21 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Most of this has  
22 come out of the effort that we've been putting into  
23 the FPALDR Document. It was a very extensive  
24 research effort. A lot of the issues that we're  
25 dealing with have to do with the 637. So much of a

1 great deal of data and info has come from that.

2 There's been -- actually, I won't say a lot;

3 there's been several papers put out with the State

4 Research Water Control Board on Hydrocarbon Plumes

5 and we've also used that, not as site, as data

6 we've put into a model, but to back up what we're

7 assuming, and doing.

8 BOARDMEMBER HALL: We've also received

9 some comments from the Underground Storage Tank

10 Committee that drew our attention to certain

11 articles in certain ways that may have had some

12 causing changes to the Corrective Action Plan, and

13 as far as selection of technologies.

14 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: You mentioned a

15 couple of times to this Regional Board Memo, and I

16 thought I was aware of everything they came up with

17 recently that you refer to. Are you talking about

18 the memo that -- which one are you referring to?

19 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: That was done by

20 Randy Leona, in our office, about a hundred sites.

21 It was specific only to Napa County.

22 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Is this the one

23 that came out in February?

24 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: Internally, it came

25 out about eight months ago or so, but it was

1     germane only to Napa County. The thing they're  
2     trying to do now is to find other sites and  
3     increase their database. But the memo is referring  
4     to Napa County only. From county to county, area  
5     to area, you're going to have a lot of  
6     variabilities, so it's going to be hard to refer  
7     from one section of the state to the other.

8             What the State board is trying to do is  
9     gain consistency. They are revamping, and that's  
10    going to be a guidance document to set goals for  
11    the whole state to do that. They're trying to look  
12    at other regions and other areas, and that's kind  
13    of an ongoing thing right now.

14            BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Can I get a copy  
15    either from you or from the Napa County Study?

16            BOARDMEMBER HIETT: Sure.

17            BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: I'm not  
18    sure whether I heard you correctly. You said,  
19    "Leaking Underground Fuel Tanks?"

20            BOARDMEMBER HIETT: I think we talked  
21    about this a few times in a RAB meeting. It was a  
22    document put together by Department of Health  
23    Services and the Regional Water Board and it was  
24    supposed to come up with cleanup numbers for soils.  
25    And the thing that they found was that it didn't

1 really work that well, in summary.

2 But particularly in ours they had very  
3 shallow groundwater. It didn't work very well.  
4 There were areas where we thought we had  
5 contamination with it and vice-versa. So what they  
6 are trying to do is go back, and much more  
7 thoroughly, they are going to come up with a  
8 thicker document. It's going to go through a lot  
9 of other parameters that they hadn't considered  
10 before, and going to come up with state cleanup  
11 levels.

12 And this is something that oil companies  
13 and that the public has been asking for a long,  
14 long time. And they are actually going to try to  
15 do that. So this is a joint venture with Lawrence  
16 Livermore Labs and the Regional Board and UC Davis,  
17 and they are going to try to get this document.  
18 They have a draft document due out in 1996 and a  
19 finished version should be out in '97, I believe.

20 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: And going  
21 back to your model, are you saying that you used  
22 the ideas within the memo?

23 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: No, we used  
24 site-specific data. The memo from the Water Board  
25 indicates a trend in hydrocarbon plumes. Although,



1 Rich is right, it is looked at for a hundred or two  
2 hundred sites for Napa County. The fact is that  
3 there are areas in Napa that have shallow  
4 groundwater similar to what we have here.

5 It's also being seen statewide, not  
6 every hydrocarbon plume, but many, many, many. And  
7 that's what has been causing the board to start  
8 looking at revising some of the borders, like 9249.  
9 As a result of the data now that's coming out from  
10 looking for hydrocarbon plumes for several years,  
11 there are hydrocarbons in the site. The board is  
12 trying to get a real grip on it and say, "What do  
13 those plumes, in general, doing at the site?" And  
14 what they are finding is a trend.

15 You can also say it is a site-by-site  
16 thing, but it's looking like the plumes don't go  
17 very far -- hydrocarbon plumes, not salt plumes.  
18 So that's what the board is attempting to get.  
19 something on that. We're just saying that the memo  
20 gives us more basis for what we're doing. There's  
21 nothing in the memo that we took and used as some  
22 sort of a model.

23 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: When you  
24 created your model, what were your basic  
25 assumptions? Did you put all of these ideas

1 together, and say, "Okay, this is going to be our  
2 model?" When you did your model, as you say, did  
3 you change a lot of your versions from the  
4 underground research that the community did from  
5 all of that? How did you put your model together?

6 BOARDMEMBER HALL: We use an existing  
7 software package.

8 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: So there is  
9 a software?

10 BOARDMEMBER HALL: Yes. You build your  
11 model using your actual knowledge that you gained  
12 on the site, the groundwater.

13 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: It's a  
14 computer entry and you put everything together.

15 FACILITATOR KERN: Would I be correct in  
16 saying that the discussion about the modeling is  
17 going to happen at the formal presentation. Could  
18 we wait on this discussion? Would it be all right?

19 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: That would  
20 be fine.

21 FACILITATOR KERN: Great. Any other  
22 comments about the RPM Meeting? We do have a few  
23 more items and Dave wanted to make a Status Report  
24 on the BRAC budget.

25 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yes. The

1 recipients of our installation request for funds  
2 have been submitted to DA. DA is going to forward  
3 that money to our executing agency, which in this  
4 case is the Corps, by the end of this month. The  
5 only caveat to that is that for all of the Forced  
6 Comments Installation the Department of the Army  
7 has not received its entire allocation from the  
8 Department of Defense. So we've been asked to  
9 identify a couple of items on our FY95 Obligation  
10 Plan or Workplan, where we can defer having that  
11 money until probably May.

12 So bottom line is we're still on track  
13 to be able to obligate the funds by June 30th.  
14 It's just the actual disbursement of the funds will  
15 not be in the total amount we asked. The remaining  
16 amount will probably come in May and I'll be  
17 working the rest of tomorrow with the Corps, with  
18 John and Greg, actually, to identify what  
19 particular line items we don't need to have the  
20 funding for in hand this month. And that's it.

21 BOARDMEMBER HOOPER: Could you speak a  
22 little bit more specifically? I realize you may  
23 not be exact, but more specifically on what you  
24 were anticipating what's in the pipeline for you?

25 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: No, I can't at

1 this point. I'll talk to you offline after the  
2 meeting.

3 BOARDMEMBER HOOPER: Sounds good.

4 FACILITATOR KERN: Item No. 5 is Status  
5 Report on Cleanup Activities and Documents, and one  
6 of the handouts that we've been provided today is  
7 the Environmental Program Management from  
8 Montgomery-Watson. Everyone should have one of  
9 those. We should have a Revised Charter. Everyone  
10 should have that as a handout. And I believe  
11 everyone was handed out a copy of March 21st  
12 Minutes. Are there any other comments that need be  
13 made under this category? Okay. Then we can go on  
14 to Item No. 6, which is the Park Service Activities  
15 Update.

16 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I had wanted to have  
17 an opportunity to talk to my boss today and get  
18 kind of an official update on things, since I  
19 predominantly work in the environmental area and  
20 he's really on the front line of the leasing  
21 activities. I don't have firsthand knowledge of  
22 the leasing things that are going on. I was just  
23 thinking of things that I have picked up on that I  
24 could tell people about.

25 And first of all, I'd like to say the

1     Presidio is incredibly gorgeous right now. And  
2     that just for the sake of inspiration, everyone  
3     who's on this RAB should find some time to spend a  
4     little bit of time there while the weather is good,  
5     before the fog comes, walk on Crissy Field, or go  
6     for a hike, or a bike ride or whatever. It's  
7     really inspirational to be there, and there is a  
8     whole lot of activity going on.

9             The office I work in is just intense.  
10    The people are working so hard. There's so much  
11    energy. There's a lot of stress, and a lot is  
12    being accomplished, and I don't think people can  
13    always see that. I'm not sure if it's always  
14    obvious to the public. They were having some  
15    budget hearings recently back in Washington. I  
16    know that our General Manager, Bob Chandler, went  
17    and actually the Park Services Budget as a whole  
18    was pretty well preserved intact, and that budget  
19    for the Presidio was not cut. I heard that in a  
20    staff meeting last week.

21            I also heard that the Trust Legislation  
22    is being reintroduced, and that was the legislation  
23    by which we can borrow money to put into renovating  
24    buildings. And that would be really wonderful if  
25    the Trust Legislation works out. So that was good

1 news.

2 The Park did put out a request for  
3 proposals for the main posts, which are all the  
4 buildings. Carolyn Peterson said she got over 50  
5 proposals which she considered to be a really  
6 excellent response and really, really good  
7 proposals, very sound proposals from people who  
8 could do things with the General Management Plan.  
9 So, that's good news.

10 What else? The Golf Course Prospectus  
11 is out right now and offers are due on May 11th.  
12 So by September 1st the Army would no longer be  
13 operating it.

14 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Would the money be  
15 going to the Park Service or will the money from  
16 the operation of the golf course go to the Park  
17 Service for maintaining the park?

18 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: It does so in an  
19 indirect way. As I understand it, the money goes  
20 to the Treasury. So it becomes part of our budget,  
21 ultimately. I think they are actually working on  
22 some legislation to change that, but right now  
23 that's how all the parks work. The housing -- the  
24 request for proposals for someone to come and  
25 manage all of the housing on the Presidio went out,

1 and responses are do on the 17th of April. The  
2 idea with the housing is that it would go to people  
3 who live on the Presidio and the tenants could come  
4 in to work, and they're working and living in the  
5 same environment. So there's going to be a  
6 property manager who would come in and manage all  
7 of those properties.

8 The theater is being renovated, which is  
9 pretty exciting. I don't know if anybody has even  
10 been in it. I went in there and walked in and it's  
11 incredible. It's a medium-size facility. It's  
12 kind of art-deco architecture. It's being  
13 renovated for an opening of a show, and I don't  
14 know the name, offhand. It's a commemoration of  
15 World War II.

16 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: It's a takeoff on  
17 the radio, at that particular time, and the armed  
18 forces radio. It is well written, real good.

19 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: So that's happening.  
20 There's the Cooperation for National Services now  
21 located at the Presidio, and that's the program  
22 spearheaded to have college students earn money by  
23 doing Academic Peace Corps.

24 The bowling alley concession is going to  
25 be issued very shortly, so we will have a bowling

1 alley that's open to the public. And one thing  
2 that's kind of neat that I've been part of recently  
3 is a lot of brainstorming discussions about the  
4 cost of the "greening" of the Presidio. How, in  
5 the course of all this renovation do we have energy  
6 efficiency and sustainable practices in actually  
7 managing the property?

8               So, not only do we bring in institutions  
9 that have kind of had a big vision of doing  
10 research and things that can be carried into the  
11 outside world, but do we practice sustainable  
12 practices in the Presidio, itself? And there's a  
13 lot of restoration projects like Mountain Lake,  
14 Willow Creek, and Crissy field. That's kind of a  
15 broad brush of things that are going on.

16              BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Do you know the  
17 status on this Crissy Field Wetlands versus dog  
18 walkers and windsurfers, that issue?

19              BOARDMEMBER BLANK: That is very much  
20 happening right now. The park intends to have the  
21 wetlands -- and the dog walkers have been concerned  
22 only about limitation of access because of the  
23 creation of the wetlands. Is that what you heard?

24              BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Yeah, accessed  
25 and fenced in and grassy areas.



1                   BOARDMEMBER BLANK: The way I've heard  
2 it explained, even though there is a wetlands area  
3 there, there is going to be a net overall gain, a  
4 substantial gain in that area that people have  
5 access to and other recreation pursuits, because a  
6 lot of the area that is restricted will be opened  
7 up.

8                   BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: The dog walkers  
9 want this fenced-in grass area, and that is not  
10 necessarily natural ecosystems?

11                  BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I haven't --

12                  BOARDMEMBER BALL: They want to run  
13 their dogs on the beaches, usually.

14                  BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: They have,  
15 like, the Point Richmond area.

16                  BOARDMEMBER BLANK: No, the Park Service  
17 is trying to accommodate the people who want to  
18 walk their dogs. That's been a historic use of  
19 this area, and people are really strong in their  
20 sentiment about wanting to continue that. But they  
21 are trying to balance that with other objectives  
22 like the need to protect the natural resources, and  
23 enhance the natural resources. It's really a  
24 delicate balance.

25                  BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: How about

1 the Officers Club, the restaurant, I mean the  
2 dinners and things like that?

3 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I haven't heard  
4 anything about that recently. Right now, there's a  
5 concession that's operated there that's open to the  
6 public, that is for lunch services only and I don't  
7 know what the plans are long-term. I'm sure that's  
8 going to go to some other full-blown kind of thing.

9 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: That's open to the  
10 public?

11 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Yeah.

12 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: You can go  
13 there for dinners and dances.

14 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I'd have to look  
15 into that to see what the availability is.

16 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: You mentioned the  
17 proposals. What's it for?

18 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: To attract the kind  
19 of institutions that support the kind of vision of  
20 the GMPA.

21 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: These are for  
22 tenants?

23 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Yeah, educational,  
24 environmental, socially conscience types of  
25 organizations that are nonprofit organizations that

1 can use that kind of space.

2 BOARDMEMBER HOOPER: Has there been  
3 anything new with USF?

4 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I don't believe so.  
5 With USF?

6 BOARDMEMBER HOOPER: I mean UCSF.  
7 Newspaper reports suggested that the Park Service  
8 faced with that many tenants, they were supposed to  
9 be constructing a whole new campus.

10 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I haven't heard  
11 that.

12 BOARDMEMBER HOOPER: Well, the  
13 negotiations were broken off because of expense,  
14 and I thought there were emissaries going to try to  
15 jump start it again.

16 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Well, if they are  
17 it's top secret. I haven't heard about it.

18 FACILITATOR KERN: I'm sure that  
19 discussion is important, but we're tending to get  
20 little off the agenda. We have a couple more  
21 items. Thank you for that. Did you have a  
22 comment?

23 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: I was going to  
24 supplement a little bit of what she said and what I  
25 know, and state some figures, because I know that

1 Sol is interested in this. The square footage  
2 that's not available for leasing is as follows:  
3 1.5 million square feet is going to be demolished;  
4 that's labeled for demolition. And the Park  
5 Service is going to use 500,000 square feet for  
6 their own programs, and that leaves 4.3 million  
7 square feet available for leasing, and housing  
8 comprised 1.6 million square feet, of that 4.3.

9 And I understand there's some  
10 negotiations now with the Army, other than the  
11 Sixth Army, to continue 280 units of housing. And  
12 the Park Service has agreements or letters of  
13 intent with 20 organizations as of now to stay on,  
14 and some of these include FEMA, Department of  
15 Agriculture, the Tides Foundation, the National  
16 Oceanic Administration, the Gorbach Foundation,  
17 the Burger King.

18 The theater is going to be the American  
19 Family Entertainment Group, Clean Sites, the  
20 National Indian Justice Center. The Golden Gate  
21 National Park Association is going to use the NCO  
22 Club for renting out for meetings, parties, et  
23 cetera. Americorps is going to use the Old Post  
24 Library Building. The San Francisco Fire  
25 Department is going to have a training facility at

1 part of the Fort Scott and the Army Corps of  
2 Engineers is going to have a presence, I think, at  
3 the post office -- 8,000 square feet of post  
4 office.

5                   And the Chinese-American School and the  
6 Navy Public Works are going to be staying  
7 temporarily at the Public Health Hospital, and the  
8 RFP that closed on the main post was for 301,000  
9 square feet. And the Park Service received 58  
10 proposals and they told us that that would be made  
11 public at the end of April what those proposals  
12 were. And, of course, everyone knows that the  
13 childcare center is going to the San Francisco  
14 Unified School District, and they hope to start up  
15 in June.

16                   And the RFP is out for the housing  
17 manager to do all the housing, and then there is  
18 going to be an RFP on the short-term  
19 accommodations, which would be the Civil War Houses  
20 on Funston Avenue and Lincoln Boulevard across from  
21 Golden Gate Plaza. And then as far as the golf  
22 course is concerned, three requirements that the  
23 Park Service is asking concessionaires to do is to  
24 build a new clubhouse of 8,000 square feet, to put  
25 in a new irrigation system, and to solve the

1 parking situation.

2 If they put in this irrigation system --  
3 they now play 60,000 rounds of gold per year, and  
4 if they put in the irrigation system, they can add  
5 8,000 rounds which means increasing one day a week,  
6 which I guess means one day of play. And the Park  
7 Service hopes to start operations on September 1st.

8 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Joan, I was  
9 just wondering, did you know if the Burger King  
10 falls under environmental, education or social?

11 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: Social.

12 FACILITATOR KERN: Thank you. We'll  
13 hear Bob and Harry on the Petroleum Cleanup Level  
14 Workshops.

15 BOARDMEMBER BALL: You might recall at  
16 the last meeting we discussed very briefly that the  
17 UST Committee was going to get together with the  
18 Main Post Committee on April 12th next week and  
19 discuss an outline for workshops dealing with  
20 setting soil-based cleanup levels. After  
21 discussions after the meeting, I went ahead and put  
22 together a proposed outline of such workshop and  
23 sent it around to some people for comments. And I  
24 guess we're bringing this up today in order to  
25 discuss the issue of workshops on soil-based

1 cleanup levels.

2           Also, in light of the previous comments  
3 earlier today, I guess we have a little more  
4 information now on how we are going to approach  
5 this because it sounds like -- well, I was  
6 anticipating that this workshop was going to be  
7 planned for the next RAB meeting, but it sounds  
8 like it will be 637 and CAP. And the following  
9 meeting will be the FPALDR Documents, so that kind  
10 of pushes these workshops off to another meeting.

11           But that might be all well and good,  
12 because we might know some of the gaps in the  
13 presentations that will have been given on the 637  
14 site and on the FPALDR Report that we might want to  
15 fill in with workshops, in order to provide the  
16 basis for people to make comments on the FPALDR and  
17 637 Corrective Action Plan.

18           So I guess right now we're still talking  
19 about having a joint, complete meeting next week  
20 and discuss the issues that we'd like, to see if  
21 these workshops -- Bob, if you wanted to add  
22 anything?

23           BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Harold had  
24 circulated a brief outline, and I'm sorry you  
25 didn't get my response. I circulated a response

1       which only Bennett got.

2                   FACILITATOR KERN:   I got it.

3                   BOARDMEMBER REINHARD:   One of my  
4       comments is that I'm thinking about the utility of  
5       these workshops.   We should maybe not call them  
6       soil-based levels, but soil and ground levels for  
7       petroleum.   And it sounded to me from the schedule  
8       that we're going to be on for the next couple of  
9       months, that we needed some additional way of  
10      learning more about the best way for setting action  
11      levels, if you want to call them that, or  
12      appropriate cleanup standards for the sites.

13                  I think it's good for us to keep in mind  
14      the scope of what this decision is going to affect.  
15      It's not just Building 637.   It's also all of the  
16      fuel distribution system.   It's the activities that  
17      will result from cleaning up or removing the  
18      underground tanks from all of the individual  
19      buildings that are proposed to be treated in right  
20      now low temperature thermal-absorption units.

21                  In other words, there are many areas and  
22      many sites where the decision-making process is  
23      kind of converging right now on this problem on how  
24      to select the proper cleanup standards for  
25      petroleum.   So I thought there was utility, like I



1 say, for having further workshops on this problem.

2 I was particularly interested in having  
3 a further discussion of something that Roger has  
4 brought up a couple of times tonight regarding the  
5 activities of the Water Board to rethink how those  
6 levels are selected. It is a very hot topic  
7 through all of California right now. There is a  
8 lot of history in the region about how to go about  
9 selecting appropriate cleanup levels. Needless to  
10 say, there are plenty of regulations and policies  
11 that have been written on the subject, which I  
12 think we all need to be familiar with. And I also  
13 think there's an EPA component to this, because of  
14 the way EPA's thought about this issue.

15 So, in addition to some of the technical  
16 ideas I think Harold wanted to get at, I think  
17 there is a need for a regulatory setting or  
18 discussion of how the policies of the Water Board  
19 and Regional Board are going to affect this  
20 decision, because it is in flux right now. It is  
21 not easy for anyone working on the problem, and we  
22 need to be up to speed today. So that was part of  
23 the idea for the workshop.

24 FACILITATOR KERN: And I've been talking  
25 to a number of people between meetings and I think

1     there is a sense for this being a very important  
2     topic area. I would think we could have quite an  
3     enjoyable and fun meeting next week along the lines  
4     of what Roberta was talking about where people were  
5     really talking informally and hashing this thing  
6     out. It's going to be at David's office, and I  
7     would really encourage many of the members -- Rich  
8     and Michael and Roger, anybody that can make it --  
9     to make it at that meeting so we can have a  
10    productive discussion on preparing this workshop.

11               BOARDMEMBER MILLER: It's on the 12th at  
12    this time?

13               FACILITATOR KERN: At 7:30. Did we  
14    agree on seven o'clock? I can't remember. Seven  
15    o'clock at David's office which is Building 572 and  
16    it's on Ruger Street, April 12th, next Wednesday.

17               BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: That's the  
18    meeting for designing the workshop. The workshop  
19    would take place on the 16th of May.

20               BOARDMEMBER HOOPER: How much do the  
21    sums of variables dictate the kind of standards  
22    that are set?

23               FACILITATOR KERN: How much what?

24               BOARDMEMBER HOOPER: How much of the  
25    sums of variables of cleanups determines the

1 standards that are set?

2 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: That's part of  
3 the explanation, I think, for describing how to set  
4 cleanup levels.

5 BOARDMEMBER HOOPER: Because there are a  
6 variety of discharges that have to be cleaned up,  
7 are you assessing the standard simultaneously? How  
8 is this being done, and whether there's an  
9 immediate cleanup or a staged cleanup and how it  
10 flows through the Congressional Budget in future  
11 years?

12 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I think the idea  
13 of these workshops is not to give the answers to  
14 those questions; it's to give everybody information  
15 on how those factors do get weighed in a decision  
16 making process. Maybe another of way of describing  
17 the idea of a workshop is to map out the decision  
18 tree, which is what you're talking about. What are  
19 the factors? How much do they weigh in the  
20 decision? And then take that back to fingerprint  
21 individual sites at the Presidio and say, "How do  
22 you apply that to the Presidio?"

23 FACILITATOR KERN: So any other comments  
24 by anyone?

25 BOARDMEMBER HALL: I have a question.

1 Are you expecting presentations, formal  
2 presentations from the Army during the workshop?

3 BOARDMEMBER BALL: At the meeting next  
4 week? No.

5 BOARDMEMBER HALL: May 16th?

6 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I briefly volunteered  
7 the Army for an aspect of the presentation as a  
8 part of my tentative meeting agenda, and that would  
9 be totally reviewed with you before we set that up  
10 to see whether the Army is available and/or  
11 interested in participating in aspects.

12 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I'm not sure  
13 that I caught it, but it seemed to me that you are  
14 a part of the decision of the order of the meeting  
15 of what is to be discussed. In your estimation,  
16 does it make sense to have a workshop after the 637  
17 and FPALDR Document, or would it make more sense to  
18 have it somewhere else?

19 BOARDMEMBER BALL: My personal opinion  
20 -- well, I kind of changed around on this to a  
21 certain degree, because originally I thought it  
22 would be nice to have our own workshops in advance  
23 of the official presentations on these topics.

24 The timing of the other reports in these  
25 presentations is such that that schedule can't

1 really happen. And in thinking about it, I think  
2 that might be just fine. It might be good to have  
3 our workshop after these official presentations.  
4 As I said, at that point we'll kind of know what's  
5 been presented, and if there are things that people  
6 don't understand in those presentations that  
7 require more information, then we can really try to  
8 address those issues that people might be still  
9 interested in and talk about them. So I think it's  
10 okay to have it come after.

11 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: I think it  
12 will be best for us after the presentation, because  
13 then we can look at it and we can ask the experts,  
14 so to speak.

15 FACILITATOR KERN: Yes.

16 BOARDMEMBER HALL: I just want to make  
17 the point, if you did expect the Army to make a  
18 technical presentation, that would be three RABs in  
19 a row, being 637, FPALDR, and this workshop. And  
20 that is a heavy burden on the technical staff.

21 BOARDMEMBER BALL: What I proposed for  
22 the Army to do with me was to present a discussion  
23 on the movement a generic movement in fate of  
24 hydrocarbon contamination in the environment -- in  
25 fact, the treatment both intrinsic on the

1 composition and character residual  
2 hydrocarbonation.

3           So, we're just talking about the generic  
4 discussion of hydrocarbons in the ground. It's  
5 something that you could probably just stand up  
6 right now, Brad, and off the top of your head, give  
7 us a totally coherent presentation. I personally  
8 don't think it would be a major presentation. And,  
9 like I said, you will know in advance, and if you  
10 aren't able to participate or to any great degree,  
11 then we can work around that. I just wanted to  
12 include you and your angle on presenting this, if  
13 you're interested, but it's not required.

14           BOARDMEMBER HALL: What I suggest that  
15 you consider sounds like some of these topics that  
16 you're proposing are very relevant to the FPALDR.  
17 It would be more efficient use of our time if you  
18 got the community these topics that you would like  
19 us to agree. We could work them into the FPALDR.

20           BOARDMEMBER BALL: I would expect that  
21 various aspects of this would be brought up in the  
22 FPALDR discussion. And so with the schedule that  
23 it is, it would be to address the issues of the  
24 FPALDR that we're not clear on, those issues that  
25 were not brought up at the FPALDR. So I think you

1 have a free reign at the FPALDR.

2 FACILITATOR KERN: And it seems like  
3 there's going to be more discussions on that. I'd  
4 like to move on. I know we have one item of new  
5 business that some attended another RAB meeting and  
6 would like to comment briefly.

7 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: It was not a RAB  
8 meeting; it was a Re-use Meeting of Treasure Island  
9 yesterday afternoon at 4:00 o'clock. It was quite  
10 exciting, because we had between forty to fifty  
11 people there and quite a good attendance. But the  
12 interesting part about it is that they were talking  
13 about an expo that they wanted to hold in 1999 in  
14 commemoration of the year 2000.

15 The reason I found it quite interesting  
16 was because of two reasons: One, they are looking  
17 for an Indian Tribe so they might get the State of  
18 California to allow games of chance on the island.

19 Two, also because they are working  
20 pretty hard on their re-use and they do quite a  
21 nice job involving real estate people, involving  
22 various other people in their plans and they're  
23 working very closely with Hunters Point Naval Base,  
24 in Hunters Point as well. And they put out a  
25 beautiful newsletter, as you can see here, and they

1 ask if anybody would like it. They would love to  
2 get more people to spread the word about the  
3 Treasure Island Newsletter. And the person to call  
4 is Gloria Root and she'll get you this. They're  
5 doing quite a nice job and they're working very  
6 closely with the Treasure Island RAB.

7 The other thing I was going to say is  
8 they do a nice job on doing re-use. We could be of  
9 help in re-use to the Park Services, because they  
10 have a lot of sources of help that they get from  
11 that to get their space and they are moving along  
12 quite well. That's it.

13 FACILITATOR KERN: Thank you, Sol.  
14 Joan, you had an announcement?

15 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: I finally talked  
16 to Larry Florin who's, as you all know, who's the  
17 city's Base Closure Manager. His staff member,  
18 Lorie Glass, who I believe put that out, that's the  
19 Redevelopment Agency helping the Treasure Island  
20 Re-use Committee and we had asked about inserting  
21 in thier monthly mailer announcing the Treasure  
22 Island Re-use meeting, whether we could announce  
23 what the subject matter of our RAB or two RABs was  
24 going to be, or whether they would give us their  
25 mailing list.



1           The response was they would be happy to  
2     insert a one or two page announcement that we have  
3     in their monthly mailer. And the next one is  
4     taking place April 21st and I'm sorry Rena is not  
5     here tonight. She said they would need it two days  
6     in advance. Now that is for their 300 -- it's not  
7     person mailing list, because it goes to community  
8     mailing groups, but their mailing list is 300.  
9     Alternatively, they would give us the labels for  
10    their thousand-person mailing list that the  
11    Redevelopment Agency has and we would do our own  
12    mailing.

13           But I would suggest that the next time  
14    we take advantage of inserting our announcement in  
15    their postage-paid envelope. So that has to be  
16    gotten to them by April 19th. I thought that was  
17    very good news.

18           FACILITATOR KERN: Thank you. Bob  
19    Reinhard?

20           BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I have two  
21    things. First of all, I need to apologize to John.  
22    I forgot to mention something. I asked him to  
23    bring samples of contamination. I didn't mention  
24    the issue or why I asked him to bring them. Those  
25    are the bottles over there. Last time we talked

1 about problems of sampling, of detecting metals of  
2 sampling which are filtered and unfiltered. It  
3 will be really murky, the one that John has that  
4 are unfiltered.

5 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: This is an unfiltered  
6 hydropunch sample. Here's a filtered hydropunch  
7 sample, and here is an unfiltered well sample.  
8 Sometimes we're showing the metals of these  
9 filtered samples, which don't seem filtered, just  
10 as an illustration.

11 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Unfiltered well  
12 sample?

13 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Yeah.

14 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And the issue  
15 whether the results they are getting from the  
16 unfiltered samples are really, truly indicative of  
17 metals in the water versus metals on the dissolved  
18 parcels. So I apologize for not bringing up that  
19 before.

20 Also, in terms of agenda items for the  
21 next RAB meeting, in keeping with the spirit of our  
22 discussion, not the actual vote, I propose we just  
23 have two items on the Building 637 and the results  
24 of the complete discussion that we have on the  
25 12th. Those are the only two items that I have

1 noted.

2 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Filtered versus  
3 unfiltered, could you explain that to me again?

4 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I'm not the most  
5 qualified person. To repeat what I understand, the  
6 issue is at some of the locations sampling has been  
7 done for lead, especially in groundwater, because  
8 the results they get are unexpectedly high, because  
9 there are no particular known sources of the high  
10 concentration that they found in some of those  
11 samples. They tried to analyze whether the results  
12 were due to skewed results from analyzing  
13 unfiltered samples and hydrochrome samples.

14 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: That should be  
15 clear, because EPA has --

16 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: What I understand  
17 is that --

18 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: We're going to try to  
19 take unfiltered and filtered hydrochromes.

20 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: Do we know  
21 the contents of the unfiltered one?

22 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: That's basically mud.

23 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: They're analyzing  
24 both.

25 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Yes, that analysis is

1 included whenever we have our update.

2 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: It's not that  
3 filtered samples are necessarily either, the  
4 absolute value either. It's sort of by comparing  
5 the two where you try to arrive at a better  
6 determination of what the real value is; am I  
7 correct?

8 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: It produced a range  
9 over estimates and one under estimates.

10 FACILITATOR KERN: Any other  
11 announcements? Any other comments?

12 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Bob had mentioned  
13 some handouts that we handed out in The Project  
14 management meetings. I have some extra copies made  
15 of that.

16 FACILITATOR KERN: I think I saw three  
17 hands. Joan, did you have a comment?

18 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: I just wanted to  
19 ask Rich a general question. If there is -- on  
20 public land, any public land in California, if  
21 there is petroleum hydrocarbons and they're known  
22 to be there, what is the mandate to the  
23 governmental body, whether it's city, county, state  
24 to do something about it?

25 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: Meaning you found a

1 problem on a piece of property that is public land,  
2 and what's the regulatory agency's role to do  
3 something?

4 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: Under what  
5 mandate is the City or the County, under what  
6 mandate are they to do something about it?

7 FACILITATOR KERN: Is there a  
8 regulation?

9 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: There might be.  
10 That's a good question. I honestly don't know off  
11 the top of my head. County health has health and  
12 safety regards, so if you're talking about County  
13 health departments, something that would impact  
14 public health, they have recognition for that. Our  
15 agency just gets involved with the water quality  
16 aspect of it. It really depends on -- it really  
17 depends. That's a tough question. Does someone  
18 else have a better answer?

19 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I would say if you  
20 want, you can review the UST Management Plan.  
21 There's a chapter that talks about all the  
22 regulations of government petroleum contamination.  
23 I think that's a good rehash to answer your  
24 question. It's primarily been delegated to the  
25 City and County of San Francisco; the local

1 government authority, has jurisdiction over that.

2 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: I think the question  
3 was who has jurisdiction over it.

4 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: The question was  
5 what is the mandate that they are under in doing  
6 something about it.

7 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: The regulations  
8 tell us we have to do something about it. That's  
9 why we are cleaning up the tanks.

10 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: When pollution has  
11 been discharged, we're mandated to go ahead and ask  
12 and request the responsible party to investigate  
13 that. We're required to do that. We have asked  
14 people to take the steps necessary to make sure  
15 that we are not impacting --

16 BOARDMEMBER BALL: This is a prime  
17 subject of a presentation of the workshop that  
18 we're planning of all these standards and stuff.  
19 And that will be discussed by Rich at that time,  
20 too.

21 FACILITATOR KERN: I'm going to slam the  
22 gavel down and adjourn the meeting.

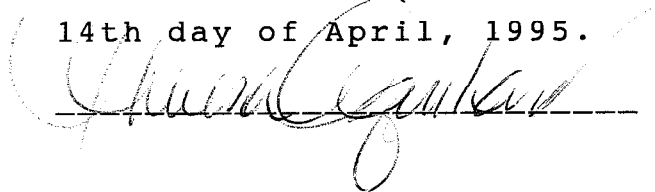
23 (Whereupon, the hearing concluded at 10:15 p.m.)  
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
 )  
COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO )

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that  
the foregoing proceeding was by me stenographically  
reported and that I have accurately and truthfully  
subscribed to time and place; that the foregoing  
proceeding is a full, true and complete record of  
said testimony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have  
hereunto set my hand this  
14th day of April, 1995.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Thomas G. Gault", is written over a horizontal line.

THE RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

ORIGINAL

TUESDAY, APRIL 18TH, 1995

HELD AT

FORT MASON G.G.N.R.A HEADQUARTERS

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

7:00 P.M.

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS  
BY THERESA A. AGUILAR, CSR No. 10498

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JANETTE BAXTER  
ROBERTA BLANK  
SAUL BLOOM  
J. DENNIS BONNEY  
GREG BRIDGESTOCK  
JOHN BUCK  
BRAD CALL  
DEXTER CHAN  
ROMY FUENTES  
HEIDI GEWERTZ  
JOAN GIRARDOT  
MICHAEL HEALY  
RICHARD HIETT  
BENNETT HORENSTEIN  
DOUG KERN  
WILLIAM LEE  
SOL LEVINE  
ANDREW LOLLI  
BRUCE MCKLEROY  
SCOTT MILLER  
JAN MONAGAHN  
WILLIAM LEE/SCOTT NAKAMURA  
PETER O'HARA  
ROBERT REINHARD  
ARNOLD ROSSI  
LARRY STUHL MILLER  
BURNET SUMNER  
LYNN SUER  
ELLIS WALLENBERG  
MARTHA WALTERS  
DAVID WILKINS  
MICHAEL WORK

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ELLIS WALLENBERG  
MARTHA WALTERS  
DAVID WILKINS  
MICHAEL WORK

---oOo---

1                   FACILITATOR KERN: Welcome, everyone  
2 this evening, to another presentation of the  
3 Presidio of San Francisco Restoration Advisory  
4 Board.

5                   My name is Doug Kern. I'll be  
6 facilitating just briefly tonight, because  
7 tonight's presentation is really more of a  
8 workshop. And the two topics on our Agenda tonight  
9 are a report from our Underground Storage Tank Main  
10 Installation committee Meeting from last week and  
11 Scott Miller will be making that presentation. And  
12 then we'll be going to the Montgomery Watson for  
13 the corps of engineers, for the Building 637  
14 Revised Draft Final Correction Action Plan.

15                  When Brad begins to do his presentation,  
16 the way he's put it to me, they have ten separate  
17 segments and he'd like to hold off on questions  
18 until the end of each segment. We anticipate, with  
19 questions, his presentation going from 2 to 2 1/2  
20 hours tonight. So, without further ado, Scott,  
21 would you like to run through your presentation?

22                  BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Sure. Essentially  
23 we met on the 12th. There was a handout I passed  
24 out. It's called The Joint Installation Committee  
25 Meeting of April 12th and the core of the meeting

1 was how to prepare for the upcoming workshop on May  
2 16th regarding cleanup standards and related  
3 issues. And we wanted to also get a sense of how  
4 this workshop will dove tail into this workshop and  
5 the one on the FPALDR, which is the next meeting.

6           After a lot of interesting discussion on  
7 issues of Risk-based Cleanup Standards and other  
8 related issues, and kind of viewing some of the  
9 basic information about the Presidio and  
10 environmental restoration, we came up with the idea  
11 that we can develop a set of questions that can be  
12 used to focus, rather, to allow for a focus  
13 discussion on the upcoming workshop. And we  
14 realized that for the questions just looking on how  
15 cleanup standards are developed and whether they  
16 meet the various concerns, that the RAB members may  
17 want to bring up, and to get a handle on the type  
18 of cleanup standards that are likely to be brought  
19 up by, I guess, how the cleanup standards are  
20 developed. And we came up with the idea that there  
21 are two different basic approaches to the standard  
22 form: One is a risk-based approach and numerical  
23 time standards. And the bulk of these questions  
24 follow from the decision as to whether the  
25 standards are going to be risk-based or going to be

1 numerical. I think the gist of the meeting was  
2 that they are likely to be risk-based, so some of  
3 the questions to be raised and for people to think  
4 about are related to risk-based standards.

5 I think that's it.

6 FACILITATOR KERN: Has everyone had a  
7 chance to review those questions? Any questions on  
8 the questions?

9 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Any questions that  
10 people want to raise that are not listed here that  
11 they want to see in the upcoming workshop  
12 addressed?

13 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: Could you clarify  
14 No. 9 for us?

15 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I think No. 9 says,  
16 "If dates are important, how did you decide on the  
17 dates?" I think that means if there are -- I'm not  
18 sure exactly what it means at this point -- but I  
19 think that it means if there were certain dates  
20 that are important for planning purposes for  
21 developing a risk-based standard, make sure you  
22 tell us what these dates are, and why they are  
23 important. Is that it?

24 FACILITATOR KERN: I would say  
25 "justification for dates." Are you mandated by

1 regulations or a date that's convenient? Is it an  
2 arbitrary date? What kind of a date is it?

3 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I just wanted to  
4 add that the use of the set of questions here  
5 affects, as I think we were talking about, many  
6 different decisions that are going to be related to  
7 selection of petroleum cleanup levels. Just to  
8 itemize or to list some of the projects that I'm  
9 aware of, it affects not only setting cleanup  
10 levels at Building 637. It also affects setting  
11 the cleanup standards for the return of treated  
12 soil back into the ground after it's been treated  
13 in low temperature thermal desorption units. It  
14 affects cleanup standards affecting all of the  
15 areas around the fuel distribution system, which as  
16 everyone knows is an extensive network. It effects  
17 the cleanup standards at the sites where numerous  
18 tanks are going to be pulled.

19 And so in keeping these questions and  
20 others in mind that people have, I think it's good  
21 for everybody to be aware of the scope of how it's  
22 going to be applied in some different situations.  
23 And that we need to think up carefully in  
24 evaluating whether the approaches to set these  
25 levels are appropriate or not.

1                   BOARDMEMBER CALL: I have a question.  
2   Item No. 4 mentions Beneficial Use Objectives.  
3   Could you provide insight?

4                   BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Beneficial Use  
5   Objectives come out of the regional board standard.

6                   BOARDMEMBER CALL: Okay.

7                   BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Another way of  
8   saying that to the related question is, "What is an  
9   anticipated use of the groundwater that will go  
10   into a risk-based decision?"

11                  BOARDMEMBER BALL: I had a quick  
12   comment. This is, I guess, that these questions  
13   were developed to provide a framework for  
14   individual RAB members to view the presentations we  
15   are going to be watching over the next two  
16   meetings. We are also planning a third meeting  
17   where there will be this workshop that Scott  
18   mentioned. And at that meeting we hope to provide  
19   additional information that would help answer some  
20   of the questions that people might have, that are  
21   not obvious from the presentations that we see over  
22   the next two meetings. So, I urge you to keep  
23   these questions in mind when you are watching these  
24   next two -- the presentations over the next two  
25   meetings. In the intervening week between May 2nd

1 RAB meeting and the May 16th RAB meeting, which  
2 will be this workshop, we plan on getting together  
3 again, I think, to go over an agenda for the  
4 workshop to fill in some of the pieces, we hope.  
5 And that meeting is scheduled for May 10th. So,  
6 that's Wednesday at the BRAC office. So, keep that  
7 in mind.

8 If there are issues that come up over  
9 the next two RAB meetings that you want to see  
10 answered or some additional information about them,  
11 we can incorporate them into the agenda for the  
12 workshop that we're planning for on May 16th.

13 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I did send a copy  
14 of the questions to David Wilkins and he sent them  
15 to Greg. I spoke to David and Greg about this,  
16 because my interest was they work or coordinate  
17 their presentation tonight to address these issues  
18 that are raised on these questions, so people have  
19 a framework for understanding their presentation.

20 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: I wanted to  
21 make a comment on that. Scott, we did get the  
22 comments and we will be incorporating them in the  
23 next two presentations. Basically, Item No. 1 will  
24 probably be more specifically addressed in the next  
25 workshop with the FPALDR, that's where we'll get



1     into all the basics of how we came up with these  
2     cleanup levels for soil and groundwater and all the  
3     background information for these numbers.

4             Items 2 through 12 we'll touch on  
5     tonight, some in great detail, and some in lesser  
6     detail. But all of the items will be answered or  
7     addressed over the next two meetings.

8             FACILITATOR KERN: Any further comments  
9     on this question page? If not, to Brad or to Greg.

10            BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Basically,  
11     what's going around is a copy of Chapter 23 -- I'm  
12     sorry, it's Title 23, Chapter 16. It comes out of  
13     the California Code of Regulations for underground  
14     storage tanks. This is the document that we've  
15     been working under for this site, so I'm just  
16     passing out this. It is the process we go through  
17     for corrective action plans to give you some  
18     backgrounds on the regulations that we had to  
19     follow for doing this work at this time.

20            Basically, the presentation tonight is  
21     concerning the Building 637 area site. The picture  
22     on your left-hand side shows what the site used to  
23     look like. This was about two years ago, '92. So,  
24     two or three years ago this is what it looked like.  
25     It was above-ground storage tanks, the three tanks

1 on the left were 20,000-gallon tanks that held  
2 gasoline. The picture only shows two tanks on the  
3 right, actually those are three, those are  
4 5,000-gallon tanks that held diesel fuel. There  
5 was underground piping that fed from the tanks to  
6 the fuel island, which is in the front left-hand  
7 side. This is where, basically, trucks would pull  
8 up to get fuel with gasoline or diesel. It was a  
9 central oil lubrication facility for the Presidio.  
10 I'm going to change slides now.

11 That's basically what the site looks  
12 like today. This was taken right after the tanks  
13 were removed. If you go out today, you're going to  
14 see, basically, the whole area asphalted over.  
15 Back where the tanks were was basically filled with  
16 a gravel material, but essentially everything is  
17 gone. The site is flat now. All the  
18 contamination, which we do have soil and  
19 groundwater contamination, is all underground. And  
20 Brad and John and everybody else will go into that  
21 presentation later.

22 What we want to cover tonight is kind of  
23 the history and the backgrounds of the site, and  
24 then get into this corrective action process that  
25 we've been following.

1           Some of the background actually starts  
2 with the Army Environmental Center when they  
3 started on the site back in 1990. They did a  
4 preliminary assessment and this was one site as  
5 identified as having contamination. And they  
6 actually were the first ones to do some drilling  
7 out on the site. They took some soil and  
8 groundwater samples, actually, when it was  
9 identified as contamination.

10           About a year later, a corps of engineers  
11 got involved and it was at that time that ADC and  
12 the Corps, that is DTSC, the water board decided it  
13 was a petroleum contamination site, and therefore  
14 it fell under the water board regulations. And  
15 that's why we've been using Chapter 23 and Title 16  
16 to do the corrective action process.

17           The CAP -- what we call it for short --  
18 actually evaluates the site characterization data.  
19 There was an extensive investigation done at the  
20 site, lots of soil borings and a lot of monitoring  
21 wells put in, and so we have a lot of data. The  
22 CAP evaluates that and evaluates remedial scenarios  
23 and then selects a preferred alternative to use at  
24 the site to clean up the contamination. This site  
25 also kind of gives a brief overview of the extent

1 of the CAP, but basically it's going to come up  
2 with one alternative, with the cost of that  
3 alternative, with the cost of the remediation, and  
4 operations of maintenance costs. We'll be getting  
5 into further of all of those items during the  
6 presentation.

7           Also, I'd like to point out that the 637  
8 area was -- we defined this area based on the soil  
9 borings and monitoring wells that we put in. There  
10 are other areas around 637 that also have some  
11 contamination, but we had to define this area based  
12 on the contamination we found, and some of these  
13 other outlying areas are being handled under other  
14 programs, still under the UST Program, for  
15 contamination. It's still under contamination, but  
16 it shows the boundaries of the site. We had to  
17 come up with a set boundary in order to identify  
18 funding for this project, so I know there's been  
19 Building 640 and Landfill 7 under investigations or  
20 of some concern, but the Army is committed to  
21 cleaning up those sites, as well. It's just not  
22 being handled under the 637 project.

23           Also to orient you where the site is,  
24 it's basically on the southern end of Crissy Field.  
25 This is Crissy Field all along here, and the site

1 is right in this area here. These were the three  
2 large tanks, the three small tanks, and these are  
3 all the fuel islands, and this was all removed  
4 about 2 1/2 years ago. I think that's it.

5 So, that's basically the background of  
6 the site. I don't know if there's any questions on  
7 that.

8 Yes, Bob?

9 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I guess my  
10 question is for Michael and Rich, primarily. Has  
11 EPA and the water board, I guess, concurred with  
12 the idea that it's an underground tank site, as  
13 opposed to an above-ground site? I understood that  
14 the reason that it fit, according to the Army and  
15 the UST definition, was because of the piping  
16 primarily. And I know that there's some debate  
17 about how that fits into the definition of  
18 underground and above ground, and I wonder if  
19 whether either of your agencies have concurred or  
20 not given a decision, yet, on whether it is or is  
21 not an underground tank?

22 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: I don't know if we  
23 have or not, off the top of my head. Regardless,  
24 the cleanup is going to go the same way, Bob.

25 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I understand. I

1 understand, but in terms of citing regulations like  
2 this and other things, it becomes important.

3 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: Sure.

4 BOARDMEMBER WORK: In the case of EPA, I  
5 don't know if the UST section was within the  
6 concurrence of the decision. I don't know, maybe  
7 the Army knows the answer to that question.

8 BOARDMEMBER CALL: It's our  
9 understanding that it's brought to our program more  
10 of the fact that it's more the contaminant sites,  
11 rather than the tanks being below or above the fuel  
12 site.

13 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I understand that  
14 the process of arriving at the cleanup decision or  
15 cleanup level can be practically identical,  
16 regardless. But there is an issue, I think, about  
17 whether EPA has authority over the site, because of  
18 the way the program has been delegated or not  
19 delegated in California. And for that reason, I  
20 just wondered if either of your agencies had  
21 formally decided whether it was an underground  
22 tank.

23 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: I don't think  
24 formally. I don't think we have.

25 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Okay.

1           BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: I guess at the  
2 time we discovered the site, the EPA wasn't  
3 established then. However, when the BRAC Cleanup  
4 Team did form, which has been almost 2 years now,  
5 there's never been an objection made by EPA, that  
6 the site should fall under their league.

7           BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I'm not raising  
8 it as an objection. I'm just asking for  
9 clarification, and I would ask that maybe if either  
10 one of your agencies could bring back a decision  
11 about this, because when comments are being written  
12 and formulated, being able to point to the right  
13 sections of whatever is very important. And I  
14 would like to just hear about whether the agencies  
15 think it's an above-ground or an underground tank.

16          BOARDMEMBER WORK: I can check on that.  
17 I guess what I didn't catch is if there is a  
18 decision by EPA's tank people, whether it's above  
19 or below ground, what consequence that decision  
20 would have? That's what I'm missing.

21          BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, one  
22 consequence to me that they would have -- if it's  
23 an above-ground tank, that would mean that EPA does  
24 not have authority over the site, and that the  
25 Subtitle I regulations are not relevant and that

1 Title 23, the ones that are passed out, are not the  
2 ones to look at. There may be other similar  
3 requirements to look at, but they wouldn't be these  
4 if it's an above-ground tank.

5 BOARDMEMBER WORK: Thank you.

6 FACILITATOR KERN: Are there other  
7 questions?

8 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: What he's asking is  
9 he said that just off the top of my head, just to  
10 look at the site, because the regulations try to  
11 specify based on the tank's location above-ground,  
12 and they give you some -- they also go into some  
13 determination if it's in certain volumes below the  
14 soil surface, it can be construed as an underground  
15 storage tank. Oftentimes, if you're looking at  
16 vaults and things like that, they get thrown in  
17 with tanks, if they meet the definition. So, maybe  
18 just the broad definition, they might not if they  
19 all were above ground.

20 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I thought that Jan  
21 said it was the piping, that 10 percent of the  
22 piping underground was --

23 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: How you investigate  
24 piping is also separate. They go into some  
25 discussion with that. How many feet along the



1 pipeline you need to sample, and things like that.

2 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: If it's 10 percent  
3 of the entire volume of mixture of piping and  
4 tanks. So, they're making a judgment. Sounds like  
5 no one has done the computation to do the 10  
6 percent. They're going with the presumption, I  
7 guess, that the presentation hasn't been formalized  
8 in writing.

9 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I was going to add  
10 that this site, when it was put into this UST  
11 program was based on the definition of a percentage  
12 of product that's in the pipeline connecting the  
13 systems together, the fuel islands and all of the  
14 six tanks that were out there. And then based on  
15 that interpretation, that's why it was put into the  
16 UST program.

17 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: The volume of the  
18 fuel, not the volume of the pipes compared to the  
19 types?

20 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: It's the product  
21 that goes in the pipeline. That's why the fuel  
22 distribution system is considered an underground  
23 storage tank system, because the definition then  
24 refers to a system and not the individual tank.  
25 And so this system represented a UST system even

1       though the tanks were above ground.

2               BOARDMEMBER REINHARD:   Like I say, it  
3       would be helpful for us if the agencies could maybe  
4       at the next meeting, or sometime before May 30th,  
5       come back with some indication of what they think  
6       which regulations apply.

7               BOARDMEMBER WORK:   To answer that  
8       question, I have a question for the Army.  If I'm  
9       going to get EPA's tank people to make a call on  
10      whether it's above or below ground or not, can you  
11      recommend the specific document that I would  
12      provide them with, with the information?

13              BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK:  Provide with  
14      what type of information?

15              BOARDMEMBER WORK:   To make the call on  
16      is it above ground or below ground.

17              BOARDMEMBER WILKINS:  We would have to  
18      go back to the contract.

19              BOARDMEMBER WORK:   I'm not sure what I  
20      would point them to.

21              BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK:  We can come up  
22      with a volume of product.  When we were working on  
23      this job when it started, we had the water board  
24      involved, and DTSC, the two regulatory agencies, as  
25      well as the City of San Francisco.  And all three

1 told us to use the underground storage tank  
2 regulations for this project. And that's what we  
3 did.

4 And so if it changes now, it's a huge  
5 change to use. I don't know what the regulations  
6 are going to make as far as the difference, but  
7 it's always been handled under UST regulations, and  
8 the water board is a lead for at least four years.  
9 And there's never ever been an objection made,  
10 never been questioned until tonight. So, we can  
11 try and come up with that information to give to  
12 you. I don't know whether you call it the  
13 corrective action unit. EPA came out and looked at  
14 all of the tanks on the site, basically, looked at  
15 all of the active tanks, and they never made a  
16 mention of the Building 637 area, 'cause I took  
17 them by there. They said, "We don't care about  
18 this site. Take us to a tank that is active."  
19 That's all they looked at under Subtitle I.

20 BOARDMEMBER WORK: Maybe it will be  
21 better, then, if I talked to our tank people first  
22 and learn what kind of information they would need,  
23 so I can get back and answer Bob's question.

24 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Thank you, Greg.

25 Before we proceed any further, I wanted

1 to introduce two of the other presenters, both from  
2 Montgomery Watson, John Porcella. John is the  
3 project manager for this site and has done an  
4 excellent job of covering the diverse activities of  
5 what's been going on here. And Rich Graff, stand  
6 up, please.

7 Rich is a geologist and he is also very  
8 well acquainted with the site. And he will be  
9 talking to us in a few minutes. Thanks.

10 First thing I thought I would show you  
11 is the topics that we'll be discussing this  
12 evening.

13 They don't all quite fit on there,  
14 unfortunately, but as you can see, there is quite a  
15 few topics. And as Doug was mentioning a little  
16 bit earlier, we would ask that you allow us to  
17 complete each of these major topics for closing --  
18 any questions -- that would help us to get to all  
19 the material this evening. You can't see it, but  
20 at the very bottom here we also left some time for  
21 additional questions, as well.

22 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I understand there  
23 is going to be a two-and-a-half hour presentation,  
24 but is there going to be any intermission?

25 FACILITATOR KERN: Sure. We'll shoot

1 for 8:30 or so, depending on a break point where  
2 you are.

3 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Just to get things  
4 started, I thought we should mention the  
5 significant changes that you will see in the next  
6 version of the corrective action plan, which we're  
7 calling a draft final to be coming out in  
8 approximately a week or so.

9 The first significant change you're  
10 going to see, we have now included the proposed  
11 weapons project. The Park Service has provided us  
12 with sufficient engineering type of drawing that we  
13 could model that now.

14 Groundwater flow and contaminant  
15 transport models now incorporate the wetlands  
16 projects. And the good news is, just to anticipate  
17 things a bit, there was no impact to the wetlands  
18 project around the Building 637 site. Another  
19 change you're going to see, there is an additional  
20 consideration of Park Service Reuse plans,  
21 especially in the area of Building 640, which we  
22 know they're interested in renovating. And some of  
23 our activities in that area, such as a spray  
24 irrigation system, may have detracted from some of  
25 their plans.

1           Another change you're going to see, and  
2   this is a major change, is that the action levels  
3   are now based on the FPALDR study. Those action  
4   levels are considered human health and ecological  
5   risk, as well as the protection of groundwater.  
6   And during the course of that investigation we've  
7   also gathered some additional data on total organic  
8   carbon content in soil, and that has quite an  
9   impact on our modeling. And if there is  
10   contaminant movement in the aquifers, it also has  
11   another impact in that it will slow the pace of  
12   cleanup, 'cause the contaminants don't move through  
13   the aquifer quickly.

14           Another change is that we have  
15   reevaluated our ability to effectively remediate  
16   the uppermost aquifer, referred to as A1. With  
17   bioremedial technology, we will get more into that  
18   later in the presentation. You'll also find that  
19   the groundwater monitoring program is better  
20   defined. And the last change, you'll notice a  
21   modified version of Alternative 5 is now the  
22   preferred plan.

23           Are there any questions on that before  
24   we dive into the real meat of the presentation?  
25   All right.

1           Greg has already touched on this, but  
2 just to talk about this once again, Greg already  
3 went over the former features of the site. The  
4 above-ground storage tanks, the dispensing islands,  
5 the oil-water separator, which is located in this  
6 area, were removed in September of '93. As Greg  
7 mentioned, the shallow contaminated soil was also  
8 removed. The characterization of the site began  
9 shortly after that.

10           We also want you to note that the  
11 removal of the free products that is found in this  
12 area began in August of last year. The source  
13 reduction or -- pardon me -- the internal removal  
14 action which involves the removal of contaminated  
15 vadose zone soils and free product that is on top  
16 of the aquifer is scheduled to begin this summer.  
17 And that's located in this area right here.

18           The next topic we wanted to just touch  
19 on is our understanding of the future use of this  
20 area. A lot of this comes from the Park Service  
21 General Management Plan, as well as other documents  
22 that they invited us to use as another guidance.

23           Just to orient you to the site, Building  
24 637 is located here. This line would indicate the  
25 outermost extent of the groundwater plume. The

1 Park Service -- well, we will discuss Building 640  
2 already, that's located here. That's to be  
3 restored. There is to be a lot of pavement removal  
4 throughout the Crissy Field area. The grass  
5 airfield is to be restored, presumably in this  
6 location. And you see we have identified on here  
7 the location of the proposed wetlands, which is  
8 currently planned to be installed in two phases.  
9 Phase 1 is outlined in red, phase 2 in blue. There  
10 are also plans to expand the sand dunes along the  
11 shore and to restore native plant communities  
12 throughout the area.

13 Are there any questions at this point?

14 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: You said there were  
15 other Park Service documents that were helpful for  
16 this. Do you happen to know what they were?

17 BOARDMEMBER CALL: They provided us with  
18 the document. It was a feasibility study on the  
19 construction of the wetlands. I don't know the  
20 title of that document. I will certainly get that  
21 to you.

22 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: You can get it from  
23 me, if you want. It's a 100 percent designed  
24 report for the wetlands feasibility study.

25 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Actually, I have some



1 of the plans of the wetlands. I thought I would  
2 show these to you just briefly.

3 Once again to orient you, Building 637  
4 is here on Mason Street. And the outline you see  
5 here is the outermost extent of the wetlands. You  
6 see here a low-flow channel, which I will show you  
7 a cross section of here in just a moment. That  
8 gives you an idea of the proximity of that site.

9 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: What's the scale or  
10 the distance, or the sense of what the distance is?

11 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Well, you see here  
12 the 20,000-gallon tanks. Here's the width of the  
13 street.

14 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Looks around 100  
15 feet.

16 BOARDMEMBER CALL: I would say a couple  
17 hundred feet, maybe just an estimate.

18 And then the last slide I have on this  
19 tank shows the cross section of the low-flow  
20 channel. And as you can see, to identify this area  
21 in here as containing water for most of the tide,  
22 fluctuating for most of the tide and then a title  
23 "Mud Flat with Vegetation" reestablished in this  
24 area on this overbank. I thought you might find  
25 that interesting, and that has been modeled in our

1 groundwater flow model.

2 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Is the depth of that  
3 bottom, of that low-flow channel, compared to the  
4 current surface of the site? Do you have any idea?

5 BOARDMEMBER CALL: I believe this is  
6 about 20 feet, but we don't know exactly because  
7 this dimension fluctuates. But I would say about  
8 20 feet or so.

9 BOARDMEMBER BALL: So, it goes well into  
10 the --

11 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Well, our  
12 interpretation is that they were trying to get down  
13 probably to the top of the deep, which is the  
14 uppermost part of the historical wetlands.

15 Rich, is that correct?

16 MR. GRAF: That's right.

17 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Well, with no further  
18 ado, then, we'll let Rich take over and he'll  
19 describe the site and characteristics to you. And  
20 then part way through that, I'll take over again.

21 MR. GRAF: Good evening. My name is  
22 Richard Graff, the project hydrogeologist for the  
23 Building 637 site. Just to sort of orient you  
24 again, this is a map that we've seen this evening  
25 already, but this shows the monitoring well and

1 some other locations. This gives you a kind of  
2 sense of the distribution of wells. We have some  
3 in the POL area, and then the perimeter wells, all  
4 are screened in different zones.

5 Another point I want to show here is  
6 that these are the topographic lines. And in the  
7 initial photograph that Greg put up for you, that  
8 was the showing of the tanks. There was a steep  
9 hillside behind those tanks. That hillside extends  
10 down into the subsurface and forms the bedrock  
11 surface below the 637 site.

12 Essentially, the subsurface is comprised  
13 of alternate layers of sand and fiber materials,  
14 silts and clays with fill material -- shallow fill  
15 material placed over those native sediments. The  
16 sand units are aquifers and the clay or clay and  
17 silt units are the aquitards. The aquitards are  
18 separating the aquifers.

19 During the additional site investigation  
20 at the Building 637 area, we developed a conceptual  
21 model of these aquifers and aquitards and  
22 established sort of what we think is going on in  
23 the subsurface.

24 Basically, there are three aquifers and  
25 two aquitards that we consider in this conceptual

1 model. These are known as the zones A1, A2, and B  
2 for the aquifers, the A1 and A2 aquitards, the A2/B  
3 aquitards. And in a moment, I'll point these out a  
4 little better for you.

5 This figure shows cross-section  
6 location. It's a cross-section location map. AA  
7 Prime is in the north-south direction, and BB Prime  
8 is along the groundwater flow direction, which is  
9 in the additional figure. I'll show you that.

10 This is cross section AA Prime and I've  
11 highlighted the aquitard units in green, and I've  
12 showed the approximate location of the water table.  
13 It varies seasonally. It varies 3 to 5 feet below  
14 grade. As shown on this figure here, it lists the  
15 units that I'm going to speak of, and so I'll just  
16 describe those in descending order from the surface  
17 downward.

18 The vadose zone or the unsaturated zone  
19 is comprised of fill material, clay sands and  
20 gravels approximately 4 1/2 feet thick. Below that  
21 is the A1 aquifer, which is here, which is a sandy  
22 material and it has been interpreted as, or has  
23 been identified as fill material also. It's a  
24 remnant of -- it's a result of the dredging of the  
25 San Francisco Bay when they filled in the wetlands

1     around 1912 or so, prior to the Panama-Pacific  
2     expedition. So, then we have the A1, A2 zone,  
3     which represents the native wetlands material that  
4     was present prior to the infilling in 1912. That's  
5     made up of silts and clays -- pretty organic  
6     rich -- some marshland deposits, a lot of decaying  
7     plant matter in that rootlets within the material.

8             Below this unit is the A2 aquifer. It's  
9     approximately 15 feet thick. It's sand material,  
10    which is mildly tidally influenced. We see maybe  
11    half a foot of water elevation change within  
12    monitoring wells that are screened in that zone.  
13    The reason we split this into A1 and A2 and not A,  
14    B, and C, for instance, is we feel that there is  
15    probably some -- what's called hydraulic  
16    communication between A1 and A2, based on the  
17    thickness and it's fairly a thin unit.

18            These organic rich materials probably  
19    provide a pathway for water to travel along. And  
20    the fact that it was part of the wetlands deposits,  
21    of the wetlands sediments, which judging by old,  
22    old maps which show the coastline and the marsh  
23    deposits prior to the infilling, there's some  
24    intertidal channels that interfinger through that  
25    material which provide -- in those locations there

1 is no A1 and A2 aquitards. But the Building 637  
2 area, we see it in all our soil borings, but it's  
3 likely that further north you will get areas where  
4 there isn't any A1 or A2 aquitards.

5 So, below this A2 zone is the aquitards  
6 that separates A2 and B and it's called the A2/B  
7 aquitards. It's approximately 3 to 7 feet thick.  
8 It's soft bay mud materials -- silt and clay again.  
9 And below that is the B zone, which is again silty  
10 sands, mostly. It extends to greater than 45 feet  
11 deep.

12 The potential metric water levels within  
13 measuring and monitoring wells screened in the B  
14 zone have a higher potential metric head within the  
15 wells of the A2. So, that creates an upward  
16 vertical head difference, that's about a 3 foot  
17 difference, and that will sort of come into play  
18 when Brad continues his discussion.

19 BOARDMEMBER BALL: So, could you repeat  
20 that? The B has a higher head than the A?

21 MR. GRAF: Yes, it's approximately 3  
22 feet. B zone is tidally influenced. We see  
23 fluctuations of around a foot or a foot and a half  
24 in a single boring. We did encounter what we are  
25 informally calling the B/C aquitards and C aquifer.

1 Since it was just a single boring, we do not know  
2 the lateral extent of those units, but potentially  
3 comprise the deeper aquifer, or deeper aquitards,  
4 and deeper aquifer. And like most of the other  
5 units, the aquitard is made up of thick stiff clay.  
6 It's about 20 feet thick and below that is silty  
7 sand the depth of which is unknown, because we went  
8 to about 100 feet in that boring. We tagged into  
9 that sand and don't know the vertical or lateral  
10 extent of those sands.

11 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Can you say the  
12 thickness of the A1 and A1/A2? Can you repeat the  
13 thickness of the A1 and A1/A2 aquitards?

14 MR. GRAF: Yes. The A1 zone is  
15 approximately 2 to 4 feet thick, I'd say. And the  
16 A1/A2 aquitards is approximately 2 to 3 and-a-half  
17 feet thick. It varies.

18 BOARDMEMBER BALL: And the distinction  
19 between A1 and what you call the vadose zone soils  
20 is purely the amount of water but it's the same  
21 soil composition, essentially?

22 MR. GRAF: It actually works out that  
23 the A1 sediments are the sands that were used to  
24 infill the marshland deposits. So, they are pretty  
25 clean beach sand. And so the water table aquifer

1 is comprised much of those sediments and above  
2 that, much more of a mixture of sediments, clays,  
3 and gravels and sands. And I think a lot of that  
4 was used as a road base and some sort of base on  
5 which to build much of the airfield.

6 This figure shows the groundwater flow  
7 direction in the A1 zone. These piezometers  
8 labeled as PZ with the site labeled 1, 2, 3, et  
9 cetera, are screened in the A1 zone. And you can  
10 see that the groundwater flow direction is in a  
11 northwesterly direction, and similarly the  
12 groundwater flow direction in zone A2 is also in  
13 that northwesterly direction. The A2 zone is  
14 moderately tidally influenced, but there doesn't  
15 appear to be a shift in groundwater flow. The  
16 direction doesn't change. The elevations may  
17 change vertically, but there is no directional  
18 shift, apparently.

19 Are there any questions?

20 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I'm sorry, how far  
21 is this from the beach, from the tide -- the bay?

22 MR. GRAF: It's approximately 700 feet,  
23 or so, south of the shoreline. I'm not sure what  
24 the high, high tide is.

25 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Did you have



1 enough data to -- any data about the groundwater  
2 flow in the B aquifer?

3 MR. GRAF: We did have a few wells that  
4 are screened in the B zone that are screened in  
5 similar part of the B zone or just below the A2/B  
6 aquitard. I don't have that figure with me, but it  
7 does appear to shift. We have limited data, but it  
8 does appear to shift in a high tide. It's in this  
9 northwesterly direction, and in low tide that it  
10 shifts to a southwest direction.

11 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I also have a  
12 comment. I'm not quite sure what part of the ten  
13 different parts of the presentation it falls into.  
14 We had a discussion about future usage and site  
15 characteristics, and I think it's important to  
16 mention that the groundwater aquifers that we're  
17 talking about are designated as drinking water, and  
18 that becomes relevant when thinking about the  
19 contaminant and remedial objectives. It is what I  
20 think of as a site characteristic.

21 I wonder if you could put back the slide  
22 where you showed the lines going across to  
23 illustrate where the aquitards and aquifers are? I  
24 know you talked a little bit about the  
25 discontinuity of the aquitards, but is it possible

1 to be even pointing to kind of highlight where you  
2 know the discontinuity of where the aquitards to  
3 be? In other words, the areas of the hydraulic  
4 communication between them is likely to occur.

5 MR. GRAF: I don't exactly know that.  
6 As you move further northward, it's more likely  
7 that this A1/A2 aquitards is absent, and that's  
8 because of these tidal channels that cut across the  
9 marshlands prior to the infilling.

10 So, it's conceivable that they are  
11 absent further northward, but if you look at some  
12 of these older shoreline maps that the tidal  
13 channels do not seem to wind further -- far enough  
14 south to get into the 637 area. And none of our  
15 boring logs really indicate that this A1/A2  
16 aquitards is not present. There's one boring that  
17 is in monitoring 637 that it's hard to say. It's  
18 questionable. But in that interval there is some  
19 abundant amount of wood and other plant fragments  
20 that have a lot less silt and clay. So, it might  
21 have on the margin of the tidal channel or similar  
22 environment.

23 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Is it a more  
24 accurate way of talking -- and since I am a  
25 layman -- of not so much finding out where the

1 holes are, like a piece of Swiss cheese, but to  
2 talk about how good it is at being a permeable or  
3 permeable barrier. And I wonder if you could talk  
4 about that as to the A1/A2 aquitards and also the  
5 A2/B aquitards. How good are they doing those  
6 jobs, if you want to talk about it that way.

7 MR. GRAF: Sure. The A1/A2 aquitard  
8 appears to be a barrier for the contaminants in the  
9 A1 zone. What I mean by that is we have monitoring  
10 wells that are screened within this A1 zone that  
11 have higher concentration in one zone screen in A2,  
12 but if you look at it from a sort of hydraulic  
13 point of view, water levels measured in A1 and A2  
14 are very similar, which suggests that this is not  
15 really a confining layer, meaning that they don't  
16 appear to be hydraulically separate. But the clay  
17 and the silty material in the A1/A2 perhaps acts as  
18 a barrier for the hydrocarbons that might get hung  
19 up in there.

20 So, it kind of depends on what point of  
21 view you take, or what you want to discuss --  
22 hydraulic communication or the nature, or extent.

23 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Could you give  
24 some idea of some of the relative -- what's the  
25 word I'm looking for -- the relative capacity of

1 the aquitards to, like, what I was saying -- to do  
2 its job, that is to act as a true barrier? And if  
3 you could distinguish, maybe, the effectiveness of  
4 the barrier between A1/A2 aquitards and A2/B  
5 aquitards? Are they similar?

6 MR. GRAF: The A2/B aquitard definitely,  
7 in my opinion, is more effective.

8 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Uh-huh.

9 MR. GRAF: And this gets back to the  
10 potential geometric head difference between the B  
11 zone and A2 zone, and this may be too technical,  
12 I'm not too sure.

13 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: That's okay.

14 MR. GRAF: The A2/B aquitard is a  
15 confining layer. That means that it has the  
16 ability to impede flow, horizontal flow between the  
17 A2 and B zones, and recharge into -- the B aquifer  
18 comes from somewhere at higher elevation than the  
19 water table aquifer. And what that means is that  
20 perhaps it enters somewhere to the south off the  
21 hillside and comes down in at an elevation of 10  
22 feet. The pressure head, the water level within a  
23 well screen, solely in the B zone, wants to reach  
24 that potential, wants to reach that 10 feet again.  
25 Whereas when water enters the water table aquifer

1 or even the A2, it's more connected to the  
2 atmosphere above it. Let's just stay with the A1.

3 This is more connected to the atmosphere  
4 above it. So, this elevation is the true  
5 elevation. This is the water table. So, when you  
6 measure, when you have a well next to it, that  
7 would just screen an A2 or A1, the water elevation  
8 in this well would be, say, 10 feet, because it  
9 wants to get to that pressure head, that potential.  
10 And so if this, say, 7 feet, the difference would  
11 be 3 feet. And what that means is that water --  
12 you can think that if that water wants to go from  
13 high to low, from 10 feet to 7 feet, it's sort of  
14 analogous to going downhill. So, you can say that  
15 we think that the groundwater from B to A2 is  
16 moving in an upward direction and what that says,  
17 is that this A2/B aquitard is indeed separating A2  
18 from B. And so it is doing its job as a confining  
19 layer, whereas A1 water level elevations and A2  
20 water level elevations are similar, which suggest  
21 that this A1/A2 is not as competent an aquifer, in  
22 terms of keeping the hydraulic system separate.

23 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: My understanding  
24 is, I don't know what Rob meant by "doing the job."  
25 You described that in hydraulic terms and other

1 terms. My understanding is that another way of  
2 saying, it is acting as a filter or a physical  
3 barrier of the flow of contaminants. The answer is  
4 it probably wouldn't be thick enough. If a  
5 contaminant reached one layer and tried to get to  
6 another layer, it probably wouldn't be thick  
7 enough.

8 BOARDMEMBER CALL: We're going to get  
9 into this, I think more appropriately, a little bit  
10 later in the description. But the short answer to  
11 your question is this does prevent the contaminants  
12 of concern at this site from migrating down.

13 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, I know  
14 you're going to talk about this later in the next  
15 segment, but there are readings of contaminants in  
16 the B. You do get contaminants in the B?

17 BOARDMEMBER CALL: We are going to  
18 discuss that.

19 MR. GRAF: Any more questions?

20 Okay. Thanks.

21 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Rich, thank you.

22 Well, that was a very good lead into  
23 what we'll talk about next, which the point in fact  
24 is the B aquifer investigation.

25 And just to review the sequence of

1 events very briefly, is that the initial  
2 investigation at this site only considered the  
3 uppermost aquifers, as we call the A1 and A2. We  
4 received guidance from the Regional Water Board,  
5 however; they wanted us to look deeper. They were  
6 concerned that we were not finding all the  
7 contaminants of that site.

8           Based on that guidance, we went to do  
9 some hydropunch sampling that took place in the  
10 fall of 1993. And those results indicated that  
11 there was fuel contamination in the B aquifer that  
12 led us to install a number of monitoring wells, as  
13 Rich just discussed. And one of the first things  
14 we noted was this vertical grading that we just  
15 discussed. And as the monitoring wells were  
16 sampled on a quarterly basis, we were noting that  
17 we were seeing sporadic results of petroleum  
18 hydrocarbons at low concentrations. Our results  
19 were not correlating well with the hydropunch  
20 samples. These inconsistencies led us to kind of  
21 take a look at what we had been doing there. We  
22 decided to reanalyze the existing data and also to  
23 collect some additional samples to conduct a very  
24 focused analysis, to try to define what it was  
25 specifically that we were seeing in groundwater.

1           The analysis of the existing  
2 chromatograph did not show us the pattern that you  
3 expect to see with the hydrocarbons. The analysis  
4 that we did with the additional samples that we  
5 collected also did not show us the pattern that we  
6 expect to see in showing the hydrocarbons, and also  
7 by doing a additional procedure we refer to as  
8 silicon gel cleanup. That cleanup step is to try  
9 to remove organic material around the median.

10           When we did that, we found we were  
11 getting a nontech result from our samples. Further  
12 analysis of the samples -- these additional samples  
13 that we collected -- was done in order to try to  
14 fingerprint, to see what the chromatograph was  
15 finding. The analysis was telling us we were not  
16 seeing petroleum hydrocarbons. It was some sort of  
17 naturally occurring material, but it was not  
18 petroleum hydrocarbon contamination in the B zone.

19           We discussed these findings with the  
20 board and they have concurred with the conclusions  
21 that we've come to on this, and that's where it  
22 stands right now. We were preparing a memorandum  
23 that summarizes this.

24           Before we move away from this, I want to  
25 show you what chromatograms look like, so you have



1 a better understanding as to how these don't look  
2 like hydrocarbons.

3 First, I'll show you a petroleum  
4 hydrocarbon. This is diesel. And what I'd like  
5 you to notice, that this has a very distinctive  
6 shape to it, with these sharp spikes coming up,  
7 kind of regularly spaced intervals. This is  
8 indicative of a pressure diesel standard. Now,  
9 I'll show you what we were looking at.

10 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Brad, is this pure  
11 diesel fuel --

12 BOARDMEMBER CALL: This is a diesel  
13 standard.

14 BOARDMEMBER BALL: -- as opposed to  
15 diesel and water?

16 BOARDMEMBER CALL: It's at a  
17 concentration. I don't know what the concentration  
18 is, but it's never --

19 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I guess what I'm  
20 trying to get at -- I'll let you go ahead.

21 BOARDMEMBER CALL: If what you're  
22 getting at is, would the fact that it's diluted in  
23 the water will show us a different pattern -- so  
24 this is what -- this is one of the chromatographs  
25 from this additional work we did. And as you can

1 see, it's not even vaguely reminiscent of the  
2 petroleum hydrocarbon.

3 Another possibility is that perhaps we  
4 were just seeing the more soluble fractions of the  
5 fuel in the groundwater. We also investigated that  
6 and this does not correlate with that possibility,  
7 either.

8 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Did you identify any  
9 of these?

10 BOARDMEMBER CALL: I can't do it, but  
11 the chemists can discuss these peaks. But we did  
12 look into what you're thinking.

13 BOARDMEMBER BALL: So, you just run a  
14 library search on them and it tells you what  
15 essentially, or tells you what potentially --

16 BOARDMEMBER CALL: You're talking about  
17 GCMS. We didn't do the GCMS where we actually  
18 identified each one of these peaks, but they have  
19 other ways. I don't think we did that, but they  
20 have other ways to analyze what these are.

21 BOARDMEMBER BALL: My concern would be  
22 that this previous scan, if it's just pure diesel,  
23 that explains why you have that big hump there.  
24 And if you have groundwater in the B zone, you're  
25 40 feet away from any free product at all. So, the

1     only thing that would make it down there would be  
2     soluble fraction. And also there's probably some  
3     biological activity going on. So, it could be the  
4     soluble fraction activity after degradation.

5             I guess my concern would be whether some  
6     of these peaks could, in fact, be related to the  
7     hydrocarbons or up in the A1 zone, without more  
8     detailed analysis.

9             BOARDMEMBER CALL: Your concern was  
10    exactly the concern we had. The laboratory that we  
11    had, Freedman & Bruyua, they are very keyed in to  
12    looking for this very phenomena of resolved  
13    fraction of the groundwater. That was precisely  
14    our question to them as well. And they were  
15    saying, "No, that's not what we were saying."  
16    That's probably a naturally occurring fat or  
17    grease, they call it, in the groundwater.

18            FACILITATOR KERN: Brad, are you at your  
19    question/answer part of this? I need to check in  
20    with that.

21            BOARDMEMBER CALL: No.

22            FACILITATOR KERN: Why don't we finish  
23    and let's stick to his request and come back to ask  
24    questions. We can ask him to put these back up.

25            BOARDMEMBER CALL: There has also been a

1 lot of concern about the designation of the  
2 groundwater in this area.

3 I first want to let you know that you'll  
4 see this in greater detail later in the  
5 presentation, but the alternative that we have  
6 selected will eventually clean the site up.

7 So, of course, the groundwater in the  
8 area right now is not suitable for drinking. But  
9 we have noted a number of aspects to the  
10 groundwater in this area that I would like to point  
11 out. And the first is that without any sort of  
12 petroleum hydrocarbon contamination whatsoever, the  
13 groundwater is quite hard. We gathered a lot of  
14 data from our monitoring program and, as you can  
15 see, we have the A1 and A2 and B aquifers, and then  
16 a number of water quality parameters up there.

17 Some of special interest to us here  
18 today are the hardness, the total dissolved solids,  
19 and the iron, and manganese, which is right here.  
20 And you can't quite see that first thing. I just  
21 want to point out, the water is quite hard, the  
22 total soft solids are quite high, total irons, this  
23 is the secondary MCL, 0.3. And you can see the  
24 iron is quite high, as well. Manganese also  
25 receives the secondary MCL. So, without any

1 degradation from the hydrocarbons, the water is not  
2 of high quality to begin with. Those were all A1,  
3 A2 and the B.

4           It's our opinion that if one was to  
5 install wells and there would be -- probably be a  
6 very high chance of sea water intrusion into the  
7 aquifers that were pumping. Another point is that,  
8 as a part of our FPALDR study, we have correlated a  
9 lot of the existing geological data from the  
10 Presidio. And we are in a better position to  
11 actually define, or if someone wanted to go and  
12 develop groundwater resources for groundwater  
13 purposes, on the Presidio. And I'm going to show  
14 you one of these in anticipation of the  
15 presentation in two weeks, so you get an idea of  
16 what this is all about. And I realize this is  
17 going to be kind of busy. It didn't shrink down  
18 very well, but bear with me for just a moment.

19           Very well. Just to orient you, our site  
20 Building 637 is right here. Here's Crissy Field  
21 and you see contour intervals. You don't see them  
22 very well, but contour intervals, which are the  
23 interpreted top of bedrock. And just to cut to the  
24 chase, what this is showing us our alluvial  
25 valleys, where it would be quite advantageous to

1 try to find good quality drinking water on the  
2 Presidio. There will be probably some  
3 opportunities to do this in this location. There's  
4 alluvial valleys down here. And there is another  
5 one that the Army is already aware of, there are  
6 some standby drinking water wells installed over  
7 here. But this other deep valley runs along here,  
8 the southern edge of the Presidio.

9 Then lastly, another issue of concern,  
10 of Building 637, has been background metals. And  
11 there's, in fact, been a tremendous amount of  
12 effort spent here in order to better define  
13 possible relationships between metals in the soil  
14 and the petroleum hydrocarbons.

15 In two weeks, as part of the FPALDR  
16 presentation, there will be a discussion on  
17 petroleum fuels. And among other things, we'll be  
18 talking about some of the metals that are found in  
19 those fuels, that are very trace concentrated, and  
20 we have listed some of those right there.

21 Diesel has a small concentration of  
22 iron, lead, manganese, and zinc, or at least  
23 chromium. In order to determine whether or not  
24 there was a link at our site, we have done some  
25 statistical analysis. And what we had was -- the

1 first approach we took, and you'll see that, the  
2 metals that we had analyzed for are listed over  
3 here and also the diesel. What we have done, is we  
4 have ranked these samples that were analyzed from  
5 lowest to highest based on diesel, split them into  
6 four equal groups and took the average of each one  
7 of these groups, and then what you see are the  
8 averages of all of these. And we have been looking  
9 for trends in these data, if there are a possible  
10 correlation. And in looking at it from this  
11 perspective, no there are not. We didn't see any  
12 evidence that they were linked to the petroleum  
13 fuels, but we didn't stop there. We decided to  
14 take another approach, which we call a scatter  
15 plot.

16 What I'm about to show you is a  
17 comparison of diesel fuel with chromium. There was  
18 some speculation that those two might be linked,  
19 and if there was actually a correlation, you'd  
20 expect to see for the higher petroleum values that  
21 there would be a corresponding higher value for the  
22 chromium, but that's not in fact what we saw.

23 Instead, there was a lot of randomness  
24 to the distribution, which indicated to us that  
25 once again, chromium, in this case, is certainly

1 not associated with the petroleum fuels. During  
2 the course of going through this work, a lot of  
3 this was done for the FPALDR. We did notice some  
4 associations. We'd like to show you one of those.

5           There has been a lot discussion of  
6 serpentinite soils at the Presidio and the  
7 relationship you would expect would be  
8 serpentinite, chromium, and nickel. This came out  
9 very nicely and I wanted to show you that. The  
10 association is quite dramatic, actually, when you  
11 plot these things up on a scatter plot. These are  
12 confirmational samples in connection with  
13 underground storage tank work from all over the  
14 Presidio. And I think it's very clear that the  
15 serpentinite association with chromium and nickel  
16 is very true.

17           So, that completes the presentation on  
18 site characteristics.

19           BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: Have you done the  
20 same for manganese, zinc and nickel?

21           BOARDMEMBER CALL: Yeah, we have -- the  
22 FPALDR will have all of the different metals and  
23 you'll see all of the different plots for all  
24 metals -- maybe not all of them, but many metals of  
25 concern.



1                   BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I have two  
2 questions, one is regarding that unknown B aquifer  
3 hydrocarbon or constituents. What's the total  
4 concentration of whatever it is?

5                   BOARDMEMBER CALL: Of that naturally  
6 occurring compound?

7                   BOARDMEMBER MILLER: That unidentified  
8 compound.

9                   BOARDMEMBER CALL: It was in the low --  
10 I think from 50 to approximately 100 parts per  
11 billion.

12                  BOARDMEMBER MILLER: And you mentioned  
13 that it showed up periodically and sporadically,  
14 I'm just trying to make sense or understand it,  
15 because -- do you have any explanations as to how  
16 fats or greases would have been become immiscible  
17 in the aquifer and not in the other two aquifers?

18                  BOARDMEMBER CALL: We believe now that  
19 we are probably seeing --

20                  BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I'm unfamiliar with  
21 the idea of having a naturally occurring fatty  
22 material in deeper aquifers.

23                  BOARDMEMBER CALL: Well, we know that  
24 the aquitards just above, I believe, that also  
25 contains evidence of organic material in there, as

1 well. So, it wouldn't be unheard of that the  
2 material was originally deposited, that there will  
3 be some plant material. And it is degrading  
4 perhaps at different rates, so the presence of  
5 organic material is not unexpected.

6 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Sounds like you put  
7 a lot of work or thought into it. How much would  
8 it cost to drill to specifically identify those  
9 compounds? I'm wondering why that wasn't done?

10 BOARDMEMBER CALL: I'm not a chemist,  
11 but you're right. We did put a lot of effort into  
12 this. We had some very talented chemists, and I'm  
13 confident we have identified what's going on.

14 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: It sounds like it.  
15 The other question, I think, it's one I don't  
16 expect an answer right now, but to spend some time  
17 on in the next session, is talking about the  
18 beneficial uses of the property. And you went  
19 through some interesting points there. One thing  
20 I'd be interested, and certainly this would be  
21 something that a regional board has a position  
22 about, because this is the one that's driving the  
23 beneficial use issue. And I'm wondering if you had  
24 discussions about your findings, and how they  
25 relate; how they've characterized these aquifers.

1                   BOARDMEMBER CALL: As far as I know,  
2 they have a basin plan that lays out their  
3 position.

4                   BOARDMEMBER MILLER: And I understand  
5 their basin plan, that this is considered potable,  
6 unless it's a certain distance from the shoreline,  
7 which this is not, I believe; is that correct?

8                   BOARDMEMBER CALL: I'm not familiar with  
9 the details of the basin plan. Perhaps they were  
10 not. I think they take a more regional view.

11                  BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Have you had any  
12 personally? Do you know any, personally, in your  
13 group that had discussions about your findings?

14                  BOARDMEMBER CALL: Yes, they are very  
15 much aware of how the corrective -- how the  
16 investigation's been conducted.

17                  BOARDMEMBER MILLER: This particular  
18 point of identifying, this is not a likely source  
19 of potable water?

20                  BOARDMEMBER CALL: That's the Army's  
21 opinion, that that is not a realistic drinking  
22 aquifer.

23                  BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Was there a  
24 response to that?

25                  BOARDMEMBER CALL: Well, I think you

1       should address that question to the regional board.

2               BOARDMEMBER MILLER:   Okay.

3               BOARDMEMBER REINHARD:   Did you use the  
4       same lab all the time in doing the --

5               BOARDMEMBER CALL:   No.

6               BOARDMEMBER REINHARD:   And could you  
7       explain the lab history of the analysis and lab  
8       analysis?

9               BOARDMEMBER CALL:   I'm not in a position  
10      of talking in that level of detail.   I know there's  
11      been at least three laboratories involved, though.

12              BOARDMEMBER REINHARD:   I think on your  
13      chart, I think you said, first you looked at the  
14      existing chromatic, in other words, they were  
15      analyzed first by one lab, and then you did the  
16      more sophisticated analysis -- and then a later  
17      analysis was done by another lab?

18              BOARDMEMBER CALL:   The last analysis was  
19      done by Freedman & Bruyua, and they specialize  
20      in -- I call it fuel fingerprinting, to try to  
21      really tell you what you have for groundwater.

22              BOARDMEMBER REINHARD:   Did the first lab  
23      agree or disagree with this lab?

24              BOARDMEMBER CALL:   Most laboratories  
25      don't provide the type of analysis that Freedman &

1 Bruyua do. Most of the laboratories, they have  
2 guidance on how they were supposed to quantify the  
3 readings that they get, and they don't deviate from  
4 that.

5 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Right.

6 BOARDMEMBER CALL: So, whether they are  
7 looking at the fueling or totally unrelated to a  
8 fuel, if they fall under the parameters they've  
9 been given, quantify it as such, they'll report  
10 that value. Sometimes, some of the better labs  
11 will flag it. They'll notice that it's not  
12 reminiscent of a fuel pattern. They will do that  
13 for you.

14 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Regarding the  
15 water board, I just want to make sure I understood  
16 what you were saying. On your chart it said the  
17 water board agreed that there were no contaminants  
18 of concern?

19 BOARDMEMBER CALL: That is correct.

20 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: The contaminants  
21 were not of concern.

22 BOARDMEMBER CALL: That was poorly  
23 written. That was not correct. We agreed that  
24 there were no petroleum hydrocarbons in the B  
25 aquifer.

1                   BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: That's why I was  
2 trying to get a clarification. In other words,  
3 Rich also agrees that the lab analysis shows that  
4 there are no petroleum hydrocarbons?

5                   BOARDMEMBER CALL: I hesitate -- yes, he  
6 did agree.

7                   BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Could you put the  
8 slide back up that had the hardness  
9 characteristics?

10                  BOARDMEMBER CALL: Certainly.

11                  BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I'm reading from  
12 afar, so my eyesight isn't totally clear as I read  
13 it. Can you shift it over just a little bit? Flip  
14 to the right, so we see the left-hand column.

15                  Going down A1 to A2 to B, in -- and the  
16 hardness column, which is sort of in the middle  
17 there, ranges from what, 46?

18                  BOARDMEMBER CALL: This is 488, 394 and  
19 235.

20                  BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And what are  
21 those other readings up and down the column, the  
22 same column?

23                  BOARDMEMBER CALL: These are the number  
24 of samples, that's the standard deviation, the  
25 maximum and minimum number values in that data set,

1 and the median value statistics associated with  
2 that aquifer.

3 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Right. So, there  
4 was one reading of 132?

5 BOARDMEMBER CALL: That's the standard  
6 deviation.

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And then going  
8 down to the next level there's --

9 BOARDMEMBER CALL: There were 7 samples  
10 in this data set, 60 standard deviation, the  
11 maximum was 476, the minimum was 328, median 380.

12 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And B, the mean  
13 is 235, ranging from 46 to 301.

14 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Maximum in the B,  
15 maximum of 805, minimum of 46.

16 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I would just like  
17 to make a comment.

18 You're right, this does indicate some  
19 level of hardness, which probably, if someone were  
20 to, like, dip a glass of it right now, they  
21 probably would not want to drink it. But most  
22 aquifers that are used for drinking water show some  
23 level of hardness that is not actually too far from  
24 these numbers.

25 Just to give some perspective, the EPA

1 is the only agency that I know that has gone to the  
2 trouble -- that have gone to the trouble to  
3 characterize some of these numbers for purposes of  
4 underground ingestion and control program, and they  
5 have defined an unusable, non-drinkable aquifer, as  
6 a aquifer that exceeds ten thousand milligrams per  
7 liter. And that aquifers between 3,000 and 10,000  
8 can be classified as a non-drinking water aquifer  
9 after some kind of partition process or something  
10 like that.

11 It's also very true that people would  
12 not consider using a lot of aquifers that go up to  
13 the 3,000 levels, either, but in this region, the  
14 basin plan, there has been an officially adopted  
15 statewide policy that drinking water is at least  
16 measured just by the hardness characteristic alone,  
17 not other features which are also important, that  
18 the level which defines potable versus non-potable  
19 is 3,000 milligrams per liter.

20 And so these numbers at least, like I  
21 say, just from that characteristic alone, fit  
22 extremely well below the level that the water board  
23 and many other areas identify as usable drinking  
24 water.

25 BOARDMEMBER CALL: But the Army's



1 position still remains that this is not a realistic  
2 aquifer to be developed for drinking water.

3 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: This is probably  
4 something to await more further development and  
5 comments, but I don't think the designation of  
6 aquifers as potential drinking water aquifers is,  
7 and the protection of them for that use is  
8 necessarily always dependent on a site-specific  
9 analysis.

10 Is the Park Service plan actually to dig  
11 a well there, to utilize it as drinking water? I  
12 don't think that's the purpose of the basin plan  
13 designations.

14 BOARDMEMBER BALL: That's sort of my  
15 question. Does it matter if there were better  
16 alternative sources for drinking water, for the  
17 designation of being a drinking water source?

18 BOARDMEMBER CALL: The only reason we  
19 brought those issues up was to try to put that site  
20 into perspective, and then that leads one into the  
21 alternatives, as well.

22 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I'm trying to set  
23 the stage for the perspectives. I think there are  
24 many perspectives. In other words, I think there  
25 are two things that emerge from the basin plan:

1     that one, the numbers here, first of all, are well  
2     within drinking water range; and two, that the  
3     purpose of the basin plan designations of potential  
4     use for drinking water aquifer is not based on some  
5     kind of determination that somebody is actually in  
6     the foreseeable future, like 10 or 20 years, going  
7     to actually go drink it there.

8                     FACILITATOR KERN: I wonder if you could  
9     put the two chromatographs up, or the two graphs up  
10    side by side?

11                    BOARDMEMBER CALL: On the two different  
12    projectors?

13                    FACILITATOR KERN: If you would. I  
14    thought I noticed a little bit of difference in the  
15    scale.

16                    BOARDMEMBER CALL: Yes, you probably  
17    did. I don't believe that they both came from the  
18    same laboratory.

19                    I'm showing you the diesel one, just to  
20    show you what the pattern looks like.

21                    FACILITATOR KERN: Right. So, are the  
22    numbers across the bottom important, as far as the  
23    spikes?

24                    BOARDMEMBER CALL: Yes, they are. They  
25    are the times that the different individual

1 compounds are alluding from the column. That's one  
2 way of finding, as far as what compound you're  
3 looking at. I think the chemists have a number of  
4 different ways, that if they spike the compounds of  
5 the known compounds, then they can find on the  
6 chromatograph and other methods as well.

7 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Usually the longer  
8 out is usually the heavier compounds, and the  
9 closer in, are the more volume compounds, the  
10 lighter weight compounds. But the actual time  
11 itself is dependent upon the method, or dependent  
12 upon how they acquired, how fast you ran the GC up,  
13 and what kind of column it is, all that kind of  
14 stuff. So, you can't tell anything from the actual  
15 time. It's very analysis dependent.

16 FACILITATOR KERN: And I think you  
17 mentioned that this was a sort of a control sample?

18 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Yes, no  
19 concentration.

20 FACILITATOR KERN: So, you would expect  
21 it to be a sort of smooth curve, perhaps?

22 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Well, well --

23 FACILITATOR KERN: If you had a sample  
24 that was diesel, it wouldn't appear smooth, or  
25 would it have some spikes?

1                   BOARDMEMBER CALL: You can see that some  
2 of the individual constituents begin to produce.  
3 The shape of this curve changes and the lighter end  
4 often goes away and degrades faster. So, the shape  
5 would look more like that.

6                   FACILITATOR KERN: Okay. Okay, thanks.

7                   BOARDMEMBER BALL: I had a quick  
8 question here. Was this the same sample -- when  
9 you did this reinvestigation, did you go back in  
10 the freezer and take these old samples and analyze  
11 them? These are fresh samples that you took?

12                  BOARDMEMBER CALL: Correct. We  
13 reanalyzed the existing chromatographs from the  
14 previous sampling and then collected the fresh  
15 sample that were sent to the laboratories for  
16 analysis.

17                  BOARDMEMBER BALL: And the previous  
18 samples corresponded to the fresh samples, in terms  
19 of these kinds?

20                  BOARDMEMBER CALL: Previous monitoring  
21 well samples?

22                  BOARDMEMBER BALL: Yeah.

23                  BOARDMEMBER CALL: Yes, they  
24 corresponded with this, the hydropunch samples. It  
25 was not conclusive as to what it was we were

1 looking at.

2 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: In the Army's  
3 position regarding the aquifer in its potential as  
4 a drinking water source, was hardness the only  
5 thing that you looked at or several things?

6 BOARDMEMBER CALL: As I showed on the  
7 previous slide, it's the proximity to the Bay.

8 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Was hardness -- it  
9 was a lot of different aspects that led you to that  
10 determination. And then with regards to the B zone  
11 aquifer, and the identification of organic  
12 materials there and the fingerprinting that was  
13 done by this lab that specializes in fingerprinting  
14 petroleum products, would you say something to the  
15 effect that, in fact, what we were looking at were  
16 the very, very early stages of the formation of a  
17 fossil fuel, so to speak, in a sense of organic  
18 material, decaying, and the geologic pressures that  
19 happen underground; that it would create these  
20 types of hits, as you did your analysis?

21 BOARDMEMBER CALL: I don't think that we  
22 could go as far as to state that this is the same  
23 sort of disposition that petroleum hydrocarbons do  
24 form. But petroleum hydrocarbons do, some from  
25 specific environments in which organic material is

1 deposited and overlayed with sediments in a special  
2 way, and it's a very special circumstance to become  
3 petroleum a million years later. I wouldn't say  
4 this was the same situation.

5 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: The particular  
6 technique that was used by the Army in its  
7 reevaluation of this site, the silicon gel, the  
8 screening, for lack of a better word?

9 BOARDMEMBER CALL: It's a silicon gel  
10 cleanup. It's focused to move -- the polar  
11 hydrocarbons are the ones associated with naturally  
12 occurring organic fats and greases.

13 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Right. So, that  
14 particular process was recommended to you by one of  
15 the regulatory agencies that they suggest that you  
16 do that to better define, or in other words, to  
17 fingerprint what's going on here in the B zone.

18 BOARDMEMBER CALL: That suggestion  
19 actually has been made by the water board, not  
20 necessarily focused on this particular site, but,  
21 yes, they have suggested that.

22 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: So, this is a very  
23 sophisticated technique that's been used in other  
24 areas?

25 BOARDMEMBER CALL: It's not -- I

1 wouldn't call it sophisticated. It's part of some  
2 other techniques, some other ways to, say, analyze  
3 for fuel, for petroleum hydrocarbon contamination.  
4 We use that silicon gel cleanup as part of a  
5 method. It's normally not done -- this step.  
6 Normally in my experience, you don't have a lot of  
7 problem with organic material in groundwater,  
8 although I have had the same problem at other  
9 sites, as well.

10 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I was just curious.  
11 There was a lot of sporadic hits with an  
12 unidentified hydrocarbon. Is this pretty much the  
13 typical gas chromatograph for these sporadic hits,  
14 or are they different?

15 BOARDMEMBER CALL: They would all be  
16 somewhat different.

17 Question?

18 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: When you did the  
19 association of the metals with the metals  
20 associated with diesel at this location, there were  
21 also some concerns about the presence of gasoline.  
22 And so did you do some kind of correlation on lead?

23 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Yes, we went to that,  
24 as well. There didn't appear to be a correlation  
25 there, but there was some elevated lead hits in the

1 shallow soils that we removed that may be  
2 associated with the gasoline contamination that  
3 existed at the site, or maybe that associated with  
4 other activities in the Presidio because we were  
5 adjacent to Doyle Drive, right there.

6 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So, the lead  
7 concentrations that were found in the soil were  
8 above SDCs, the 340 parts per million levels?

9 BOARDMEMBER CALL: There were no  
10 concentration -- I don't think there were any  
11 concentrations that high.

12 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Uh-huh. And  
13 also, maybe just to footnote a little bit further  
14 about my comments on the potential drinking water  
15 use, yeah, I'm aware that the other characteristics  
16 that iron and manganese, those are secondary MCLs  
17 which are advisory just for -- as theoretic  
18 reasons, for one thing.

19 And also it's important to note that in  
20 the basin plan designations, we use -- the board  
21 uses drinking water as shorthand, but the actual  
22 basin plans are municipal or domestic supply, which  
23 includes basic of water. That's the way the water  
24 board uses, for your benefit.

25 Your presentation was very interesting,



1 and I'm glad to know that there is no petroleum in  
2 so many aquifers. And I just had one further  
3 question about that, if I remember. From one of  
4 the fingerprint earlier presentations, there were  
5 some anomaly or confusion -- maybe that's going to  
6 be in the next part -- about where benzene was  
7 detected. Was that in the B aquifer or A?

8 BOARDMEMBER CALL: There were benzene  
9 detections in the A aquifer, and I don't recall one  
10 in the B.

11 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So, that wasn't  
12 one of the confusing compounds, in other words.  
13 Okay.

14 BOARDMEMBER BALL: One final, quick  
15 question. Maybe you can answer that or maybe one  
16 of the consultants, but just by virtue of the fact  
17 that there is a higher hydraulic head in the B zone  
18 than in the A zone, is it your best guess that that  
19 precludes the migration of contaminants from the A  
20 to B?

21 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Yes, and there's two  
22 reasons.

23 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Is he going to  
24 address this later?

25 BOARDMEMBER CALL: We were going to go

1 talk a little bit about the characteristics of  
2 petroleum fuel. It is lighter in specific  
3 gravities, less than water solubles, unless you  
4 have some force driving it down, unless you're just  
5 talking about the soluble tracks.

6 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Obviously.

7 BOARDMEMBER CALL: It's very difficult  
8 to think that we could have a sufficient  
9 concentration in the A where we could have  
10 diffusion radiant going against the hydraulic head  
11 radiant and contaminating the B aquifer.

12 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Why is that so  
13 difficult?

14 BOARDMEMBER CALL: It's possible, but  
15 unlikely in my personal opinion.

16 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Is that your opinion  
17 too, as far as the consultants are concerned?

18 MR. PORCELLA: How is this moved down?  
19 One of the ways clearly is through the force of  
20 water. And if you have an upper or potential force  
21 from the B to the A, that's going to retard lower.  
22 The other driving force is diffusion, which is  
23 considerably slower than a force by flow of water.

24 BOARDMEMBER BALL: But you're saying the  
25 flow through an aquitard, which by virtue of its

1 name means the flow, is almost nonexistent. So,  
2 it's a potential head difference. So, it would  
3 seem to me that dispersion or diffusion would be  
4 the prime relationship transport across a aquitard.

5 MR. PORCELLA: The other thing that the  
6 aquitard does, it serves to absorb the hydrocarbons  
7 from the water.

8 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I would agree.

9 MR. PORCELLA: And that provides  
10 additional reduction movement downward, but --  
11 well, I guess to a certain extent, you're right.  
12 The aquitard does serve to block flow. There's  
13 still an upward force being exerted against the  
14 water.

15 FACILITATOR KERN: Why don't we limit to  
16 one or two more.

17 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I want to ask a  
18 question surrounding the dialogue that just  
19 occurred. If I remember correctly, the date of the  
20 spill is thought to have been around 1989, right?

21 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Loma Prieta  
22 earthquake. I think approximately that time,  
23 correct.

24 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So, the question  
25 I have, and I could tell you all went all over it,

1 would the processes that you're describing, either  
2 the pushing up of the water or the diffusion  
3 process of any of these transport mechanisms, would  
4 they occur at rates that if there were some kind of  
5 significant kind of communication of transport  
6 between A2 and B, going on that, would we have seen  
7 them by now?

8 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Not by diffusion, no.

9 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So, in other  
10 words, let's say, diffusion is the primary  
11 mechanism of transport, I think he just said, and  
12 there were no corresponding upward movement from  
13 the B aquifer, how long would it take for something  
14 to get down to the B aquifer?

15 BOARDMEMBER CALL: I don't know, just  
16 off the top of my head.

17 It would be slow but I couldn't tell  
18 you.

19 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So, in other  
20 words, even if there are no detections there now,  
21 understanding the potential for contamination for  
22 some rate, if some amount of contaminants are left  
23 there, which I assume you're going to propose to  
24 do, is a concern?

25 BOARDMEMBER CALL: One of the other

1 things we are going to discuss in a few minutes is  
2 the concept of natural contaminants. Perhaps  
3 you're anticipating things just a little bit, I  
4 think.

5 FACILITATOR KERN: I think we need to  
6 take a break for a bit. Would that be okay?

7 So, a 10 minute break.

8 (Recess)

9 BOARDMEMBER CALL: We are now at the  
10 point in the presentation where we were going to  
11 talk about the contamination site. And we are  
12 going to talk about the objectives, goals, action  
13 levels, and that sort of thing, and we transition  
14 into the kinds of technologies that were -- I would  
15 say this is certainly a candidate that would be  
16 read about in the Corrective Action Plan. Most of  
17 you probably read it already. And then there's the  
18 discussion of different alternatives. We have very  
19 interesting modeling that I would like to show you  
20 this evening.

21 Some of these were actually integrated  
22 with some of the others. So, this contains a  
23 little discussion on the bioreactors. So, I'll  
24 throw it out to you. What would you like us to  
25 talk about this evening?

1                   FACILITATOR KERN:   Where would be the  
2   discussion on the action levels?

3                   BOARDMEMBER CALL:   That would be in this  
4   part right here.

5                   FACILITATOR KERN:   I think it would be  
6   appropriate to hear something about that.   Any  
7   other thoughts out there?

8                   BOARDMEMBER MILLER:   Yeah.   How many  
9   choices do we get?

10                  FACILITATOR KERN:   We have 45 minutes of  
11   choice.

12                  BOARDMEMBER MILLER:   I'd like to know  
13   something with the alternatives.

14                  BOARDMEMBER BLANK:   We already had a  
15   discussion of the contamination previously in the  
16   report.

17                  BOARDMEMBER CALL:   It's certainly in the  
18   report.

19                  BOARDMEMBER BLANK:   It hasn't changed  
20   since the draft -- some things were changed.

21                  Can you cover some things that were  
22   changed from the Corrective Action Plan?

23                  MR. PORCELLA:   I don't think the changes  
24   are that significant.   I'm having a hard time  
25   thinking of that.

1           BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I thought you were  
2 going to bring --

3           BOARDMEMBER CALL: By the contaminants,  
4 we are just talking about fuels -- not the  
5 metals -- just the gas, and the diesel.

6           BOARDMEMBER BLANK: That's all you're  
7 going to talk about?

8           BOARDMEMBER CALL: Right.

9           BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Well, I was just  
10 trying to prioritize, thinking that was not  
11 necessary, as much as some of the other things --  
12 alternatives and action levels.

13           BOARDMEMBER CALL: Does everyone agree  
14 with that? Looks like it. We'll cancel that part  
15 of the presentation tonight. And John is very  
16 disappointed that he would not have the opportunity  
17 to address you.

18           I would propose that the remedial  
19 technologies, perhaps, would be read about in the  
20 Corrective Action Plan, as well as general  
21 agreement on that. Any other thoughts on the range  
22 part of the presentation?

23           FACILITATOR KERN: Give it a shot.

24           BOARDMEMBER CALL: Okay.

25           BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: I'd like to

1 mention one thing, as far as the topics we don't  
2 cover tonight. It might be a possibility that we  
3 could bring it up at the FPALDR discussion, because  
4 the original schedule was showing that the CAP  
5 document is due out in two weeks from today or  
6 Friday. It was due out on the 28th of April. Due  
7 to some complications, we are going to be delayed  
8 probably about two weeks. So, it might come out  
9 more the second week of May instead of the 28th.  
10 So, it would be after the FPALDR workshop. So,  
11 it's possible that we could come back to some of  
12 these topics on May the 2nd, if we don't cover them  
13 tonight.

14 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Although, I would  
15 mention though that the FPALDR presentation would  
16 be quite time consuming in and of itself. It might  
17 not allow some revisiting.

18 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Are we going to be  
19 having two sessions, on May 2nd and May 16th?

20 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: The May 16th  
21 was more the UST Committee, but it's possible that  
22 we could flow the FPALDR into May 16th, as well.

23 FACILITATOR KERN: Why don't we see what  
24 we get here.

25 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Just to remind



1 everyone what the goals of our remedial actions  
2 are, of course, to remove the sources of the  
3 contamination. If you treat affected soils and  
4 groundwater within the action levels which are  
5 protective and appropriate to the site, and then  
6 monitor the treatment system effectiveness, the  
7 system we do install is going to make sure it's  
8 functioning as intended. Boundaries of the site,  
9 to briefly touch upon that, the lateral boundary is  
10 defined by the contaminated soil associated with  
11 Building 637 and the resulting groundwater plume.  
12 Their vertical boundary is the bottom of the A2  
13 aquifer. And then Greg already discussed the  
14 outlying areas.

15 And now a topic that I think is very  
16 much of interest to everyone here, that's the  
17 action levels. As I mentioned earlier, the action  
18 levels are consistent with the methodology used in  
19 the FPALDR, and that is it considers human health.  
20 It considers risk to the environment, the  
21 environmental receptors, and it also considers a  
22 threat to the groundwater. The producers used in  
23 the FPALDR are that the fuel constituents are  
24 identified. A lot of research went into that. The  
25 chemical constituent for each of the fuel types are

1 then broken into categories. For each one of those  
2 categories, a surrogate compound is identified and  
3 that surrogate compound is selected both for being  
4 representative of toxicity, mobility, and perhaps  
5 other criteria, as appropriate.

6 Fuel fate and transport is conducted for  
7 each one of the surrogate compounds; risk  
8 assessment is also done. Using those ways of  
9 analyzing different situations, we come up with  
10 different concentrations for the surrogates. Those  
11 surrogates are then applied or represent the  
12 original chemical group they were associated with  
13 in order to determine concentrations of concern.  
14 And we have these different concentrations of  
15 concerns for different scenarios, for different  
16 depths to groundwater, different type fuels,  
17 different human health, exposure scenarios, those  
18 types of things. The most conservative of the  
19 concentration that we calculated is then used as  
20 the action level.

21 For Building 637, the soil action level  
22 was governed by both human health considerations  
23 and threat to the groundwater. And the groundwater  
24 action level was governed by human health  
25 considerations. And I'll mention that we assumed

1     that there was a drinking water well at Building  
2     637 and that people were drinking water; that was  
3     the assumption that went into that. The scenario  
4     that governed the human health consideration for  
5     the soil, I believe, was the construction worker  
6     scenario.

7             Our modeling showed that the contaminant  
8     plume did not move in the direction of the  
9     wetlands. No ecological receptors were identified,  
10    so there was not a complete pathway there. So,  
11    there was no evaluation done for the ecological  
12    receptors for this particular site.

13            I'll also mention that is, as far as the  
14    threat to groundwater that the contaminated soil  
15    represents, that we didn't use the fuel fate  
16    transport, which is how the FPALDR is done. We  
17    instead used an even more conservative approach,  
18    assuming that the soil was all available to be in  
19    contact with groundwater, and that there was a  
20    partition going on there. So, that is a very  
21    conservative assumption. The actual action levels  
22    that are there for groundwater: For gasoline, 770  
23    micrograms per liter, otherwise known as parts per  
24    billion; for diesel, 880 parts per billion. The  
25    BTEX or benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and Zylene,

1       these are MCLs.

2                   For soil:   For gasoline we have 80 parts  
3       per million; for diesel 1,630 parts per million;  
4       and then BTEX constituent, 0.002 for Benzene; 2.5  
5       for Toluene; 2.0 for Ethylbenzene and 5.2 for  
6       Zylene.

7                   And as you may remember, the original  
8       actual reaction level for soil was 100 parts per  
9       billion in the first Corrective Action Plan. You  
10      notice now the gasoline is actually lower than that  
11      for groundwater. The original Corrective Action  
12      Plan had 50 micrograms per liter of petroleum  
13      hydrocarbons.

14                   BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: I'd like to  
15      say too, if anybody wants copies of these slides,  
16      we'll make copies. There just wasn't time prior to  
17      the presentation to get them done. We can make  
18      copies for everybody.

19                   BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Can we get them  
20      sent to us or faxed to us?

21                   BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Sure.

22                   BOARDMEMBER CALL: Is that sufficient  
23      time?

24                   BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: And all this  
25      information will be in the Corrective Action Plan.

1 We'll get copies made and sent out to everybody.

2 FACILITATOR KERN: Brad, is that the end  
3 of that segment? Do you want to entertain  
4 questions on that?

5 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Yes. I think that  
6 will be the end of that particular segment, in the  
7 interest of time.

8 Any questions?

9 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: On the ecological  
10 risk, earlier in the presentation you mentioned  
11 that some of the Park Service identified some  
12 reintroduction of some native plants. Was that not  
13 in an ecological risk that drove some  
14 considerations here?

15 BOARDMEMBER CALL: The individual who  
16 did the risk assessment was aware of, I think, in  
17 general of what the Park Service plans for that  
18 area. I know plant species were discussed. I  
19 would have to check to know specifically about  
20 that. I would ask that you would defer that  
21 question until two weeks from now, during the  
22 FPALDR presentation, when the toxicologist who  
23 actually did the work can answer that question much  
24 better.

25 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: That the assumption

1       that the area was paved or not paved?

2                   BOARDMEMBER CALL: I don't know if that  
3 would have been pertinent to any of the receptors  
4 that they were looking at. But honestly, I don't  
5 know. I imagine they were assuming that part of it  
6 was paved.

7                   BOARDMEMBER BLANK: So, is that part --  
8 will we know more about that in the FPALDR  
9 presentation?

10                  BOARDMEMBER CALL: I can get back to you  
11 specifically about that.

12                  Any other questions?

13                  BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Yeah, I'm curious  
14 as to the groundwater numbers. You have separate  
15 numbers for gasoline, diesel and each of the  
16 constituents and because the benzene constituents  
17 is one part per billion, to what extent will that  
18 level actually drive the cleanup? In other words,  
19 if you achieve a one part per billion benzene, will  
20 the effective cleanup or actual cleanup level for  
21 gasoline and diesel really remain at 770 or 880, or  
22 will they be cleaned up to lower effective levels  
23 anyway?

24                  BOARDMEMBER CALL: We're not going to  
25 stop the treatment system just because we retain

1 one of those action levels?

2 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: What is the most  
3 sensitive of the parameters? In other words, if  
4 it's one part per billion benzene, if that is the  
5 most sensitive one, would you actually be cleaning  
6 up the gasoline -- will that drive the cleanup  
7 anyway, the benzene level?

8 BOARDMEMBER CALL: In this particular  
9 situation, there is not a lot of benzene to begin  
10 with, so that --

11 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: No.

12 BOARDMEMBER CALL: -- depends on your  
13 question. Correct, no.

14 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: What would any of  
15 them -- what would be the parameter that really  
16 drives the cleanup the most?

17 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Well, it's kind of  
18 dependent on the situation, like I mentioned. For  
19 the soils, the construction worker scenario.

20 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I'm referring to  
21 groundwater, I guess.

22 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Oh, groundwater.

23 Quite frankly, I don't think at this  
24 point we could explain that well enough. Perhaps  
25 it would be better if you waited for the FPALDR

1 discussion, where the people who actually did this  
2 could explain this in more detail of how this was  
3 laid out and how the chemical surrogates were laid  
4 out.

5 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Maybe I'm not  
6 phrasing my question right. It's not how did you  
7 arrive at these levels. When I say, "Drive the  
8 cleanup," I meant that if you have to attain all of  
9 them -- that means effectively -- what I'm asking  
10 is what is the one that is being used?

11 BOARDMEMBER CALL: The most difficult to  
12 achieve?

13 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Yeah, which will  
14 effectively also affect the others? I didn't  
15 phrase it right.

16 BOARDMEMBER CALL: From the standpoint  
17 of engineering a system where actually to  
18 accomplish this, it will be the heavier end  
19 material that will be the most -- to take the most  
20 time and effort and that would be the diesel range,  
21 the gasoline being more volatile.

22 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: You'll have  
23 attained all these other action levels before you  
24 attain the diesel level?

25 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Yes, I would



1 anticipate that we would. Especially considering  
2 that we had very little of the BTEX to begin with.

3 BOARDMEMBER BALL: About the surrogates,  
4 what surrogates are these? You're talking about  
5 the surrogates or no?

6 BOARDMEMBER CALL: The surrogate action  
7 levels?

8 BOARDMEMBER BALL: The surrogates that  
9 you're going to use, is that going to be different  
10 compounds, I guess, than what you're talking about  
11 here?

12 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Those are compounds  
13 found in those different types of fuels. For  
14 example, we've got it broken up into the alkanes,  
15 cyclic alkanes, and polycyclic aromatics. For  
16 different groupings of the compound, and then a  
17 surrogate is identified for each of those groups.  
18 And I don't have those, so I couldn't tell you what  
19 those are.

20 Hexane is one of them and naphthalene,  
21 and toluene.

22 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: But do you know the  
23 maximum concentrations linked to these  
24 constituents?

25 BOARDMEMBER CALL: We didn't have that

1 part of the presentation. We decided not to, and  
2 off the top of my head, no, I don't remember.

3 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Okay.

4 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: You said you  
5 assumed that there was a drinking water well --

6 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Yes.

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: -- in the A1/A2  
8 aquifer. Now, in setting these levels, I guess you  
9 are saying that these are drinking water parameters  
10 for each of these constituents?

11 BOARDMEMBER CALL: No, that's not what  
12 we're saying at all. We're saying in using cancer  
13 and noncancer health effects, that we've used that  
14 toxicological approach to base this number. That's  
15 not to say that this water will be palatable or  
16 appetizing, at all, to drink.

17 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I guess, again,  
18 I'm not phrasing my question right. You're saying  
19 that even if a hypothetical well was in there, that  
20 these would be protective of drinking water  
21 quality?

22 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Drinking water  
23 quality. We're talking health based. It's based  
24 on health.

25 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: For ingestion of

1 water?

2 CONSULTANT SHARMA: For the extracting  
3 for BTEX compound, you're actually looking at MCLs  
4 for groundwater.

5 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: In other words,  
6 if there were MCLs for diesel or gasoline, these  
7 are the numbers you would set to be protective of  
8 drinking water quality?

9 BOARDMEMBER CALL: That's not  
10 completely -- I wouldn't say that, 'cause there  
11 were other factors -- taste and odor.

12 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: That was my next  
13 question. Are these action levels set also on  
14 taste and odor thresholds, that are spelled out in  
15 the basin plan, I think?

16 BOARDMEMBER CALL: I can't recall off  
17 the top of my head what the thresholds are, but I  
18 don't think that those accommodate those values.

19 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: They exceed those  
20 values?

21 BOARDMEMBER CALL: I think those action  
22 levels would exceed that.

23 Any other questions on this topic?

24 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: When you're talking  
25 about the construction worker's scenario, what are

1     you basing that on? OSHA rules or --

2                   BOARDMEMBER CALL: I' not certain it  
3     would be OSHA.

4                   BOARDMEMBER WORK: It's not OSHA. It's  
5     a different risk assessment.

6                   BOARDMEMBER CALL: Next, we'll move onto  
7     the alternatives. And I wanted to briefly  
8     refamiliarize you with the alternatives.

9                   As you may recall, Alternative 1 is just  
10    to clear up the source removal action that we  
11    discussed a little earlier, and it would also  
12    include natural attenuation.

13                   Alternative 2 is similar. It includes  
14    the source removal, and it includes a very  
15    extensive groundwater containment system,  
16    groundwater treatment using a bioreactor, in-situ  
17    soil bioremediation, and groundwater biosparging,  
18    and extraction from both the A1 and A2 aquifers.

19                   The other alternatives use essentially  
20    the same technology, but in different  
21    configurations and extent. Alternative 5 is the  
22    one that we'll focus on. But before we do that,  
23    there has been some questions on the modeling that  
24    we've been doing.

25                   And here we've listed the models that

1 we're using. It includes the bioplume for  
2 contaminant fate transport, and MODFLOW and MT3D,  
3 and then the list of assumptions that go into the  
4 model there.

5 BOARDMEMBER BALL: A retardation factor  
6 of 235 for what? Is that for the heavy ends, or  
7 what is that referring to?

8 MR. PORCELLA: That's for the diesel and  
9 it's actually calculated using naphthalene as  
10 surrogate compound to diesel, which is somewhat  
11 conservative. It's more mobile than diesel.

12 BOARDMEMBER BALL: The retardation for  
13 like benzene, for instance, would be about a  
14 quarter of a magnitude less than that?

15 MR. PORCELLA: That's correct.

16 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Just to remind you,  
17 you will all -- there's Alternative 5. What we  
18 wanted to show you is some of the results of our  
19 modeling. And what we're showing you here is the  
20 affects on the plume. This is with Alternative 5  
21 installed. Here's four years later, and eight  
22 years later, and sixteen years later.

23 Just to orient you, this line that you  
24 see here is the barrier wall that goes down to the  
25 A2/B aquitards. You see right here the extraction

1 trench. The biosparging would be productive in  
2 this area right here.

3 As you can see, in just four years  
4 there's quite a dramatic reduction in the extent of  
5 the plume down here.

6 At sixteen years, you can see that we  
7 are rejecting it. It will be just a very small  
8 area left. Here's the 100 parts per billion line,  
9 very small, little area in there at 500 parts per  
10 billion.

11 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Did you have  
12 anything for diesel? Is that for diesel?

13 MR. PORCELLA: Yes, it is.

14 BOARDMEMBER CALL: That's for diesel?

15 MR. PORCELLA: Yes, for diesel.

16 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Another item of  
17 interest is how it's affecting the groundwater flow  
18 direction. I'm going to show you from width to  
19 wetlands and this is in the A1 aquifer.

20 Once again, here's the barrier wall, the  
21 extraction trench or -- wait second, this is -- no.  
22 I don't want to show you that one. I'll show you  
23 this one. In the interest of time, I'm skipping  
24 through a lot of these. I wish I had an  
25 opportunity to show you more of these. They had

1 done a lot of very good work in modeling the site.

2 Just to orient you once again, here's  
3 the low-flow channel I showed you earlier in the  
4 presentation. And as you can see, the direction of  
5 groundwater flow has been altered and it is more  
6 northerly, but it has not turned into the direction  
7 of the wetlands.

8 And we have a similar effect in the A2,  
9 once again. And if you remember, the groundwater  
10 flow is in this direction. And now you'll notice  
11 that things have shifted a bit more northerly,  
12 although it's still somewhat to the west, but  
13 things have not shifted to the point that we have  
14 groundwater shifting in this direction, at least in  
15 the area of where we did have our plume.

16 Are there any questions on this part of  
17 the presentation? I'm sorry this is much  
18 abbreviated. We had a lot more things we had to  
19 show you, but in the interest of time --

20 And the last slide I wanted to show you  
21 was some of the implementation issues still facing  
22 us. Keep in mind that the Corrective Action Plan  
23 is more of after design analysis than set of plans  
24 of specification. So, there's going to be a number  
25 of issues that will have to be addressed when the

1 system is actually designed.

2 One issue that has been a concern is  
3 when we are doing remedial activities and we find  
4 aquifers and A2 is partially confined. We worry  
5 that our activities might inadvertently push the  
6 contaminants away, push them into an area that we  
7 don't want them to go. We are going to design the  
8 system so that we are forcing the contaminants,  
9 forcing them to the center of that extraction line,  
10 then draw the contaminants inwards. So, that would  
11 minimize the possibility of something pushing  
12 contaminants out to an area where we are not able  
13 to control them.

14 Another issue is we're planning to use a  
15 bioreactor to this site that is quite innovative,  
16 especially here in the United States. There are  
17 several issues that we will probably have to  
18 overcome to successfully employ that. One of those  
19 is that the fact that, for the most part, the  
20 contaminant concentrations are quite low and may  
21 not sustain the biological activity as well as we'd  
22 like it to, plus the issue of the water being hard,  
23 which might exceed the performance, and it will be  
24 a necessity of being off gas treatment.

25 And the last item is the treatability



1 study. And I mentioned that's an area where we  
2 have not yet reached a consensus or a need to  
3 conduct it. We're still looking at the issues  
4 involved, whether it might be more expeditious to  
5 install the system we're planning to use, because  
6 it is quite small in extent, and running that  
7 system rather than going and taking additional time  
8 to run a focused treatability study. And that's  
9 it.

10 Are there any questions?

11 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Just to make sure,  
12 can you list the elements of the Alternative 5,  
13 what actually will be implemented?

14 BOARDMEMBER CALL: As far as the  
15 technology used?

16 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Yes.

17 BOARDMEMBER CALL: There's a barrier  
18 wall. There is -- from groundwater there is  
19 bioparging and then there's extraction of the  
20 groundwater via an extraction trench that's  
21 associated with the barrier wall. And there's also  
22 a separate extraction well centered between the  
23 bioparging wells. And then there's in-situ  
24 treatment of the soils -- of bioremediation soils.  
25 I think that's it.

1           The bioreactor is associated with the  
2 groundwater extraction system. That's an important  
3 separate element. Not only would we have a  
4 bioreactor, but there would be a carbonyl final  
5 step to insure that, in case something would go  
6 wrong with the bioreactor, that there was an  
7 additional step, to provide additional safeguards.

8           BOARDMEMBER BLANK: And source reduction  
9 measure is inherent within any of the alternatives?

10          BOARDMEMBER CALL: The source reduction  
11 measure is an ongoing process right now. In terms  
12 of removal action, yes, that is also an important  
13 component as well, and it's inherent in all of the  
14 alternatives and it's going to happen this summer.  
15 And that's a removal of the most contaminated soil  
16 and the product.

17                 Yes?

18          BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Just to finish the  
19 question, you're saying that a groundwater -- what  
20 you're saying with the bioreactor and the carbon,  
21 that's the treatment step. What's the disposal  
22 step of that water?

23          BOARDMEMBER CALL: Much of that water  
24 will be used for the in-situ soil bioremediation.  
25 There will be a spray irrigation system that

1 returns the water that has nutrients to the soil  
2 and expedite that through the remediation to the  
3 contamination of the soil.

4 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Will the document  
5 which comes out in the second week of May, or  
6 whatever, fully describe your rationale and  
7 justification for how these numbers -- action  
8 levels are protective of the objectives? You said  
9 that they are protective in your presentation, but  
10 in other words, will there be a discussion in the  
11 document of how human health is protected  
12 specifically by these numbers, especially the  
13 gasoline and diesel numbers? What toxicology,  
14 either assumptions or measures, you're using to  
15 make these numbers protective?

16 BOARDMEMBER CALL: This document should  
17 be thought of as part of the overall program here,  
18 that also includes the FPALDR. So, that's a real  
19 detailed toxicology risk assessment. That type of  
20 discussion would be contained in the FPALDR, sort  
21 of a real brief synopsis, at most, would be in the  
22 Corrective Action Plan.

23 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So, the FPALDR is  
24 incorporated by --

25 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: The FPALDR will be

1 available concurrently to this?

2 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Yes, that's correct.

3 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I was trying to  
4 line up how we are going to try to make comments  
5 and when the information is going to be made  
6 available. So, between the two of them?

7 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Yes, between the two  
8 of them it should address your questions.

9 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: My next question  
10 is in setting the diesel levels, for example, and  
11 the gasoline levels, you say, you assume that soil  
12 was in contact with groundwater soil, and then  
13 there was partitioning?

14 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Yes.

15 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So, that the  
16 result and transport mechanism would not result in  
17 1630 parts per million diesel sitting on top, right  
18 in contact with groundwater, resulting in anything  
19 higher then 880 parts per billion of diesel; is  
20 that what you're saying?

21 BOARDMEMBER CALL: I don't think you can  
22 interpret it that literally. For one thing, our  
23 assumption is that all of the contaminated soil  
24 suddenly perhaps moved downward and is now immersed  
25 in the aquifer, which of course that can't happen.

1 If we were to imagine that to happen and if we were  
2 then to apply a partitioning sort of model to it --  
3 just nothing else going on -- then that's using  
4 that sort of a rationale is how we backed into the  
5 residual concentration in the soil. And you're  
6 right, that won't match, 'cause it can't. We're  
7 looking at it in two different ways. The  
8 groundwater was calculated based on human health  
9 considerations that I mentioned earlier.

10 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: But in order  
11 to -- let's say you clean up the groundwater to  
12 that level, and you clean up the soil to these  
13 levels. What you're saying is that also leaving  
14 these levels in the soil will not result in the  
15 groundwater exceeding 880 parts per billion?

16 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Exactly.

17 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: That will be  
18 explained in the FPALDR or in the CAP documents?

19 BOARDMEMBER CALL: I think the FPALDR is  
20 where that will best be explained.

21 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I want to make  
22 sure that I understand what the FPALDR document  
23 will do. Will it explain it generally for the  
24 entire base, or it will then go and say, at the  
25 Building 637, you'll take these numbers?

1                   BOARDMEMBER CALL: It's looking at  
2 different scenarios different for human health,  
3 different at recreational scenario, or residential  
4 scenario, or construction scenario.

5                   It looks at it from that sort of a  
6 viewpoint or ecological receptors. And then for  
7 groundwater, it's using fate of transport to model  
8 what the contaminants will do.

9                   BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: You just said, I  
10 think, you did not use the FPALDR.

11                  BOARDMEMBER CALL: That's correct. We  
12 used an even more conservative way of looking at  
13 it.

14                  BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And where will  
15 that be explained?

16                  BOARDMEMBER CALL: I think that will be  
17 in the Corrective Action Plan.

18                  CONSULTANT SHARMA: We look at the  
19 scenarios. These base scenarios come up with the  
20 number and then look at the numbers that relate to  
21 the potential of contamination leaking from the  
22 soils of the groundwater. We come up with the  
23 number and we compare them and we pick the lower  
24 one. That is involved in the CAP.

25                  BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: You said you

1        didn't use the FPALDR for these numbers.

2                    BOARDMEMBER CALL:    For some of these we  
3        did, yes.    But we used it because there's not much  
4        of a separation between the soil and the  
5        groundwater, in this situation.    We thought we will  
6        be even more conservative and use fuel fate and  
7        transport modeling.    You're looking for a  
8        discussion on how this partitioning, what the  
9        equations are -- just more of a description of how  
10       that works.

11                   BOARDMEMBER REINHARD:    Let me try one  
12        more time again with reference to this site.    You  
13        have diesel numbers at 1630 parts per million and  
14        you assumed, not using the FPALDR, that that will  
15        be protective enough so that it will not leak into  
16        the groundwater, to exceed 880 parts per billion.  
17        And the assumption is that the soil is sitting  
18        right on top of the groundwater, or as you say,  
19        sinking into it.    So, there are some documents, I  
20        assume, to show that you figured out that 1630 was  
21        protective enough that it would not leak into the  
22        groundwater to dissolve higher than 880 parts per  
23        billion.    And where will that documentation be?

24                   MR. SHARMA:    It will be in the CAP.

25                   BOARDMEMBER CALL:    It would have to be

1 in the CAP. The same sort of physical processes  
2 are going on. If we were to model the fuel fate  
3 transport, it's the same sort of processes, but if  
4 we had water percolating down into the soil and  
5 transport contaminated into the groundwater, that's  
6 how the FPALDR looks at in the world, the 637. We  
7 said, "Since we are so close to the groundwater, we  
8 are going to be even more conservative. We are  
9 going to consider the entire soil mass."

10 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I think it will  
11 be a very interesting piece of documentation to  
12 read, because those are pretty different numbers  
13 for something that's sitting right there on the  
14 groundwater. I'd like to be able to read how you  
15 arrived at that difference.

16 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Okay.

17 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I'd like to see  
18 that.

19 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Sounds like the  
20 issue -- the partitioning is very highly favorable  
21 to the soil than the groundwater.

22 BOARDMEMBER CALL: That's essentially  
23 what's going on here.

24 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Those contours that  
25 you had of the different alternatives are going on



1 into the future?

2 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Yes.

3 BOARDMEMBER BALL: How long was the  
4 final?

5 BOARDMEMBER CALL: I think that was 16  
6 years.

7 BOARDMEMBER BALL: That was 16 years.

8 BOARDMEMBER CALL: And we're projecting  
9 that -- actually, we'll be actively remediating the  
10 site for 16 to 20 years.

11 BOARDMEMBER BALL: And those contours  
12 were of what component, or was that --

13 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Diesel. Diesel is  
14 the most prevalent contaminant.

15 BOARDMEMBER BALL: That was this 880?  
16 Is that the idea of what the contour was the extent  
17 of what you're considering to be?

18 BOARDMEMBER CALL: The contours that we  
19 were showing -- let me show you those again.

20 We were actually showing down to 50  
21 parts per billion, much lower than the action  
22 levels.

23 BOARDMEMBER BALL: So, you're predicting  
24 well before you close down your treatment system,  
25 you expect the contamination will be dropped?

1                   BOARDMEMBER CALL: Yes. We are actually  
2 going to clean the site up. Once again, here is  
3 the 50 parts per billion line. Four years later,  
4 this innermost circle here is the 100 parts per  
5 billion line. The outermost one is 50 parts per  
6 billion line, which is like that. Eight years  
7 later, once again, there is the 50 parts per  
8 billion line and in the innermost line is the 100  
9 parts per billion. And at 16 years, the 50 parts  
10 per billion contour right there. And this small  
11 little teardrop shaped contour is 500 parts per  
12 billion contour.

13                   BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: At all the  
14 scenarios on the base where there would be the  
15 assuming of a drinking water well, would 880 still  
16 be the number for diesel at other parts of the  
17 Presidio? Is that what your FPALDR assessment  
18 shows?

19                   BOARDMEMBER CALL: That doesn't  
20 necessarily follow, because there could be other  
21 exposure pathways. The drinking water might govern  
22 you, but it might not. And I think that would be a  
23 better question for the risk assessment to address  
24 that.

25                   BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: In other words,

1 have you made assessments, or numbers, or set  
2 action levels for the other parts of the base where  
3 these are going to be used, like fuel distribution?

4 BOARDMEMBER CALL: Just to give you an  
5 advanced presentation of what the FPALDR does, it  
6 doesn't look at the specific site. What it does is  
7 looks at different scenarios, and depending on the  
8 particular contaminant that we have at the site,  
9 different exposure pathways that might exist, the  
10 depth that the contamination resides at in the  
11 soil, the depth to groundwater. All of these  
12 different issues would be factored in and used as  
13 flow chart methodology, or something similar to  
14 that in order to find your way through the  
15 different scenarios. And you'll come up with  
16 different action levels based on human health,  
17 ecological concerns, and threat to groundwater, and  
18 select the most conservative of the three.

19 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Going back to the  
20 assumption about you didn't use the FPALDR model,  
21 you used the assumption that the soils were in  
22 contact with groundwater, that's not really such an  
23 unreasonable assumption at this site, because  
24 that's sort of what's happening here.

25 BOARDMEMBER CALL: There is a zone

1 fluctuation in the groundwater; that's correct.

2 FACILITATOR KERN: I would like to  
3 consider us wrapping this up. Are there any other  
4 questions at this point?

5 I think there are going to be a lot more  
6 questions.

7 I would like to thank Brad for standing  
8 up in front of us for three hours tonight. It was  
9 a considerable amount of work and I think on behalf  
10 of the RAB, I appreciate all of the work and all  
11 the consultants that put into this.

12 BOARDMEMBER CALL: That's right, all the  
13 work was done by Montgomery Watson. They put  
14 together a very fine team to do this work for us.

15 Thanks.

16 FACILITATOR KERN: Thank you.

17 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I just had one  
18 announcement. Well, Roberta has one announcement.

19 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I had a bunch of  
20 flyers for the Presidio celebration this Saturday.  
21 And there's a Earth and Global Food Fest, and an  
22 Earth Day celebration concert and restoration. I  
23 think it will be a lot of fun. So, everyone is  
24 encouraged to come out.

25 And there's also a volunteer form in

1 case you want to do a lot of volunteer work at the  
2 events.

3 FACILITATOR KERN: So, we can have an  
4 orderly adjournment, without objection we'll  
5 adjourn. Thank you.

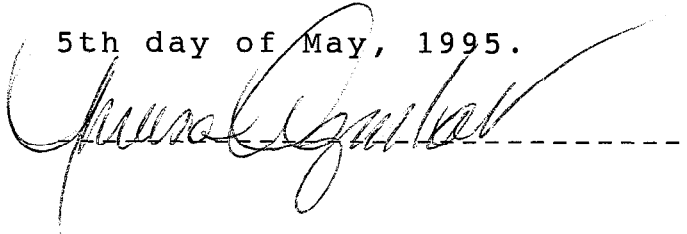
6 (Whereupon the hearing concluded at 10:30 p.m.)  
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1 STATE OF CALIFORNIA )

2 COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO )

3 I, the undersigned, hereby certify that  
4 the foregoing proceeding was by me stenographically  
5 reported and that I have accurately and truthfully  
6 subscribed to time and place; that the foregoing  
7 proceeding is a full, true and complete record of  
8 said testimony.

9  
10 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have  
11 hereunto set my hand this  
12 5th day of May, 1995.

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THE RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

ORIGINAL

TUESDAY, MAY 2ND, 1995

HELD AT

FORT MASON G.G.N.R.A HEADQUARTERS

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

7:00 P.M.

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS  
BY THERESA A. AGUILAR CSR 10498

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CLARK REPORTING

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RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARDMEMBERS:  
(COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL)

MICHAEL ALEXANDER  
HAROLD BALL  
JANETTE BAXTER  
ROBERTA BLANK  
SAUL BLOOM  
J. DENNIS BONNEY  
GREG BRIDGESTOCK  
JOHN BUCK  
DEXTER CHAN  
ROMY FUENTES  
HEIDI GEWERTZ  
JOAN GIRARDOT  
MICHAEL HEALY  
ROGER HENDERSON  
RICHARD HIETT  
BENNETT HORENSTEIN  
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HELEN MARTE-BAUTISTA  
BRUCE MCKLERoy  
SCOTT MILLER  
JAN MONAGAHN  
WILLIAM LEE/SCOTT NAKAMURA  
PETER O'HARA  
ROBERT REINHARD  
ARNOLD ROSSI  
LARRY STUHL MILLER  
BURNET SUMNER  
LYNN SUER  
RUSS WAGNER  
ELLIS WALLENBERG  
MARTHA WALTERS  
DAVID WILKINS  
MICHAEL WORK

---oOo---



MONTGOMERY WATSON CONSULTANTS:

WILLIAM MABEY  
ELIANA MAKHLOUF  
LOVERIZA SARMIENTO  
RUSS WAGNER  
HUGH WONG

---oOo---

1                   FACILITATOR KERN: This is a workshop.  
2     And the workshop will deal with the FPALDR document  
3     and various issues around that. And I would let  
4     the people presenting explain what FPALDR means and  
5     proceed with the presentation.

6                   Are there any questions before we begin?  
7     Any comments before we begin?

8                   And I would also like to welcome all the  
9     members of the public here today.

10                  Yes, Bob?

11                  BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I just want to  
12     announce -- I think that people knew today there  
13     was a RPM Meeting. Although we give summaries of  
14     them, I think it would be just as easy to do it at  
15     the next meeting, so you have 99 percent of the  
16     time for this.

17                  BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I had one comment.  
18     I would like to note for the record that I count 7  
19     community members, here, out of 19 community  
20     members on our roster.

21                  BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: On that, I would  
22     like to comment that this is something actually  
23     that Roberta discussed, we are also concerned about  
24     the attendance in the last meeting. After the last  
25     meeting, I sent a memo to every community member

1 emphasizing the specific importance of this  
2 particular meeting, and urging everyone to  
3 participate. Maybe people are straggling in a  
4 little bit, or going to be late, but I think there  
5 was a lot of effort made to get the word out about  
6 tonight, in particular.

7 FACILITATOR KERN: I would just say, for  
8 the record, those of us community members are here  
9 will try to give you a run for your money, then.

10 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Well, thanks  
11 everybody for coming. My name is Greg. I'm with  
12 the Army Corps of Engineers with the Sacramento  
13 District.

14 I'll give an introduction to the agenda,  
15 and then I'll turn it over to the other experts  
16 from my office and Montgomery Watson, our  
17 consultants who put together this document.

18 What we're going to present tonight is  
19 what we termed the FPALDR. It stands for Fuel  
20 Product Action Level Determination Report.

21 Essentially, it's going to run through a  
22 scenario; how we determined the cleanup levels of  
23 the fuel constituents we have at the Presidio.  
24 That's the program that the Corps has been handling  
25 over the last three years.

1           A little run-down of the document  
2   itself, it's not available as of today. It will be  
3   available in about 10 days. And, so we will give  
4   it to Dave's office and he will, in turn, mail it  
5   out. And I'd also like to say that all of the  
6   overheads we're going to present tonight, we don't  
7   necessarily have copies to give you. I think there  
8   are a few of what is available at a poster  
9   break-out session. Everything being available  
10   tonight is in the report, and so you will get that  
11   in your hands in roughly 10 days. So, if you can  
12   be a little patient, I'll ask you for that.

13           Also, to go over the agenda, there were  
14   copies, I think, on the back table, if you didn't  
15   get one, but we are going to change it a bit.  
16   After me, Roger Henderson will give a kind of  
17   overall framework of the FPALDR document. And then  
18   the next four presenters will be from Montgomery  
19   Watson. Russ Wagner will talk about the aquifer  
20   identification clarification; Bill Mabey will give  
21   a run-down on fuel product's characteristics and  
22   fuel fate and transport; Riz Sarmiento will get  
23   into the risk assessment, both health based and  
24   ecological; Eliana Makhlouf will talk about  
25   regulatory overview and assessment.

1           Then we did originally have a break  
2           schedule after those four presentations, but  
3           instead of doing that, we're going to get into the  
4           action levels which Hugh Wong will talk about.  
5           Then what I would like to do is have the poster  
6           break-out session. That will get everybody to take  
7           a break and talk to each of the consultants one on  
8           one, which won't be put on the agenda.

9           But after that session, we would like to  
10          go reassemble and have a general question-answer  
11          period which can last roughly an hour and a half,  
12          and that will all be put on the administrative  
13          record and that will also include the wrap-up  
14          session.

15          As far as timing goes, we're saying that  
16          we might go until about 10:30 tonight instead of  
17          10:00, if that's okay with everyone. And I just  
18          might ask, are there any problems with doing it  
19          that way, 'cause I know there's been concern about  
20          having enough time to present all of this  
21          information which is a lot, as well as having time  
22          to ask a lot of questions. But we did want to get  
23          through all the material tonight, as well as get it  
24          on the administrative record. So, it's kind of a  
25          jumping act to do all that.

1                   FACILITATOR KERN:   Would we necessarily  
2   have to stop the questions tonight?   Will we be  
3   able to continue at our next meetings as we need to  
4   continue to ask more questions?   And will there be  
5   people available to ask them to?

6                   BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK:   I would say  
7   generally, yes.   We talked about this this  
8   afternoon, 'cause it costs to have the consultants  
9   be here.   And I think what we were thinking about  
10   for the next session on the 16th is U.S. Government  
11   people will be here to answer any questions and  
12   probably the consultants won't be here, but between  
13   Roger and Brad, they can answer most of the  
14   questions that anyone has.

15                  With that I'll turn it over to Roger  
16   Henderson.

17                  BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON:   As Greg  
18   mentioned, what I plan to do is give you kind of an  
19   overview of what we were going to talk about  
20   tonight of the FPALDR itself.   And after that,  
21   you'll get the actual technical memos, the  
22   briefings by the people that wrote the memo to this  
23   whole thing.   So if you will, I'll move right in.

24                  A little bit of history, most people  
25   already know all this, the Presidio started in the

1 early 17th century. There were no heavy industrial  
2 things going on at this time. This was more of an  
3 R and R type base of light maintenance and admin  
4 and housing activities. Of the five miles of the  
5 fuel districts, over 200 USTs and five miles of the  
6 fuel district's pipeline contained diesel and fuel  
7 type contaminants.

8 Maybe some of you have posed a question.  
9 We certainly have. Why should we develop fuel  
10 action levels? This basically goes through why,  
11 and we'll talk more in depth about this and  
12 hydrocarbon and action levels, and the statements  
13 undergoing fuel tank manual. It probably won't be  
14 out in at least a year or more.

15 Based on our historical work that we've  
16 done and our consultants, we all know that cleanup  
17 levels have not been consistently developed than  
18 the others. We have 200 sites at the Presidio that  
19 will need some sort of cleanup levels established.  
20 We want to take a proactive approach. We don't  
21 want to have to battle every site.

22 We came up with the FPALDR. Some basic  
23 premises of the FPALDR that I want to bring up to  
24 you, it's limited to petroleum hydrocarbons and  
25 their constituents in gasoline fuel oil, diesel

1 BTEX, limited metals. Action levels are based on  
2 the three criteria: Human health risk assessment;  
3 second one, ecological risk assessments; and the  
4 third one is protection of the groundwater. All  
5 three of those are covered under the FPALDR. One  
6 other thing that is very important, in any kind of  
7 a document, we have to make some assumptions that  
8 are backed by the best signs that we have found  
9 right now. Part of this FPALDR is how we can  
10 validate those assumptions, to make sure the  
11 assumptions are in line and based in fact.

12 We go into a little bit of the risk  
13 assessment approach. This is an overview. What we  
14 found in our research is there -- there is limits:  
15 Data on toxicity, and petroleum and hydrocarbons on  
16 human receptors. What we had to do then was take  
17 this whole concensus and what we're doing is using  
18 a surrogate compound that will be explained a  
19 little bit more to you, but for gasoline we show  
20 hexane and naphthalene, and fuel oil eicosane and  
21 naphthalene. We also used PAHs, due to the  
22 requirements of the wetlands. One very important  
23 point that I would like to point out here, we are  
24 using a hazard index of 0.1. So, we're going 10  
25 times lower than that, and of course, we're looking



1 at cancerous of minus 6. So, we're very  
2 conservative here. What we are going to be doing  
3 is we're going to back calculate based on the  
4 surrogate counts in the fuel products. We have  
5 done a great deal of research, including some data  
6 on the sites to assess what percent these compounds  
7 make up of the fuel projects of the surrogate  
8 compounds, that is we have struck a balance between  
9 the compounding toxicity, how prevalent, and how  
10 mobile. Some compounds that we find in fuel are  
11 very, very toxic, but not very prevalent, and not  
12 mobile. So, we have specific BTEX levels and then  
13 we're looking at some trace compounds, certainly  
14 leaded fuel and some discondicoxyn.

15 In the groundwater protection, we've  
16 done fate and transport models based on various  
17 sites and specific data, 50 samples and we get  
18 TOCDO. And so we can plug this on the fate and  
19 transport. These are very important knowledge  
20 assumptions that we had to get a handle on. What  
21 we found out is surrogate compounds showed no  
22 migration, if greater than two feet -- if no free  
23 product essentially. If there is no free product,  
24 the actual compounds, other than the BTEX  
25 compounds, doesn't go very far for the fate and

1 modeling. For the BTEX, that's always been handled  
2 separately.

3 The FPALDR is organized into an  
4 introduction, and Hugh Wong is basically going to  
5 be handling this part and criteria and technical  
6 memoranda. What we wanted to do here was identify  
7 all of our waterbearing units here, because that is  
8 a very important concept, that we're cleaning up  
9 the site, to know if there is groundwater below us.  
10 On the characteristics of fuel products, we've done  
11 a background metals assessment. This will not be  
12 covered tonight, although it is covered in the  
13 FPALDR. Essentially, what it shows is a tremendous  
14 amount of data. There are few metals that are a  
15 problem here that are associated with the TPH and  
16 hydrocarbons, and fuel in the pavement, and  
17 vadozone. And we also did a regulatory identify  
18 view for the UST cleanups.

19 The final FPALDR section would also  
20 include base-wide maps to show us where the  
21 waterbearing units are in coordination with the  
22 Park Service. We designated some eco risks that  
23 they've given us some data on. We've got it broken  
24 up by soils and land use. Hugh Wong will show you  
25 that we have three charts for action levels.

1           Real briefly, how we plan to use the  
2   FPALDR: Step one would be to find the site on the  
3   overall map, find out if it's sitting on the  
4   groundwater area. To figure out the depth of the  
5   groundwater, and that will lead you to the action  
6   levels flow chart. Second step, to determine the  
7   type of future land use. And based on the Park  
8   Service's general management plan, you need to find  
9   out the depth of contaminations, and action levels  
10   would be taken from that flow chart. And now we've  
11   got two sets of action levels. The third step is  
12   to find if the site is located on an eco-risk area,  
13   we need to find out if an exposure pathway exists  
14   that has to do with depth and the cover of the  
15   site, and action levels taken from the ecology risk  
16   flow chart. And all three sets of those action  
17   levels, and you compare them all and you choose the  
18   lowest level for the site. So, it might be a  
19   mixture of eco-risk and human risk and groundwater  
20   action levels. And Hugh Wong will go into how  
21   that's used.

22           Some of the benefits we see from this,  
23   we are going to get site-specific cleanup values  
24   ahead of time. We know what's in the tanks. We  
25   know what's in the fuels. The extent that

1 sometimes a question -- if we know what's there, we  
2 can back calculate a risk assessment and cleanup  
3 values. I think that we can speed up our cleanup.  
4 That is our whole goal. So, to get this place  
5 cleaned up, if I already know what my cleanup  
6 values are, I can go out there with real time  
7 screening and actually get the soil out, and get  
8 cleaned up and not have to come back to the site  
9 several years later. If we can do this one time,  
10 we can save a tremendous amount of time and money,  
11 instead of doing it 200-plus times, and it is  
12 certainly a more proactive approach then in the  
13 past. We can characterize our sites a lot faster.  
14 I can get the analytical tools and we can basically  
15 use a determined approach to this little thing. We  
16 do have some issues, one of which is ecotoxic  
17 values are limited.

18 The wetland sites are very complicated  
19 sites, we're finding out. This may need some  
20 further work. We've got an issue right now that's  
21 outstanding, that's why there are some action  
22 levels that are being worked on right now. There's  
23 a zone about three to five feet above the water  
24 fuel levels. The BTEX compounds, one of the  
25 several approaches that we could take and we're

1     assessing which one is the best one to the sites  
2     we're looking at right now, what is called the  
3     residual saturation model and we'll have that in  
4     the final report. And that we're expecting when  
5     the draft FPALDR is given within the 10 days. And  
6     this is a very quick thing that we're going through  
7     right now. This is just an overview.

8                 What I'd like to do now, is introduce  
9     Dr. Russ Wagner, who's going to give you some  
10    information about our water bearing unites here,  
11    and he will be presenting the first technical memo  
12    for the evening.

13                DR. WAGNER: I'll be discussing our  
14    aquifer characterization in respect to origination.  
15    I'd like to begin to discuss the aquifer, to give  
16    you a little information on the sources that we  
17    used to do the characterization, and then also  
18    discuss the approach and results. Now, I'm just  
19    going to be giving a synopsis of the approach and  
20    the results. During our break-out period, anyone  
21    who is interested in detail as you'd like to get  
22    into our goal in doing this aquifer  
23    characterization.

24                There was two major goals, one was to  
25    locate and characterize the aquifers at the

1     Presidio, where this resource was; secondly, we are  
2     concerned about defining the thickness and the  
3     character of the vadozone, which is the material  
4     between the ground surface and relative -- it's not  
5     saturated, and that's important because  
6     hydrocarbons experience natural contamination, and  
7     how much attenuation occurs. So, we also wanted to  
8     find the thickness of the vadozone. To do this, we  
9     had to get significant subsurface information. We  
10    have three phases: Environmental borings that had  
11    been put in by various contractors as part of the  
12    cleanup. We had technical borings that were  
13    advanced for construction purposes and water supply  
14    wells. I have some examples of technical borings  
15    which we could look at during the break. It will  
16    give you pretty valuable information.

17                 This figure shows you the distribution  
18    of the borings that we had used. A good  
19    description out in the Crissy Field area and  
20    Tennessee area, and good coverage in the  
21    southwestern part of the Presidio as well. With  
22    respect to our approach in results, I would like to  
23    do four things: How we define the aquifer; discuss  
24    the geology units and a little bit about the  
25    description, and how they are. And three or four

1 maps, which are just transparencies of the maps  
2 that are posted on the wall.

3           The State Water Quality Control Board  
4 permits the exclusion of groundwater from domestic  
5 supply if it fails to meet two criteria, if you're  
6 unable to generate from a single well on a  
7 sustained basis, you can include from municipal or  
8 domestic supply; if the water that's generated by  
9 the well has a total dissolved solvent, of more  
10 than 30 parts per million, as a water supply for  
11 domestic and municipal. So, we've adopted those  
12 criteria to determine what we need to have a  
13 aquifer. It needs to be able to produce more than  
14 200 gallons per day and less than three per one  
15 hundred parts per million total solvents. There  
16 are two major hydrogeologically significant. An  
17 older one is the Franciscan. It's sediments and  
18 volcanic rocks, and it has a relatively low burning  
19 ability.

20           Sitting on top of that are a series of  
21 sands which were much younger these are a million  
22 or so years old plastecine composed of primarily  
23 sand and known water producings. The well field  
24 down here in the southern part of the Presidio must  
25 have been there for years. It is used for domestic

1 supplies, and further south of the Presidio in the  
2 same kind of places. And so these are definitely  
3 sediments which will produce more than 200 gallons  
4 per day, and meet our aquifer characterization or  
5 criteria. The distribution of plastecine sediments  
6 are variable in parts of the Presidio. They are  
7 absent in other parts, and quite thick, and those  
8 are a function of history sea level fluctuation.  
9 Sea level fluctuated 3 or 400 feet. During low sea  
10 level substance, streams in the Presidio are able  
11 to erode valleys to elevation much below present  
12 sea level it created valleys which scored below  
13 current sea level. When the see level came back  
14 up, the valleys were filled -- partially filled by  
15 sediments, so our target and buried valleys that  
16 were found of the low sea level stands.

17 As a starter, to identify those targets,  
18 we took the subsurface information that we gathered  
19 and we plotted the elevation of the top of bedrock  
20 wanting to look for -- wanting to look for the  
21 areas where the bedrock was low and specific, with  
22 a significant thickness of plastecine sand. I  
23 recognize that you couldn't see this very well.  
24 The map is over on the wall, but this line  
25 separates an area where the bedrock is at an



1 elevation of 50 feet below sea level or deeper to  
2 the north of this line. The bedrock is deeper than  
3 -50 feet, where bedrock is also at an elevation 50  
4 feet below sea level. Looking at, then, the  
5 thickness of the plastecine sands, we can identify  
6 three areas where there were significant thickness  
7 of plastecine sands. One is theory which is what  
8 we call the northeastern groundwater. Let me back  
9 up and point something out to you.

10           These heavy lines that you see here --  
11 here, are the axis of those. Those are the places  
12 where the sediments will be thick 'cause they fill  
13 the greatest thickness to the lowest level below  
14 sea level. So, getting back to this transparency,  
15 we have what we call the eastern groundwater,  
16 western groundwater, and down here, as I say, this  
17 line separates an area to the north of that line.  
18 The plastecine sediments are greater than 50 feet  
19 thick. And down here, these are a significant  
20 groundwater resource to be present.

21           To look at one more transparency, we  
22 also were concerned with water quality, and we  
23 would set a standard of three parts per million  
24 TDS. This map shows area -- shows the  
25 concentration of TDS at the Presidio from where we

1 will be able to find that information. And what we  
2 found was that there was a very small area of the  
3 Presidio which had TDS values greater of three.  
4 Most of the Presidio is underlined by aquifers  
5 which meet the water quality criteria, and do not  
6 have more than three parts per billion. This line  
7 right here separates it and is more to the north.  
8 This line separates the higher from the lower TDS  
9 value. So, the information suggests that the high  
10 TDS water is really only present medially adjacent  
11 to the base -- to the Crissy Field area. And the  
12 range of the aquifers will meet the criteria.

13 Just to summarize, we've identified  
14 three major aquifers, the northeastern groundwater  
15 here, the west valley here and the Logan's Creek  
16 down in the southwestern part of the base, and  
17 adjacent to San Francisco Bay. The water meets the  
18 water quality criteria set by the Water Quality  
19 Board.

20 We'll turn it over to Bill Mabey.

21 MR. MABEY: I'm an environmental  
22 chemist. My interests have been in fate and fuel  
23 transport of chemicals in the environment, also  
24 what these chemicals are that we're dealing with.

25 One of the changes that we have is in

1 dealing with hydrocarbons as their mixtures. And  
2 so one of the technical memoranda we call field  
3 characteristics, which are the hydrocarbons out  
4 there at the Presidio and what are the constituents  
5 in them. And that helps us to understand the risks  
6 that would be associated either as individual  
7 chemicals or mixtures. Again, we're talking about  
8 petroloters, and petrolotrods. We're looking at  
9 crude oil and crude oil is vegetation, and  
10 oldynsors, and all that sort of thing that over the  
11 years under chemical processes -- biochemical  
12 processes have undergone. This term called crude  
13 contains benzene and hydrocarbons that we find in  
14 all of our petroleum products. They consist of  
15 straight chain, and most of you have seen the  
16 hydrocarbon materials in the petroleum mixture for  
17 particular uses for gasoline, for diesel, fuel oil  
18 and such.

19 Now, these products are generated for  
20 specific uses, so they take their low distillation  
21 range which is used to form gasoline, the higher  
22 range gut is used for fuel oil depending on the  
23 type of burner you have, the different fuels. They  
24 have specified particular criteria -- I think  
25 that's only in a home heater, because you can

1 launch the house. So, you need something with the  
2 appropriate volts for a particular use.

3 And what they do is take this crude  
4 material and take a straight run. You take crude  
5 oil and they distill it in a distillation range and  
6 that becomes gasoline, or diesel or whatever. In  
7 some cases, they call it cracking. What they do is  
8 catalyze a rearrangement of the hydrocarbon's  
9 structure to give other structures more alkaline  
10 materials, because they have a higher octane. They  
11 use those in gasoline to make a better gasoline,  
12 but they are still basically hydrocarbons in these  
13 fuel products. To start off, if you'll endure with  
14 me, we have aliphatics, hexane, hexadecane. We  
15 have a certain number that only chemists understand  
16 that will give us job security. We have some  
17 alicyclics and monocyclics, because of the concern  
18 for benzene, and toluene, and a whole host of  
19 benzene structures, and polycyclics, or you can go  
20 to more further, benzo[a]pyrene, pyrene.

21 This compound is a carcinogen. The rest  
22 of these are not. It's very, very important, so  
23 that each of these compounds has its own particular  
24 toxicity associated with it. So, with this  
25 collection of constituents in a crude oil, they

1 appreciate how the properties vary with structure.  
2 All this would be in the section of the FPALDR, the  
3 fuel characteristics. What you're going to see is  
4 C-5 up to C-26. This is eicosane. The boiling  
5 increases with the formula or molecular weight. As  
6 you have a higher property weight, the properties  
7 do increase all the way down. Again benzene,  
8 toluene, as it increases, the boiling point  
9 increases.

10 We then go to the polycyclic.  
11 Polycyclic aromatics, and 433 is a number of rings  
12 and as the molecular increases, the boiling point  
13 is 448 degrees. You're not going to get much of  
14 these materials here. I also want to point out to  
15 you, for future discussions, is water solubility.  
16 It is the larger molecule. The water solubility  
17 drops. There's a trend there, and the same is true  
18 for the cycloalkanes and the benzene. All this is  
19 just a function of the molecular structure. So,  
20 what a petroleum industry does is get fractions,  
21 and these fractions will have certain groups of  
22 these chemicals in there. It's that simple. As I  
23 pointed out, these are mixtures. And so I've taken  
24 the Regional Board as far as their Underground Tank  
25 Regulations have published this composition of

1 gasoline, I give this to you just to indicate the  
2 mixture that we have. We have the straight chain  
3 alkanes, propane through n-decane, all generally  
4 below one percent. They are very, very low  
5 concentrations, and this is because we have this  
6 n-dodecane, but the boiling point is right in here,  
7 about 180, and a little bit of this. But most of  
8 the alkanes are in their range, fall below 180  
9 degrees. And I have copies of this, if anybody  
10 wants to see it, and it doesn't have the manual,  
11 but what you can see is, again, it goes up through  
12 the nonane, and then it cuts off at the boiling  
13 point range.

14 And as I indicated, the polycyclic  
15 aromatics have high boiling points; therefore,  
16 what's reported is concentrations of naphthalene,  
17 about 300 or 400. We're talking PPM levels in the  
18 the gasoline product. This is the gasoline  
19 fraction. But again, remember we have gasoline  
20 then roughly in the C-6 hexane to roughly the  
21 nonanes regions. All the ramifications of the  
22 structures there, I will come back to that.

23 Okay, we also have fuel oils. Number 1  
24 and 2, these are alkanes. One of the things that  
25 you get into is the higher of fractions. You don't

1 have the breakdown of constituents, so they go to  
2 these lumped groups, or on the orders of this  
3 analysis of what they have analyzed about, 80  
4 percent of the alkanes and about 30 percent -- 20  
5 or 30 percent was on the order of these alkyl  
6 benzenes. C-11 through C-19 is what it says, in  
7 terms of the alkane series. So -- and finally,  
8 there's a material which is called No. 6 fuel oil,  
9 which is called Bunker C. And after they take off  
10 the gasoline fraction and the diesel fraction and  
11 another higher fraction to get motor oil out of it,  
12 they have residual with this material. They crack  
13 it and they put it back together, which has fuel  
14 value. Or they take this residual; they get it  
15 with a diesel material, and they sell it as a real  
16 cheap fuel, and this has been used for ships at  
17 sea. And you have to heat the pipes to get it to  
18 flow. It's pretty viscous stuff.

19 What you have is this No. 6 fuel oil,  
20 which is not again high molecular straight chain  
21 alkanes, C through mineral oil gets up to C through  
22 to C-50. To give you an idea of what is used for  
23 medical applications, cycloalkanes, alkyl benzenes,  
24 are still up here, as well as some of the PAHs are  
25 higher than they were in the many other fractions,

1    such as gas and fuel. It also makes perfect sense,  
2    as terms of ranges in comparison of these products.  
3    That is the nature of some of the products. We  
4    expect to have out there gasoline fuel oils used to  
5    heat homes, and those are the two predominant ones.  
6    Probably some diesel is used for some automotive  
7    fuel oil. Number 1 and diesel oil number 2 are the  
8    same material according to the ASTM's  
9    specifications. They are slightly different.

10                   All right, so I think I convinced you.  
11    We have hydrocarbon mixtures, with a range of  
12    properties within a range of fractions. How do  
13    these compound behave in the environment? Russ  
14    provided geological information as to what the  
15    environment is. I look at the environment in terms  
16    of what does that environment do to that chemical?  
17    How is that going to enter -- act in the oil and  
18    water, based on the properties of that individual  
19    chemical? As to give you sort of a conceptual  
20    model of this behavior for the hydrocarbons  
21    movement and degradation, if I consider bulk flow  
22    the hydrocarbons is released as liquid phases. It  
23    moves through the soil by gravity. It achieves a  
24    residual saturation. Those of you who put water  
25    into soil, you know that the water sinks into the



1 soil; you wait for a while and come back, you still  
2 find the water in this soil. The soil is still  
3 moist. Oil moves by the same mechanism and  
4 achieves some residual saturation, in which the oil  
5 is held in the ganglia, and hung up in soil and  
6 hung up by the capillary action, sometimes trapped  
7 in the macro pores. It's not going to move by the  
8 free phase material.

9 As water moves through it, the water can  
10 dissolve from these materials, but that oil is  
11 going to stay there. It's not going to move. Once  
12 we have residual saturation, they look at the  
13 constituent. It's going to dissolve in water. As  
14 the water solubility indicates, the water  
15 solubility varies with compounds but each compound  
16 has some water solubility. It then moves in a  
17 dissolved state. The soil -- it distributes  
18 between the soil and water and air. It also  
19 undergoes transformation to products. Again, these  
20 hydrocarbons were formed by biological processes,  
21 and biological processes can serve to degrade these  
22 materials. And the last of the products are  
23 incorporated into the biomass or mineralized.

24 This is an overview of what can happen  
25 to this hydrocarbon soil. It moves as bulk flow or

1 as constituent. Let's consider some of these  
2 processes. For a product, which I have down here  
3 for fuel oil in contact with water, the  
4 constituents in that fuel product will partition  
5 between the fuel itself and water, dependent upon  
6 the water solubility. And I have the theory for  
7 this laid out in the FPALDR, and let's just focus  
8 on this. Benzene which has 0.0001 weight percent  
9 benzene, in this fuel oil No. 2, actually it says  
10 it's less than point 0.0002, but I just took this  
11 as a guide. At this concentration, you can go  
12 through the calculations, and you use the  
13 calculations. You come up with the concentration  
14 to be expected, which is .52 PPM or 520 PPP. This  
15 is called Rael's Law. It shows in literature in  
16 predicting the maximum concentration constituents  
17 in water. It assumes total equilibrium, that the  
18 water and fuel are totally mixed, and the transfers  
19 occurred; you allowed enough time for the material  
20 to transfer.

21 It also assumes that you have fresh  
22 product, that is as benzene decreases, as it's  
23 leaked out, the concentration is dropped and then  
24 concentration gets in the water, but it eliminates  
25 the condition. And you can see the constituent

1 benzo[a]pyrene, the amount that is in the fuel oil  
2 is very low. As you go through the calculation,  
3 you're down to 10 to the -9 parts per million.  
4 You're not going to get any benzo[a]pyrene in  
5 water.

6           Okay, if you could tolerate that, I'll  
7 take you one step more into chemistry. Once we  
8 have it in the dissolved state, it's going to move  
9 in soil. We have our brands here benzene,  
10 o-xylene, benzo[a]pyrene, naphthalene, and pyrene,  
11 and the lists here are the molecular formula of  
12 molecular weight. As the number of carbons  
13 increases, the water solubility increases. It gets  
14 down to two parts per million or solubility.  
15 There's a property of assessing the mobility. It's  
16 called KOC. But KOC is a major partitioning of a  
17 chemical between soil and water. What you can see  
18 is that benzo[a]pyrene is not very soluble; does  
19 not like water. It absorbs highly, highly to the  
20 soil, therefore, the partition coefficient, soil to  
21 water concentration, soil to water is very high.

22           Benzene is a compound of this group here  
23 that prefers to be in water more than soil. And  
24 you can see that toluene and ethylbenzene are also  
25 similar, both are partition coefficient.

1 Interestingly enough, something like hexane is --  
2 I'll show you what this means in a minute. So --  
3 but again, focus on the benzene, and benzene is  
4 important in our assessment later on.

5               So, with these values, we can apply what  
6 are called site-specific conditions. And for the  
7 FPALDR work, there are a total of 50 soil samples  
8 from the drought base. They are selected by our  
9 geologists that test a cross-section of the various  
10 soils. So, we have, as a site-specific data for  
11 use in a modeling effort. We calculate what we  
12 call a retardation factor. Again, this is well  
13 established in textbooks, but at this point, all  
14 this retardation factor is how fast water moves  
15 relative to how fast the compound moves. Put it  
16 the other way, we give a decimal, so we just take  
17 the flip of this. This is how fast water moves, 11  
18 times faster than benzene. Whereas down here, you  
19 can see that the water moves thousands of times  
20 faster than benzo[a]pyrene. To understand how fast  
21 these chemicals will move through soil, unsaturated  
22 in the vadozone, or even in groundwater, again, you  
23 can see that the KOC value is a function of the  
24 individual constituents, not the mixture. If you  
25 talk about the mobility of fuel oil, if you take

1 this and this, they have a similar mobility with  
2 benzo[a]pyrene. You really can't discuss in terms  
3 of the properties of the mixture, because they  
4 behave differently as constituents. What we did,  
5 we put this into a model, again using a  
6 sites-specific data we collected and as input  
7 parameter, to try to predict how far of each of  
8 these chemicals that Roger discussed earlier would  
9 move in soil, and to function of time, and to what  
10 depth, it would go as a function of time. Result,  
11 I'm afraid, is almost trivial and too big for the  
12 screen. We assume the tank was at 7 1/2 feet that  
13 the release occurred. And how far did that  
14 chemical move? This is depth and feet. You see  
15 benzene moves to some depth. What's important if  
16 you come up here is to see something like  
17 naphthalene. In 95 years, it will move something  
18 like 5 feet. Benzene is essentially immobile. I  
19 think most of us will agree benzo[a]pyrene,  
20 eicosane is immobile for all intents and purposes.  
21 It doesn't move. It's too highly an absorbent  
22 soil. Even something like hexane, the gasoline, is  
23 highly soluble soil. So, compounds of concern then  
24 would be toluene and benzene. Benzene moves about  
25 a foot a year. Let's get you, then, an idea of the

1 relative movement of these chemicals.

2 We then use the sea soil model, and  
3 again I apologize, it looks great in the report, if  
4 you see it. It's a difficult slide. I'll try to  
5 describe what it says here. This is initial  
6 concentration. What we did for our model was to  
7 assume -- we got a 78 PPM right here. And we have  
8 down here, and I'll read it for you, some official  
9 time of four months. We then took and ran the  
10 model and said, "What would the concentrations be  
11 and at what time at a depth of one foot?" The  
12 number here is 35 PPM and we can see it's  
13 approaching a year about here. The concentration  
14 is dropped from 78 down to roughly 35. At a  
15 two-foot depth, our model says the concentration is  
16 at 60 centimeters depth. We have a concentration  
17 below a part per billion. At roughly 20 months,  
18 the concentration is dropping. Now, this is a  
19 phenomena which is well established in terms of  
20 what is going to happen with the concentration, is  
21 sort of the spreading out, but basically by  
22 absorption on soil, as well as diffusion, benzene  
23 is being lost to the soil. So, when we're getting  
24 to the water concentration, this plug of water is  
25 coming down, is losing benzene real fast. So, it's

1     lost within a couple feet. This is a natural  
2     attenuation by absorption. I have not included  
3     degradation here. Degradation I feel is a little  
4     too hard to predict for a number of reasons, but  
5     certainly it's attenuation of the physical  
6     processes. Now, we did some work on the soil to  
7     provide for biological activity, and yes, there is  
8     cultural activity out there. We went out and did a  
9     hydroplate count, and we get concentrations of cell  
10    counts on the order of ten to the three or ten to  
11    the fourth on average in the soils out there that  
12    had no hydrocarbons in them. It was basically the  
13    natural indigenous population out there. So,  
14    biological soil is found across the United States,  
15    across the world. We found some soils have  
16    biological activity. They are sitting there  
17    waiting for something to do. It just loves to see  
18    these hydrocarbon materials. We also did a plate  
19    count. We actually took diesel and what they  
20    did -- a professor at Riverside takes a soil  
21    extract and injects diesel in this extract and sees  
22    what sort of growth he gets with the biological  
23    activity. This is a major indigenous population to  
24    degrade diesel immediately. And yes, there was  
25    considerable activities, but we found actually

1 populations of 500 of the most probable unit that  
2 they degrade. We have not included that in our  
3 model. We think it's a little bit unsure, because  
4 if we assume it has a half life of 6 months, if you  
5 read the literature of biodegradation on things  
6 like BTEX, then you can see if it has a half life  
7 of 6 months, it grows a foot a year in mobility,  
8 you can see degradation is most important, but for  
9 our assessment you don't need degradation. So,  
10 with this approach, we're able to come up with a  
11 suggested cleanup value for directional for the  
12 soils based on benzene. One of the situations  
13 we're trying to deal with right now, we're saying  
14 if not benzene, what other criteria can we use for  
15 an action level? You say TPH. TPH is a mixture.  
16 The other problem that we have is the naphthalene  
17 isn't going very far or very fast. It's not going  
18 to be a threat to groundwater based on mobility.  
19 What is an appropriate action level for a mixture  
20 in a soil and how do you measure it? What we have  
21 is TPH measures the whole sweep of compounds,  
22 regardless of the mobility. TPH also measures  
23 degradation products. So, it's sort of a mixed bag  
24 analysis, but it's not analytic specific. So, the  
25 issues are what is the risk posed by this



1 nonspecific TPH mixture? And that's what we're  
2 wrestling with right now. And that's one of the  
3 reasons why we don't have a document here tonight.  
4 We have to understand what is this TPH and how do  
5 we use it for regulations. And it's an evolving  
6 and dynamic system right now in terms of the  
7 various ways to approach it. So, that is a  
8 discussion of one, what the hydrocarbons are and  
9 how they behave in the environment. Anywhere you  
10 see persistent compounds to the environment, they  
11 are hydrochlorinated, because nature has not been  
12 able to take care of these chlorinated compounds.  
13 They are too resistant to biological action, and  
14 hydrocarbons can biodegrade quite rarely. What you  
15 probably have if you have biodegradation of  
16 hydrocarbon is you have this mass of hydrocarbon,  
17 the organism which degrades the hydrocarbons are  
18 essentially an aquatic system. They need water and  
19 they need nutrients, and so they are working around  
20 the outside of this hydrocarbon mass. So, it's  
21 like peeling an onion, if you would, working  
22 towards the middle of this hydrocarbon mass. And  
23 that's why it takes them so long. Things like PAHs  
24 degrade much more slowly than some of the alkanes,  
25 because the PAHs are buried inside them, and the

1 greater degradation is determined by how fast it is  
2 moving the water to become available in the  
3 organisms. So, a lot of this hydrocarbon mass is  
4 going to stay out there. And so right now, what  
5 are the risks associated with a oil mass in that  
6 condition?

7 So, I don't think Roger is going to test  
8 me on chemistry or geology. If you have any  
9 questions about the chemistry, I'll be glad to talk  
10 to you afterwards. And again, the FPALDR will have  
11 a section on the fuel characteristics, and the fate  
12 and transport, if you want to discuss some of the  
13 metals work that I did here in terms in trying to  
14 set background levels.

15 So with that, Riz.

16 MS. SARMIENTO: What I'd like to do, at  
17 this point, is describe how the information that  
18 was presented by Bill, regarding the compounds that  
19 are typically present in gasoline, diesel, and fuel  
20 along with the fate and transport characteristics,  
21 based on the information that Russ had presented  
22 and the toxicity numbers and values that we have  
23 available, are only so we can derive or develop  
24 soil action levels, which are protective of human  
25 health and also ecological receptors. This

1 approach we have turned to risk-based criteria  
2 approach, which I will refer to from now on as RBC.  
3 I will start by how we addressed soil based action  
4 levels, based on human health risk and then follow  
5 it on how we came up with soil action levels, based  
6 on ecology risks. I will end with a summary where  
7 we will compare the action levels derived using  
8 both approaches.

9 Now, let me just explain briefly how the  
10 RBC compares with the typical human health risk  
11 assessment. It still has the same components of  
12 evaluating chemicals of a potential concern  
13 establishing composure, except these different  
14 decision criteria are reorganized. In a typical  
15 human health risk assessment, the field activities  
16 would collect analytical data we will refer to as  
17 COPCs. And then we establish the exposure  
18 scenarios appropriate for the site and then  
19 estimate the potential risk.

20 Now, for the RBC risk assessment is,  
21 what we do is reach a consensus. As I was saying,  
22 for the RBC approach, what we would do or what we  
23 did was establish a consensus on the acceptable  
24 level of risk and then design on what exposure  
25 scenarios would be appropriate to the Presidio, and

1 then decide as to say what we will evaluate as  
2 COPCs, in order to arrive at the soil action  
3 levels. The underlying principle in the RBC  
4 approach is to make sure that we have incorporated  
5 enough conservatism in our assumption, because of  
6 the inherent uncertainty of risk assessment. So,  
7 by making sure that we are conservative enough  
8 hopefully, we have balanced out the uncertainty and  
9 also we have made sure that the assumption and  
10 parameters, wherever appropriate, are consistent  
11 with the baseline risk assessment, that they are  
12 doing at the Presidio, in spite of the RI.

13 One of EPAs directors, it states here  
14 that this is quoted that 10 to the minus 4 risk may  
15 be considered acceptable and dependent on the  
16 uncertainties. Now in Superfund cleanup, the  
17 target range would be 10 to the minus 6 to 10 to  
18 the minus 4. So, in light of that conservative  
19 approach, we have taken an acceptable target risk  
20 of 10 to the minus 6. And as Roger had mentioned  
21 earlier, for the noncarcinogenic risk, we are  
22 taking the 0.1 and activity among the different  
23 chemicals.

24 Now, the scenarios that we are  
25 evaluating for the Presidio are these three:

1 Residential scenario, recreational and  
2 construction. And for the residential and  
3 recreational, we are using both for children, and  
4 for the construction scenario, only adult. Now  
5 there is also a delineation in terms of the depth  
6 that we are using in order to evaluate risk. For  
7 the residential scenario, we are assuming that the  
8 receptor would be exposed up to ten feet below  
9 ground surface; for the recreational scenario, the  
10 receptor would be surface soil depths; and then the  
11 construction scenario would be exposed to  
12 subsurface depth, which is up to ten feet below  
13 ground surface.

14 This is a conceptual site model of what  
15 we think of the potential sources of chemical  
16 release at the Presidio, how it's the mechanism of  
17 surface dispersion or infiltration of the soil and  
18 the transport medium would either be the surface  
19 soil or subsurface soil, or more particular  
20 exposure would be by incidental ingestion, and  
21 general contact and inhalation.

22 This is a table that shows the exposure  
23 parameters that we have used. If you would like to  
24 look at this more closely or have questions, please  
25 feel free to do so during the break, but for now

1 let me just say that these parameters are  
2 consistent with what is established in the Risk  
3 Assessment Guidelines -- the RAGs -- and also they  
4 incorporated parameters that were issued to us by  
5 National Park Service.

6 Now, one point that may deviate from a  
7 typical risk assessment is the fact that average is  
8 75 years versus 70 years. And we did that in order  
9 to be consistent, once again, with the baseline  
10 risk assessment of the Presidio that's being  
11 conducted.

12 Now, the next question is which COPCs  
13 would we need to evaluate in order to derive to the  
14 soil action levels? BTEX are typically the  
15 compounds that would raise a lot of concern,  
16 because of their toxicity. And yet when we really  
17 look at the situation of whether fuel versus fresh  
18 fuel and look at the prevalence that Bill has  
19 presented, they may not be the accurate compounds  
20 we evaluate. So, then the next point to consider  
21 would be the use of the appropriate surrogate  
22 chemicals. As Bill had shown earlier, gasoline,  
23 diesel and crude oil as aliphatic compounds and  
24 aromatic compounds and very small portions of some  
25 PPHs or some additives. So, the criteria that we

1 have for the selection of COPCs are prevalence, and  
2 fate and transport of toxicity, and toxicity. If a  
3 compound is toxic or it's not that prevalent or  
4 it's not that mobile, and so what essentially it  
5 amounts to it's a weight of evidence that we picked  
6 the surrogate chemicals that would most likely be  
7 accurate for deriving the risk.

8 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: Could I ask  
9 you a question on --

10 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Let's hold all the  
11 questions until the end.

12 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: Okay.

13 MS. SARMIENTO: This slide summarizes  
14 the present distribution of aliphatic and aromatic  
15 compounds. So, to just reinforce what Bill had  
16 already said earlier, the surrogate chemical that  
17 we had selected for gasoline and we are in hexane,  
18 in diesel. It would be nonane, and fuel oil,  
19 eicosane.

20 This table shows you a comparison of the  
21 different action levels based on the three  
22 different exposure scenarios, which I have just  
23 described and as you will see at the end when I  
24 will present the summary table, you will see that  
25 we picked the most stringent level for each of the

1 chemicals, and also for the TPH and fuel and  
2 gasoline oil.

3 Now, I move on to the ecological  
4 risk-based oil based action levels. This map shows  
5 the distribution of stress vegetation at the  
6 Presidio. That's the green. And then this is the  
7 Crissy Field area, which will be the site of the  
8 future restoration. These areas are the UST tank  
9 sites. The point in showing this map is that the  
10 ecological risk assessment, the first thing that  
11 you need to address is whether there is an overlap  
12 between your resources of chemical release and  
13 areas of potential ecological concern. As you can  
14 see here, if we use vegetation as ecological  
15 receptor, there is no evident overlap between  
16 potential sources of release and vegetation. And  
17 of these receptors, for instance, this area in  
18 here, this is primarily a paved area. So, strictly  
19 speaking, there is an inflicting pathway; however  
20 we will go ahead and assume that there is and  
21 that's a premise of the ecological RBC approach.

22 So, this just summarizes what we would  
23 do if we identified ecological receptors. Once  
24 again then, validate if they are ecologically the  
25 same, which would be the same sweep of chemicals



1     that would be addressed in the human health risk  
2     assessment. The exception being if there is a  
3     possibility a lack of appropriate ecological  
4     values, then we can not sufficiently address a  
5     particular chemical.

6             These are the criteria for the selection  
7     of ecological receptors. The first bullet is  
8     consistent with one of the assumptions of the  
9     baseline environmental assessment, which is saying  
10    that the ecological receptors are selected based on  
11    their highest exposure to soil, and that the  
12    highest exposure is due to soil ingestion. And  
13    just as in the human health risk assessment, we are  
14    also dependent of the ability of the bench mark  
15    values. Bench mark values are toxicological  
16    material which would show whether a certain  
17    concentration would manifest into an adverse  
18    biological affect in area specific receptors.

19            Now, this table is plagiarized from the  
20    baseline environmental evaluation. And here it  
21    shows how the different soil ingestion rates of the  
22    different ecological receptors at the Presidio,  
23    compared to each other. And here it's obvious that  
24    the American robin or mourning dove are the highest  
25    ingestion rates. And we have selected this

1 receptor for the soil action levels, soil based  
2 action levels.

3 So, to derive the soil action level  
4 based on ecological RBC, the basis is a value  
5 called N-O-A-E-L, which is an acronym for no  
6 observable adverse effect level. So, if one  
7 divides this number, the dozen, by the ingestion  
8 rates of the receptor, than you will derive at a  
9 chemical specific action level for that particular  
10 receptor.

11 Now, just as we did in the human health  
12 RBC approach, we also selected naphthalene as a  
13 surrogate compound for developing action levels for  
14 T based action, diesel, and fuel level. So, this  
15 table summarizes how the concentrations compare  
16 when you're basing it at human health risk versus  
17 ecological risk.

18 Now, to address questions about chemical  
19 specific action levels, since we are monitoring the  
20 BTEX, this also shows the chemical action levels  
21 and ecological risks.

22 Now, what I had addressed were mainly  
23 the terrestrial receptors. A separate question  
24 would be a aquatic receptors, which would pertain  
25 to areas identified as wetlands. And so the

1 question there would be screening guidelines that  
2 would establish whether that sediments -- the  
3 concentration in sediment -- would impact aquatic  
4 receptors or organisms. The typical guidelines for  
5 sediment are taken from the National Oceanic  
6 Atmospheric Administration. However, once again,  
7 not all of these compounds have available a  
8 sediment guideline from NOAEL. So another method  
9 that is also being used as a petitioning approach  
10 when in the water quality bench mark is assumed to  
11 be also protective of organisms, and so there is an  
12 equation, which you take into account the  
13 partitioning of a compound and then the fraction of  
14 organic carbon content in the sediment to arrive at  
15 the sediment quality bench mark. It is assumed in  
16 this equation that the default organic content. So  
17 here, as you can see, are the difference of  
18 sediment quality bench mark. In this approach, the  
19 one for PAH is an exception.

20 In December of 1992, the Water Board  
21 published a report on sediment screening criteria  
22 and stated that the wetlands recreation or  
23 restoration is considered an aquatic disposal of  
24 sediment. So what was done was to collate a  
25 variety of values from NOAEL from San Francisco

1 Basin and different studies on sediment. And then  
2 they came up with a number that's considered  
3 protective and the range was 4 to 34 milligrams per  
4 kilogram. And we have picked 4 milligrams per  
5 kilogram as a sediment criteria. That's it. That  
6 includes the RBCs approach.

7 Now Eliana would follow with the  
8 regulatory aspect.

9 MS. MAKHLOUF: I think you should be  
10 able to read this. I'm going to provide a very  
11 brief overview of the regulatory review and  
12 applicability assessment that we have done as part  
13 of the FPALDR document. And this section was just  
14 meant to kind of take a look at the regulations  
15 fairly quickly, and provide an overview of what the  
16 requirements are.

17 I think, basically, what we're saying is  
18 what's being done as a part of the technical  
19 portion of the FPALDR document does fall in  
20 regulatory guidance. So, the overall purpose and  
21 objective of this section is to establish  
22 regulatory framework for developing site-specific  
23 risk-based cleanup levels for oil and groundwater  
24 and to insure that these cleanup levels are  
25 consistent with Regional Board regulatory

1 requirements for closure and corrective action at  
2 UST sites.

3           These next set of slides are not meant  
4 to be a comprehensive overview of all of the  
5 regulations, just hitting the highlights of the  
6 primary ones that are concerned for closure. The  
7 closure corrective action requirements are  
8 predominantly included in Chapter 16 of Title 23,  
9 particularly Articles 7 and 11. Basically, the way  
10 UST regulations work are regulated on a State arena  
11 basis, that federal regulations, basically, give  
12 authority to the state and delegates authority for  
13 the City and County of San Francisco, and that's  
14 the Department of Health Services, effectively.

15           Resolution 92-49 requires cleanup in  
16 conformance with statewide Regional Control Board  
17 Resolution 68-16, that's the nondegradation policy  
18 and applicable requirements of Chapters 15 and 16.  
19 Basically, Resolution 92-49 directs that corrective  
20 action attain background water quality or best  
21 water quality that is reasonable. Although  
22 federal, state, and municipal regulations do exempt  
23 heating all tanks from UST regulations, the local  
24 municipal code here for the City and County of San  
25 Francisco does require that USTs comply with

1 overall closure requirements, once discontinued  
2 use.

3 Chapter 16 requirements for closure  
4 corrective action includes basically four basic  
5 steps. And the first of that, preliminary site  
6 assessment; the second is the soil and water  
7 investigation; the third, Corrective Action Plan  
8 preparation and limitation; and verification  
9 monitoring.

10 The preliminary site assessment phase is  
11 really just initial recording requirements which  
12 are required under Article 5.

13 The purpose of the soil and water  
14 investigation is to evaluate the extent of soil and  
15 groundwater and surface water impacts, and then to  
16 evaluate the most cost effective method of cleanup.

17 The primary goals of the Corrective  
18 Action Plan are to protect the beneficial uses of  
19 water resources, human health and safety, and the  
20 environment. And I think what's been presented to  
21 you here indicates that that again kind of goes  
22 along with the purpose of the FPALDR, which is to  
23 do all of those things. The plan should also  
24 provide the levels for soil and groundwater and  
25 that is kind of tie-in with the regulations.

1                   Kind of a quick overview of what the  
2       regs say about the cleanup levels for groundwater,  
3       numerical objectives for groundwater and surface  
4       water are designated in the basin plan for some  
5       beneficial uses, such as drinking water supply.  
6       There are a lot of beneficial uses that there  
7       aren't specific values, for example, industrial  
8       supply. And part of the reason for that is because  
9       it depends on the industry, what the particular  
10      requirements are. Generally speaking, cleanup  
11      levels for domestic municipal supply should not be  
12      set higher than MCLs. They should be based on  
13      site-specific risk assessment, and there are a  
14      number of guidelines for doing that.

15                  If numerical objectives have not been  
16      promulgated for a particular beneficial use or if  
17      they haven't been promulgated for particular  
18      chemical, then you can do an impact assessment.  
19      And I think this goes on nicely with what's being  
20      done with the FPALDR. And you look at the physical  
21      and chemical characteristics and toxicity  
22      persistence potential for migration,  
23      hydrogeological characteristics, beneficial uses of  
24      groundwater, proximity of groundwater to the  
25      contaminated area, and the impact of residual

1 levels.

2 In summary here for groundwater, final  
3 cleanup levels are based on a feasibility study,  
4 that's basically presented in the Corrective Action  
5 Plan. That compares the effectiveness in achieving  
6 the cleanup level with the cost and time to achieve  
7 that level. In some cases, it may be very  
8 difficult technologically to achieve a particular  
9 level and you have to weigh those things together,  
10 and on a risk assessment to evaluate the impact to  
11 beneficial uses and human and receptors.

12 There are no specific guidelines for  
13 developing cleanup levels for soil, but in general  
14 according to the basin plan, the Regional Board  
15 would like soil cleanup levels to be based on  
16 protection of groundwater. So, you look at what  
17 the threat of water quality as having particular  
18 levels of contamination in your soil and then you  
19 derive at a soil cleanup level, and back calculate  
20 that. What Bill Mabey has done is fate transport  
21 calculations, basically, to try to develop soil  
22 cleanup levels based on fate and transport issues.  
23 In addition, as Riz presented, we also used other  
24 EPA standards to guide us to determine what the  
25 risks are to human ecological receptors.



1           For allowing cleanup levels to exceed  
2 background for soil, the Regional Board has based a  
3 plan to consider several of these particular  
4 issues. One would be if there's the residual  
5 levels that you place would impact water quality  
6 objectives. If they don't, then you might be able  
7 to leave those in place. You have to consider the  
8 risks from surface and subsurface exposure. The  
9 groundwater monitoring may be required to insure  
10 that there's no continued migration or that there's  
11 no continued impact groundwater.

12           And then basically, the last one sort of  
13 brings up the idea of management of the site once  
14 you leave whatever residual levels in place. So,  
15 you're required to do whatever you need to minimize  
16 any potential future exposure. And specifically,  
17 of course, fate transport modeling of the leachate.  
18 Just to touch upon a brief subject which we do  
19 discuss in the FPALDR document, and that is the in  
20 the recent Regional Water Quality Control Board's  
21 basin plan amendments, they have put together some  
22 guidelines for what is commonly referred to as  
23 nonextended area approach for groundwater for  
24 developing groundwater cleanup levels. The  
25 Regional Board has defined two categories of sites,

1     for which this might be appropriate for a  
2     groundwater strategy, and those sites with  
3     residual, which possess limited or health risk.  
4     And then in the second category of sites, for sites  
5     where there may be an ongoing cleanup program for  
6     Corrective Action Plan, where it's been shown to be  
7     very difficult to attain a certain cleanup level,  
8     in which case, it may be possible to just continue  
9     to monitor that site, verify that you have no  
10    continued migration, and not to do remediation, if  
11    that's not practical or feasible ecologically or  
12    otherwise.

13                 And there are several criteria. These  
14    are the informal criteria, and basically again  
15    those are going very well with the FPALDR, that's  
16    taking a look at whatever the significant migration  
17    will occur, doing adequate source removal and  
18    isolation, that goes along with the fuel  
19    distribution system and tanks where possible,  
20    looking at whether the fate cleanup is feasible,  
21    whether it's really required to protect water  
22    quality or the environment and human health, and  
23    also making sure that you have a acceptable plan or  
24    whatever residual risks are there.

25                 One other issue that is being dealt with

1 in the FPALDR document is how to develop treatment  
2 levels for excavated soil, and I'll just touch upon  
3 this, because this is something that will be a very  
4 important part of the Corrective Action Plan. And  
5 basically the goal of developing the levels for  
6 excavated soil is to make sure that we follow  
7 regulation under Chapter 15. And when we aren't  
8 creating a waste management unit. And then we have  
9 to come back in and monitor. So that, I think, is  
10 the overriding regulation that we are concerned  
11 with. And I think this is consistent with the  
12 National Park Service policy attainability, not  
13 wanting to remove soils from the site and to be  
14 able to reuse them on site, and go to offsite  
15 sources to build material. And in addition the  
16 excavated soil is a useful material to refill the  
17 excavation during the Corrective Action Plan as  
18 reuse in the facility, meet whatever requirements  
19 you have for whatever use of that material.

20 And that's it. I guess Hugh is up next.

21 MR. WONG: So, up to now what we have  
22 been talking about is the components of exposure,  
23 site specific, the FPALDR document. I'm going to  
24 discuss in my presentation is the three parts I  
25 want to talk to you, will be how the FPALDR is

1 going to look like, try to walk everybody through  
2 the action levels, and as well as use the FPALDR  
3 process to apply this to one physical site of the  
4 Presidio. And keep in mind that we're still in the  
5 process of the finalizing of the document, so some  
6 of this that I have will contain action levels, but  
7 some of the action level will remain blank, because  
8 we are still working on those.

9           The document consists of three portions.  
10 Section 1 Roger has touched upon a little bit.  
11 We'll be talking about the history of the tank  
12 program at the Presidio and purpose and objectives  
13 of this FPALDR document. Section 2 describes the  
14 process that pulls together all this information in  
15 supporting chemical memorandum and come up with an  
16 action level for a fuel site at the Presidio. In a  
17 sense, it's a road map to take us from a site to a  
18 cleanup action level for a specific level site at  
19 the Presidio. And technical memorandum that you  
20 have been listening to so far are included in this  
21 report as attachments. So, all together we have  
22 seven attachments: Regulatory and review and  
23 applicability as aquifer identification, fuel  
24 product characteristics, background metals, human  
25 health risk assessment, ecological risk assessment,

1 and fuel fate and transport.

2 To reiterate the focus on the intent of  
3 the FPALDR document is we tried to come up with  
4 action level for fuel size -- petroleum fuel size  
5 at the Presidio that will be protective of human  
6 health risk ecological receptors and also the water  
7 quality at the site.

8 So, how do we start this process? We  
9 first will have to have a fuel site and the two  
10 things that we identified, the location of the site  
11 at the Presidio and what was stored at this fuel  
12 site. By the way, all these figures that I'm going  
13 through, they will be included in the FPALDR  
14 document. So, once we know where the site is  
15 located at the Presidio, there are several  
16 information that we started to collect. One is  
17 what is the current and future land use of this  
18 particular site. This would determine human health  
19 risk exposure scenario, and whether the site is  
20 overlapping with any RI area. If the site is  
21 anywhere in the RI area, this will actually be  
22 rolled over in the RI process and not included in  
23 the profile. We also look at the site geology, and  
24 hydrogeology and look at how fuel constituents  
25 behave. And finally, in the far right-hand corner

1 of this transparency, we'll also look at whether  
2 there is a complete ecological exposure.

3           So, after we get all this information  
4 space on the fuel location, we look at the fuel  
5 type. The major thing -- the most important thing  
6 after identification of the fuel type is what will  
7 be the constituents of concern. This will carry us  
8 through the action level of the RI process. Based  
9 on these identified constituents concerned, we get  
10 a human toxicity formation, the ecological toxicity  
11 formation, the properties of these constituents,  
12 and how they behave in the environment, which is  
13 covered in the box fuel and fate transport. And we  
14 also look at whether there is hazardous  
15 constituents as part of the fuel product and if it  
16 does contain other types of constituents. These,  
17 again, are particular fuel sites, and will roll  
18 over in the RI process, and not be covered in the  
19 FPALDR.

20           I have a relational diagram to reiterate  
21 a couple of other presentations. This one talks  
22 about the level of action levels of human health  
23 risk. After we identified the site of location,  
24 the next step is to determine exposure scenarios.  
25 For example, if the site is within Crissy Field,

1 then the exposure would be recreational.

2 And in parallel, we identified a few  
3 constituents concerned and we collect the toxicity  
4 of those constituents, and based on these two  
5 informations, we come up with a risk calculation  
6 and come up with a action level that would be  
7 protective of human health.

8 In the next transparency, we find this  
9 relationship between these components of the action  
10 level development process and come up with a road  
11 map. This is part of the road map that I've been  
12 talking about getting us from a fuel site to an  
13 action level. For example, over here are the risk  
14 assessment. Their exposure assumption is from zero  
15 to ten feet. There will be potential exposure to  
16 residential and construction workers scenarios.  
17 And if the fuel constituent is present not less  
18 than ten feet, then we go over this side and say  
19 there is no exposure pathway. And if we go down  
20 these directions and with constituents within ten  
21 feet of the surface, and the question we ask there  
22 is where is the site? If the site is not within  
23 Crissy Field then the exposure scenario, the most  
24 conservative exposure scenario, would be  
25 residential scenario. And in the Crissy Field

1     there are two scenarios that we located, the human  
2     health risk assessment, recreational apply to the  
3     soil from zero to six inch and construction worker  
4     apply to the fuel between zero to ten feet. So,  
5     actually this question is less than six inches --  
6     so, if it's less than six inches, the exposure  
7     scenario will be based on recreational scenario.  
8     On the other hand, if it is deeper than six inches,  
9     it will be based on construction worker.

10                 We do the same thing with the eco risk  
11     action level. From a site location, we assess  
12     whether there will be a ecology receptor. And if  
13     it's aquatic receptor, then the criteria will be  
14     the sediment quality bench marks. And from these,  
15     we come up with action level for receptors. If the  
16     site is exposed to terrestrial receptors, then we  
17     perform a risk-based calculations to come up with  
18     an action level of risk-based receptors. Again,  
19     this relationship is we find and present it in the  
20     form of a tree.

21                 Here we ask the question whether aquatic  
22     receptors are present, and if we say yes, we then  
23     ask if terrestrial receptors are also present. And  
24     if the answer is no, then the exposure scenario  
25     will be based on aquatic receptor only. But if the



1 answer to this is yes, then we ask how deep is the  
2 field constituents that remain at the site. The  
3 terrestrial receptor exposure assumption is zero to  
4 three feet. So, the next question we ask is  
5 whether the fuel constituent are below ground  
6 surface. If the answer to that is also yes, then  
7 the action level will be based on both the aquatic  
8 receptors, as far as the terrestrial receptors. In  
9 this case it will be the most stringent of the two.

10 On this side of the flow chart, if the  
11 answer to the question of whether aquatic receptors  
12 are present is no, then we move down to here and we  
13 ask the same questions, if the receptors are  
14 present. If the answer is no, then we find the box  
15 saying incomplete exposure pathway. On the other  
16 hand if we do have terrestrial receptors at the  
17 site and contaminants exist at zero to three feet  
18 deep, then we have soil based.

19 This is a figure on presenting the  
20 relationship, how we come up with action level for  
21 protection of groundwater. Understand our  
22 assumptions here that we will remove the site --  
23 excuse me. We will remove the tank and also remove  
24 any free water that is present at the site. And  
25 what we are looking at is the residual constituents

1 on the site. So, at the site we identify there is  
2 an aquifer or surface water present, and this would  
3 determine whether the water quality objectives will  
4 be, say, drinking water quality or a residual  
5 concentration in the soil that would not migrate  
6 into the water table.

7 And this information will also go into  
8 these attenuation for groundwater. In this  
9 decisionry, what we have is if the site that we  
10 come across already has groundwater problem,  
11 meaning, the groundwater has already been impacted  
12 beyond its beneficial use, in this case based on  
13 drinking water criteria, then we do site-specific  
14 action for that site. If there is no groundwater  
15 problem, then we move down to the question whether  
16 there actually is potential water on the site. If  
17 we say it's yes, then the next question is what  
18 separation do we have between the field  
19 constituents and the water itself. As Bill pointed  
20 out earlier, the fuel doesn't migrate at the site.  
21 We have a five feet separation between them. What  
22 we have, that goes to over here, if we have five  
23 feet separation between the residual fuel  
24 constituents and the water is where they should be  
25 the maximum concentration of fuel constituents in

1 soil and that becomes the criteria. Otherwise, if  
2 there is a potential of the water getting in touch  
3 with the fuel constituents, then our action levels  
4 will be based on drinking water standards.

5 I have for the next six or seven of  
6 these transparencies, the applications of the  
7 action level during the process for a feasible site  
8 at the Presidio, beside that tank 1802.1 and  
9 1802.2. They are located near the Public Health  
10 Services Hospital. If you're familiar with the  
11 Presidio, that will be the south end of the  
12 Presidio, up in the highlands. Information that we  
13 know about the site: There are two fuel oil tanks,  
14 the depth of groundwater based on the understanding  
15 of the hydrogeology, and also from information of  
16 nearby salt water and wells is about 40 feet from  
17 the ground surface.

18 Contamination of this site based on our  
19 investigation effort of the project is about 20  
20 feet below ground surface. The bottom of this tank  
21 is about 16 to 17 feet below ground surface, and no  
22 BTEX was ever found at this site.

23 Based on the information about the tank  
24 site and the fuel that is stored in the tank, we  
25 determined if fuel constituents of concern in this

1 case are total material hydrocarbon as fuel oil,  
2 benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene.

3 And human health risk scenario for this  
4 site is residential. Ecological risk for this site  
5 is terrestrial, and the water quality, because we  
6 have the 20 feet separations between the bottom of  
7 the fuel constituents and the table, these will be  
8 the residual concentrations remaining at the site  
9 that would not move by itself.

10 Action levels: The action levels based  
11 on human health risk come up to TPH fuel oil 1300  
12 milligram per kilogram, benzene 0.6 milligram per  
13 kilogram, and ethylbenzene 500, and xylene is 2500.  
14 You may notice that action level for xylene is  
15 actually higher than for action level for fuel oil.  
16 This will be applicable soil between zero feet and  
17 ten feet ground surface.

18 Ecological risk action levels: This  
19 will be applicable for soil between zero and three  
20 feet. TPH fuel oil is 360 milligram per kilogram;  
21 benzene, two milligram per kilogram; toluene, 16  
22 milligram per kilogram; and xylene, 360. This is a  
23 slide that I actually had earlier, but we are still  
24 developing those numbers, so that's why they are  
25 left blank. And after we overcome the technical

1 chart that we mentioned earlier, then this table  
2 will be filled.

3 So, we got all these action levels for  
4 different scenarios. What do they mean? We  
5 combined them to come up with the most stringent  
6 combination of action level for the particular  
7 site. So, in this case from zero to three feet is  
8 360 milligram per kilogram based on ecological  
9 risk, three to ten feet is 1300 milligram per  
10 kilogram based on the human health risk, and  
11 between a depth greater than ten feet we'll have an  
12 action level, for benzene four to ten feet is 0.6  
13 milligram per kilogram, based on human health risk.

14 In this case, the human health risk  
15 criteria is more stringent than the eco risk  
16 criteria for this constituent. For toluene it's 16  
17 between zero to three feet, and three to ten feet,  
18 500 for human health risk. For the constituents  
19 for ethylbenzene is 850 milligram per kilogram for  
20 soil zero to ten feet; and for human health risk  
21 xylene zero to three feet, 360; from three feet to  
22 ten feet, 2500.

23 Before I finish my presentation, I also  
24 want to point out a couple sections that won't be  
25 in the FPALDR document that are also very important

1 to the whole process. One session discusses the  
2 sensitivity of the modeling we actually go through,  
3 the development process and look at the assumption  
4 that we have made, and identify those, that will be  
5 more susceptible fuel conditions. And then we will  
6 also have sessions to talk about verification  
7 sampling to validate our model assumptions.

8 Well, that concludes my presentation and  
9 I think it will be time for a break.

10 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Thank you for  
11 your patience -- for the patience for the  
12 presentations.

13 The plan now basically is to take a  
14 break as well as what we're calling these break-out  
15 sessions. I'd like to say it's about ten after  
16 nine. We could go about 9:30, or see how that  
17 goes. You can basically grab any consultant that  
18 you want to have questions to, and then formulate  
19 your questions. And then you can ask your  
20 questions and we'll get it on the administrative  
21 record. We'll go to about 10:30, if that's okay  
22 with people. We'll see how the questions go, if  
23 you want to go a little bit later and go till about  
24 10:30. So, with that, let's take a break.

25 (Break taken.)

1                   BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: I think what  
2 we'll do is try to get all of our technical  
3 presenters up here. And if you want to ask any  
4 questions, I could act as the lightning rod, always  
5 directed.

6                   Rob?

7                   BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: My first, I  
8 guess, I'd like to ask both you and Riz together.  
9 In your presentation about eco risk assessment the  
10 numbers just flashed by, but they were both 260 and  
11 360, as examples of protecting terrestrial  
12 receptors. One of the presentations that we had  
13 already, and we were using as a site example has  
14 already a very thorough application of the FPALDR  
15 Building 637. Now, if Building 637 -- I assume  
16 that there were terrestrial receptors there, one of  
17 the questions I asked last session was whether  
18 ecological risk assessment at that site also  
19 considered that Park Service's reintroduction of  
20 native species there, and you told me I should ask  
21 that question again tonight, so I am. So, my  
22 question is since the proposed level of Building  
23 637 were set at 1600 parts per million for diesel  
24 and soil, it doesn't appear on the surface of the  
25 analysis that your ecological risk numbers or

1 assessments had been targeted into that site.

2 MS. SARMIENTO: Do you want to handle  
3 that?

4 BOARDMEMBER CALL: I think we should  
5 state at this point since the presentation two  
6 weeks ago, and we were going to steal the thunder  
7 from the FPALDR tonight to make those changes. You  
8 can anticipate that those numbers that I briefed  
9 two weeks ago are going to be refined. You are  
10 going to see that they are all going to match quite  
11 closely with the numbers -- Hugh's examples of what  
12 he gave tonight.

13 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: In other words,  
14 the numbers you gave last time are not your  
15 numbers?

16 BOARDMEMBER CALL: It's the same  
17 approach, but we've come a long way in just the  
18 last week in that being forced to evaluate a number  
19 of things that really didn't become issues until  
20 recently, has forced us to take a look at the way  
21 we were coming up with the numbers, and some of the  
22 numbers have changed.

23 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: One of the key  
24 points was exposure pathways. I don't know if that  
25 was brought out well enough. Although, we have



1 numbers for terrestrial eco receptors, if there is  
2 no exposure pathway -- say it was covered with  
3 asphalt for terrestrial or below the three feet,  
4 then we don't consider -- then you go to the next  
5 level. So, that has to be targeted in, as well.

6 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I do have three  
7 other questions.

8 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Does anybody  
9 else have any questions with Rob's?

10 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: This question is  
11 for Eliana. At least one of the sites at the  
12 Presidio the fuel concentration also exhibits  
13 characteristics of hazardous waste. In your  
14 regulatory overview and assessment, did you also  
15 consider the effect of hazardous waste requirements  
16 at the other --

17 MS. MAKHLOUF: Sure. It depends on how  
18 that material is going to be handled. It's not a  
19 hazardous waste until you excavate that material  
20 and generate and it exhibits a hazard. You're  
21 going to have to handle it accordingly. So, you  
22 have to run the appropriate analysis. I'm not that  
23 familiar with all the data of the individual sites.

24 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: What you're  
25 saying is correct. It's not a waste until I

1 generate it. If it exhibits that problem, then  
2 I've got to deal with it as a hazardous waste, what  
3 gets left behind, then we have to.

4 MS. MAKHLOUF: If it is exhibiting  
5 characteristics of hazardous waste, I will assume  
6 that it will be much higher than some of the action  
7 levels and will be dealt with accordingly.

8 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I think what  
9 you're agreeing to is that if any Superfund sites  
10 where the date of the spill at issue has not been  
11 determined, and where the date of the spill occurs  
12 prior to the effective date of the regulations,  
13 then at those sites, the waste is not generated  
14 until excavated. But where it is known, for  
15 example, that some hazardous material has spilled  
16 after the effective date of the regulations, the  
17 time of generation occurs at the date of the spill  
18 when it's known. And there are many locations at  
19 the Presidio where the date of the spill occurring  
20 is after the effective date. So, in other words,  
21 the hazardous waste was generated at that time, not  
22 at the time that you're going to excavate the  
23 removal.

24 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Are you talking  
25 about Building 1349?

1                   BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: That's one  
2                   example.

3                   BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: What was filled  
4                   there was a fresh product. It was a diesel fuel.  
5                   It was not a waste at the time it was spilled. I  
6                   have never heard that being applied to any  
7                   underground storage site that I've worked on.

8                   MS. MAKHLOUF: What are the  
9                   characteristics that would make it hazardous?

10                  BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: I'm not sure.

11                  BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: At one of those  
12                  spots in Building 1349, just as an example, the  
13                  current concentrations in the soil are 170,000  
14                  parts per million of TPH. So, that's just one  
15                  example.

16                  MS. MAKHLOUF: That wouldn't necessarily  
17                  make it a hazardous waste.

18                  BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: No, but in  
19                  California -- but the toxicity.

20                  BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: You have to  
21                  assess it then. You can't say that offhand.

22                  MS. MAKHLOUF: You can have quite a high  
23                  levels of TPH and there's not a hazardous level of  
24                  TPH. As a whole there are some constituents like  
25                  benzene and if you are to run the test, and exceed

1       that -- it's pretty hard to exceed that.

2                   BOARDMEMBER REINHARD:   Are there also  
3       tests for aquatic toxicity?

4                   BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON:   We've gone in  
5       the meaning of those regulations.

6                   BOARDMEMBER REINHARD:   My next question  
7       is -- I'm not quite sure who the question should be  
8       put to.   You mentioned a little bit some of the  
9       considerations of cost effectiveness and  
10      feasibility determination and the regulatory  
11      review.   One way of looking at the list of policies  
12      and references that you made is that -- and I  
13      realize that this wasn't what you were presented  
14      with, the Water Board may often start from the  
15      presumption that zero to ten is the appropriate  
16      level and in order to justify some higher level,  
17      that some accounting of the economic and  
18      feasibility and technological feasibility is  
19      appropriate.   What kinds of realizations did you do  
20      to determine economic reasonableness of any of the  
21      conclusions that are made either to set action  
22      levels or to some of the conclusions that are made?  
23      How did you feel about justifying the economics?

24                   MS. MAKHLOUF:   Well, the economics will  
25      be done during the operation of the Corrective

1     Action Plan. It's not in the FPALDR. You have to  
2     look at what kind of corrective action is  
3     appropriate for the particular site, and then look  
4     at the policy and determine whether or not that  
5     action level is appropriate. For example, if you  
6     had an action level that -- let's say the site was  
7     feasible. To get down to five times 10 to the  
8     minus 6, and that would cost you \$1 million. It  
9     would take you \$10 million to get to one times 10  
10    to the minus 6. Maybe that additional cost would  
11    justify for additional risk protection to determine  
12    whether or not that's really appropriate. So, I  
13    think that's kind of a very rough example, but I  
14    think that's type of analysis that you're looking  
15    at. You want to try to match the cost with the  
16    benefit that you get. I think that's sort of the  
17    general idea.

18                   BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: My last question  
19    is for Bill. Obviously the sections that you dealt  
20    with have been required of the actual document, but  
21    in looking at some of the slides that you showed, I  
22    was again thinking of Building 637 of the example  
23    because of the presentations we've had here  
24    already. For example, you had a slide where you  
25    commented that some of the constituents would not

1 be travelling until 95 years, or something like  
2 that. Also, some of the solubility numbers were  
3 put up.

4 Do those assumptions of your model  
5 actually square with the actual concentrations and  
6 rate of known movement that we see at Building 637,  
7 where for example, we know that certain  
8 arrangements of transfer of solubility of this  
9 earth, because we actually have big tons of stuff  
10 in the ground.

11 Did you test your model against the  
12 actual concentrations that are seen, for example,  
13 at that site?

14 MR. MABEY: Just for clarification, I  
15 want to ask you was a sea soil model is a leachate  
16 modeling based on the source in the water is moving  
17 down into the vadozone. I think 637, we have a  
18 groundwater situation. I have not looked at the  
19 637 data, in particular. I've discussed a little  
20 bit with the probability manner, but not looked  
21 into it.

22 MS. MAKHLOUF: I think the model is not  
23 applicable.

24 MR. MABEY: That particular -- the sea  
25 soil model -- we need a groundwater model for

1 something like that. I think that in terms from  
2 what I understand, there is some BTEX out there; is  
3 that right? And it does see some movement, which  
4 is basically consistent in general with the low  
5 partitioning values for BTEX. I think we can be  
6 very careful when TPH consists on a product but  
7 also degradation products. And if you go through  
8 the analysis of the initial material on the  
9 degradation products, you'll find that they have  
10 much more mobility than the parent material. So,  
11 if you do this to the TPH number, you're getting  
12 some more products there and getting some BTEX,  
13 because it is mobile.

14 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: There is a number  
15 of mechanisms that you were describing, not only  
16 movement through soil, which is not so much  
17 applicable there, but also other factors like the  
18 solubility that is partitioning. I'm just saying  
19 out of all of the mechanisms that we're describing,  
20 did you go back, for example, to test the model?

21 MR. MABEY: The model doesn't apply to  
22 637, as I understand.

23 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: I think what  
24 you're getting at is if we're saying if it doesn't  
25 move very far, then why do we have a problem with

1 Building 637.

2 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I already know  
3 what you just said, that the model doesn't apply  
4 there, because the aquifer is right there. There  
5 are other mechanisms.

6 MR. MABEY: I think one of the things  
7 that is a problem with other sites, such as 637,  
8 what is the extended release and how much of it  
9 moved on the water table before it stopped? And  
10 that at the downward edge of how it spreads, there  
11 will still be a source. So, you have this water in  
12 the product. The concentration, I would think, are  
13 much less, we would expect, based on the maximum  
14 values I had here.

15 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Right.

16 MR. MABEY: Because it turns out the  
17 rate at which chemicals dissolve out of a free  
18 phase of the water is very slow compared to how  
19 fast that water moves. Therefore, the  
20 concentration you get is much lower than  
21 theoretically possible. And that's a very  
22 site-specific condition. So, I'd have to look at  
23 the numbers for 637.

24 MR. WONG: I think one thing to go add  
25 to your question, as a way of doing this FPALDR



1 project, we did go out to do fuel soil samples. We  
2 did analysis for size distribution and fresh and  
3 organic carbon. We do coordinate with that effort  
4 to try to be consistent in terms of our basic  
5 assumption to both models, even though the two  
6 models are not the same.

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: When you say that  
8 the model predicts that without a source of present  
9 migration, there would be no migration more than  
10 two feet, in all directions laterally?

11 MR. MABEY: That's in the one dimension.  
12 The other way it would move would be through  
13 diffusion, where we also are subject to  
14 biodegradation. We didn't predict what was going  
15 to happen in terms of losses, and that's one of the  
16 things that I'm looking at in terms of the modeling  
17 result in terms of evaluating that how much was  
18 lost in diffusings.

19 MS. MAKHLOUF: The key thing the model  
20 does not look at is the free phase flow. In other  
21 words, bulk flow that Bill described in his  
22 conceptual model. It's once you have a residual  
23 contamination or just looking at that, the  
24 leachate, it's not looking at free phase migration,  
25 and that's another question, but sea soil really

1 looks at only one portion of the transport  
2 processes.

3 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: That's it.

4 FACILITATOR KERN: I have a few  
5 comments. They are not really questions. I first  
6 want to applaud you for all of your efforts. It's  
7 evident that it's a tremendous amount of work.

8 I would like to also thank Bob for his  
9 ability to comment so quickly in the face of such  
10 an onslaught of information. I would say that --  
11 and I'm taking off my facilitator hat and I'm  
12 putting on a personal member of the public hat --  
13 and for those of you who don't know me, I have a  
14 geophysics background and certain amount of legal  
15 training -- not an attorney.

16 The amount of information that you're  
17 attempting to give to us is pretty intense,  
18 obviously. And we're going to need some time to be  
19 able to assimilate it to even remotely to a degree.  
20 I would like to recommend that there be more  
21 opportunities to discuss these issues with all of  
22 you, the consultants. There's evidently some --  
23 there are some site-specific issues that some of  
24 you have been working on Building 637. Some of  
25 those things have not been completely worked into

1 this document. The numbers are changing, and that  
2 gives me just a little bit more of a sense of this  
3 is clearly an ongoing, developing thing.

4 We would like to be here with you, as  
5 this progresses all the way along, so we can  
6 understand it. So, those are just some comments.  
7 I don't know what other individuals among the  
8 public or the members of the RAB had, but I would  
9 like to buy into the process. Some of the other  
10 situations that I've been involved with -- this,  
11 the State of California -- they also are looking at  
12 being able to have consistent plans across the  
13 state. But the ability to go and have flexibility  
14 for a site, and I see the advantage of what you're  
15 trying to do, being able to deal with many sites in  
16 a consistent fashion. I think there needs to be  
17 flexibility in that same way and plan to be able to  
18 deal with individual situations. That's my major  
19 comment. Thanks.

20 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: I was interested  
21 in the decisionry of it. It reminded me of paying  
22 my income tax. On the decisionry, on the action  
23 levels, it just seemed to me that the level that  
24 zero to three feet, three to ten, didn't somehow,  
25 and maybe this wasn't, it's maybe assumed. But

1     then on other situations, you say, "Well, we had a  
2     tank over here." And you even use that in your  
3     opening discussion. Well, the tank is 17 feet in  
4     the ground and it's leaking in the bottom and you  
5     are talking about action levels that don't pertain  
6     to that.

7                     Do you have any action level parameters  
8     that might deal with lateral distance from a  
9     source, or something that might deal with that, a  
10    lot of this petroleum?

11                    MR. WONG: In general, the approach that  
12    we deal with a particular site is where we move the  
13    tank and then try to define the lateral and  
14    horizontal extent of many contaminations. The  
15    release point will be at the bottom of the tank.  
16    We will not expect the contamination is near the  
17    surface. So, all these action levels that we talk  
18    about, it is applicable to the near surface soil.  
19    There are a few constituents, but we do pull out  
20    those numbers, just in case. Say the operation  
21    does involve surface fueling of fueling operations.  
22    There may be surface spill, then we can address  
23    those issues. But you're right, most of the  
24    release will be at the bottom of the tank and there  
25    has been human exposure scenario of ten feet deep.

1                   BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: We have some  
2 sites that do have surface like Bob's pointed out,  
3 Building 1349 is one. We have a couple of places  
4 along the fuel pipeline that have surfaced and we  
5 have some soil exposure. So, those levels will be  
6 used there, but in most cases, we won't be using  
7 those because everything is pretty deep.

8                   BOARDMEMBER CHAN: It's for underground  
9 storage tanks that we're looking at this issue.  
10 I'm curious on the aquatic, is it simply through  
11 groundwater mechanisms?

12                  MR. WONG: The aquatic receptors  
13 scenario, is per the request of a possibility of  
14 turning a portion of the Crissy Field into a future  
15 wetlands. What you see as soil at certain depth is  
16 what becomes sediment of the -- into the FPALDR.

17                  BOARDMEMBER CHAN: It's only for that  
18 one specific site, not for Logan's Creek. The  
19 second question I had was since this was sort of a  
20 lot of how to do this sort of the risk-based  
21 criteria, is there any more potential for it to be  
22 used at any other locations around the country?

23                  BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: We're finding  
24 that the leaking underground fuel tank manual is  
25 paralleling what we're doing. There is a lot of

1 institutions that are paralleling it, as well. I  
2 just got a paper of Lawrence Livermore. It was a  
3 white paper for the Water board and it was an  
4 amazing correlation of what we're doing, and what  
5 they are doing. Some states will be quicker to  
6 come up to speed with this, some won't. I think  
7 you'll see some changes in the next few years. One  
8 thing that we didn't mention today, we have  
9 provided what we researched, what is being done, I  
10 think, in 44 states across the U.S. in terms of  
11 setting action levels for TPH. And we reviewed  
12 those, and were developing criteria. And it was a  
13 brief description of what other states were doing,  
14 so other states were included and researched for  
15 that information, and soils. Also, in a 1994  
16 article that also provides for that.

17 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Just one final  
18 comment. There is a lot of material, and you have  
19 done a wonderful job in presenting it. It would be  
20 nice to revisit this later when the document comes  
21 out, fully.

22 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: I expect that we  
23 want some questions acknowledged and that you'll  
24 have a question that we will respond to. And if  
25 the need arises, we can respond to comments during

1 the RABs. Parts of the assumptions -- all the  
2 assumptions in the FPALDR are going to be validated  
3 as we are cleaning up our sites. To that effect.  
4 It's going to be fluid for a long time. We don't  
5 expect major changes. That's why we did the  
6 research to make sure that our assumptions aren't  
7 wildly off base.

8 But with any kind of a scientific  
9 assumption, you have to prove that it was the right  
10 assumption. So, the sampling analysis that we're  
11 going to propose in this, is just validation  
12 assumption only. This is different from a floating  
13 sampling which you'll get also. If there is any  
14 big changes we'll assess whatever we have to do.

15 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: I understand that  
16 part of the FPALDR is not the cost benefit  
17 analysis, but the question that I have is when you  
18 do do the Corrective Action Plan and cost is  
19 factored in, you mentioned standards for economic  
20 reasonableness. And I'd like to know, at this  
21 point, what the standards are? Are there standards  
22 for economical reasonableness? And who decided  
23 what they are, and is there a process of decision  
24 making to apply them, and who does that?

25 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Good question.

1 Anybody else have any other questions?

2 MS. MAKHLOUF: There aren't broad  
3 standards, there were general standards. And the  
4 general standard is to look at the risk reduction  
5 you get for the cost you spend. So, you have to  
6 look at the site-specific basis. It's hard to talk  
7 about without looking at the specific site and then  
8 looking at different options for remediation of  
9 that site and what the cost is for that option, and  
10 what you get out for those various options for  
11 remediation, but I think this is becoming more and  
12 more a part -- it's always been a part of decision  
13 making, but I don't think it's come to the  
14 forefront as much as it has how their dollars are  
15 being spent; that you're getting the best bang for  
16 your buck. You're actually getting something for  
17 what you're spending, rather than not achieving  
18 very much. And I think in the past, that wasn't  
19 always considered in a formal a way as probably it  
20 should have been. And I think that that will be  
21 part of the process in determining how.

22 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: Who's empowered  
23 to apply a cost benefit?

24 MS. MAKHLOUF: I would say the  
25 regulatory authorities.



1                   BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: We apply the  
2 cost benefit analysis and propose it to the  
3 agencies. If the agencies don't agree, they don't  
4 sign on the Corrective Action Plan.

5                   BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: It is the  
6 regulatories that have the ultimate --

7                   BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Under Title 22,  
8 Chapter 16. They got to buy off on whatever we  
9 propose. We apply it and they agree, or disagree,  
10 or modify.

11                  BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: On the  
12 issue of fate as a factor, what is the broad -- how  
13 do you use fate? Is that condition earthquake  
14 natural?

15                  MR. MABEY: Fate is sort of a  
16 degradation or a staying in place, in terms of  
17 what's going to happen to that material. So  
18 basically, one of the thoughts is if it stays in  
19 place, then it doesn't pose a risk to groundwater.  
20 Fate is sort of a buzz word that's been used. I  
21 prefer to call it transformation and transport. We  
22 use the word fate because most people have used it.  
23 They think of it as a familiar term, but the idea  
24 is where is it going to end up? Fate could be  
25 bioaccumulation, so it's a general term.

1                   BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Was that the  
2 question that you had earlier?

3                   BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: Yes.

4                   MS. MAKHLOUF: Where does it ultimately  
5 end up? Obviously, there is a lot of things  
6 involved in determining what the ultimate fate is.

7                   BOARDMEMBER BALL: I am by no means a  
8 risk analyst, and don't know very much about it,  
9 but I was interested in the exposure scenarios that  
10 were put up. And for human health, I believe there  
11 was three, residential, recreational or  
12 construction exposure scenarios.

13                   And my question is do all of the sites  
14 will all the sites of the Presidio fall into at  
15 least one of those type scenarios?

16                   MR. WONG: Yes. The whole procedure  
17 will fall into construction exposure scenario. The  
18 Crissy Field will additionally field recreational  
19 exposure scenario. And the Presidio, other than  
20 Crissy Field, will fall under residential exposure  
21 scenario.

22                   BOARDMEMBER BALL: And to follow that up  
23 and this is my only other question about this, for  
24 the recreational scenario at Crissy Field isn't --  
25 wasn't it mentioned this six inch thing for soil

1 exposure? Is that that's all you're going to  
2 consider? Where did that number come from? It  
3 seems to me that kids playing in a field or  
4 something, might find a stick and follow it into  
5 the ground deeper than six inches.

6 MS. SARMIENTO: That's in accordance to  
7 guidelines. The subsurface would be six inches and  
8 that is EPAs RAGs guide.

9 BOARDMEMBER BALL: That's the standard  
10 definition of a surface soil, or is that a standard  
11 definition for the depth of recreational exposures?

12 MS. SARMIENTO: It's the standard  
13 definition of surface soil.

14 BOARDMEMBER BALL: So, it's not really a  
15 definition of the exposure that you would expect  
16 under a recreational scenario? I just wanted to  
17 clear that up.

18 MS. SARMIENTO: I don't see how you  
19 would anticipate exposure of a recreational using  
20 depths below six inches.

21 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: I could see  
22 that on a beach, for instance, kids do dig into it.

23 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Keep in mind,  
24 it's easy to see a child digging there with a  
25 stick. You have to look at the other assumptions

1 that are inherent to that, that something is doing  
2 this for the next 30 years. The assumptions are  
3 interesting reading when you see it. The  
4 assumptions that have to be made and some of them  
5 are absolutely ludicrous, but you have to do it  
6 anyway.

7 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I'm also assuming  
8 that you're going to be removing most of the source  
9 of contamination like at 637 anyway.

10 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Absolutely.  
11 That's the free product and is always taken out.

12 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: Does that  
13 mean that you dig more underneath when you take out  
14 a tank?

15 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: When you take  
16 out a tank. To give you an idea, we'll go out to  
17 the site; we'll excavate around it; we'll pull the  
18 tank out. We'll be able to take whatever  
19 contaminated soils there according to cleanup  
20 levels, that soil will be taken off, placed here on  
21 base, cleaned up and brought back and placed in the  
22 hole again. And yet everything that is left behind  
23 is covered by clean soil. So, you are doing  
24 digging, right, but those are OSHA guideline.

25 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: To make sure I

1 understand, right now, we have not had the  
2 presentation or do we have action levels for  
3 groundwater? Did I miss something?

4 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: They are still  
5 being developed.

6 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: The concept that  
7 would lead to groundwater action levels has not  
8 been presented either.

9 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: It was --

10 MS. MAKHLOUF: We have developed them  
11 for groundwater.

12 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: We have  
13 groundwater protection levels. Those are the  
14 risk-based numbers, but our action levels for the  
15 soils that could impact that are based on those  
16 levels.

17 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: But I meant we did  
18 have a presentation?

19 MR. WONG: The action level that we did  
20 not present are the soil action levels on the  
21 protection of water.

22 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: There will be  
23 groundwater action levels?

24 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Not in the  
25 FPALDR. Basically, what we're doing is for sites,

1     see -- the FPALDR is only concerned with sites with  
2     soil essentially. If we have a UST site, that has  
3     impacted groundwater, for the most part, that will  
4     fall out of our FPALDR document. It will get its  
5     own separate Corrective Action Plan, but we decided  
6     that it was more of an undertaking than we can  
7     possibly do to somehow include the whole  
8     groundwater issue.

9                     BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Was that what was  
10    happening when you said these certain situations  
11    will be off to a separate RI?

12                    MR. WONG: That will go over to the RI.

13                    BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: You were right,  
14    though. There was a little offshoot that said  
15    groundwater impacted and if it's above the RFCL or  
16    above the action levels that we have established  
17    for groundwater, that's where it said do  
18    site-specific action levels.

19                    MR. WONG: Right, right.

20                    BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Those are the  
21    sites that I'm talking about.

22                    BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Once that situation  
23    occurs, it then moves off?

24                    BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: It's still under  
25    the Corrective Action Plan system and CCR Title 22,

1 Chapter 16. It's just that once we get into the  
2 FPALDR, it's actually based on what we've seen. We  
3 don't have a lot of sites, believe it or not, that  
4 have groundwater impact. We have a lot of UST  
5 sites that have leaks, but not a lot have impacted  
6 groundwater. Most of the sites we have will be  
7 fitting in the FPALDR, like Building 637 would not  
8 fit under the FPALDR.

9 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I guess then the  
10 answer to my question is that I should read the  
11 FPALDR document.

12 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: You can buy it  
13 on video.

14 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: If I understand  
15 by when you came up with the selection of  
16 contaminants of concern, those were the  
17 contaminants that were plugged into the transport?

18 MS. SARMIENTO: They were plugged in  
19 first and that was used as selecting.

20 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Could you comment  
21 on some of the specifics on how these contaminants  
22 were chosen. For example, some of them the fate  
23 and transport part of that evaluation would have  
24 probably made them not so much a concern. In other  
25 words, they were elevated in the analysis, based on

1 the toxicity; is that right? But then when you  
2 come to use those particular contaminants in your  
3 model, you find that regardless of the toxicity are  
4 prevalent, that the effects either on human health  
5 risk or eco risk or effect on groundwater, it will,  
6 in fact, turn out to be quite low because of the  
7 way they move.

8 In other words, if you had picked other  
9 contaminants that moved easily, the numbers or the  
10 evaluations of the risk that have turned out -- I'm  
11 just wondering if you could comment how these  
12 particular components emerged as your contaminants  
13 of concern.

14 MS. SARMIENTO: It turned out to be a  
15 weight of evidence, let's say. If we address BAP,  
16 BAP is a high toxicity, but appearance of mobility  
17 and percent among the three petroleum products that  
18 we're evaluating is extremely small. So, if we use  
19 BAP for setting action levels for TPH, then you  
20 would arrive at very, very high action levels.

21 Now, whereas when we pick naphthalene,  
22 it certainly has the mobility that would validate  
23 its choice as a COPC and it has a toxicological  
24 value. And so then that makes it, in terms of the  
25 weight of evidence, we have more points going for



1 naphthalene as a surrogate compound.

2 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Will the document  
3 review what's known about the toxicity of the  
4 compound?

5 MS. SARMIENTO: The report will talk  
6 about the toxicity of each of the compounds and how  
7 we arrived at the decision of the surrogate.

8 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: That's also why  
9 we kept the BTEX compounds separate, because they  
10 are the most mobile of the hydrocarbon mixture.

11 MS. MAKHLOUF: Maybe you should clarify.  
12 It's not that naphthalene has been chosen as a  
13 constituent to join the TPH as a mixture the  
14 constituent or constituents, plural, of concern.  
15 TPH is a mixture, and you have to find a way of  
16 describing how it moves in the environment and also  
17 how toxic it is. And naphthalene was chosen as a  
18 surrogate. That's one model people have used for  
19 coming up with a cleanup level for TPH. In  
20 addition for the separate BTEX constituents, it's a  
21 methodology.

22 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I understood that  
23 part.

24 MS. MAKHLOUF: Otherwise you're reduced  
25 to cleanup levels for 50 compounds.

1                   BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: During the break,  
2 I asked Riz what she meant in the FPALDR with  
3 regards to the use of the numbers, and apparently  
4 she indicated that there's a difference. She  
5 indicated that FPALDR uses one and the baseline  
6 risk assessment uses. 1. Could you clarify that  
7 for my benefit.

8                   MS. SARMIENTO: Perhaps I didn't make  
9 that clear. It's actually the other way around.  
10 For the FPALDR we're assuming it has an index of  
11 0.1 whereas the baseline assessment assumes that it  
12 has a index of one. And the reason for that, we  
13 are evaluating on the chemical-specific basis and  
14 hopefully, we have a compound. So, when you have a  
15 cumulative additive index of 1.0, it would cover  
16 that.

17                   BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Are any besides  
18 benzene? Are there any carcinogens? So, the  
19 biggest risk driver --

20                   MS. SARMIENTO: The biggest driver was  
21 the carcinogen.

22                   BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Of the compounds  
23 of concern, are there any that are carcinogens  
24 beside benzene?

25                   MS. SARMIENTO: BAP is like I mentioned,

1 but its contribution is so relatively  
2 insignificant.

3 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: It sounds like  
4 the real driver is the --

5 MR. WONG: The driver of TPH. What  
6 we're doing is we're analyzing in terms of the  
7 driver for BTEX. Do they correspond to  
8 concentration and action levels, but the driver for  
9 the naphthalene is noncarcinogenic.

10 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: With respect to  
11 the action level for recreational use at the  
12 surface, you mentioned that the determinate on that  
13 was ingestion, that was how -- that was the risk  
14 factor. Did that ingestion include airborne dust  
15 or does that assume that somebody is going around  
16 eating dirt?

17 MS. SARMIENTO: The incidental  
18 ingestion, terminal contact, and inhalation.

19 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Includes all  
20 three.

21 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: I thought you  
22 picked up as the --

23 MS. SARMIENTO: That was in reference to  
24 the ecology, but for the human health we have all  
25 three.

1                   BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: In your designation  
2 of recreational and residential, what is the basic  
3 difference?

4                   MS. SARMIENTO: The basic difference is  
5 that if you would evaluate the risk on a  
6 residential scenario, it would actually set up a  
7 site of a land use, because that would be the most  
8 stringent parameters.

9                   Now for recreational scenarios, most  
10 likely future land use of the Presidio, since it's  
11 going to be a park, but in order for the risk-based  
12 approach to be comprehensive, that's why we decided  
13 to evaluate both extremes.

14                  BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Why did you make  
15 the Presidio recreational?

16                  BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: That was Park  
17 Service's general management plan.

18                  BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: No other part of  
19 the Presidio?

20                  BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I just have another  
21 question on the surrogates and how they are used.  
22 You pick a surrogate based on basic characteristics  
23 that you're looking for, for risk-based  
24 consequences. Is the ultimate goal, then, to pick  
25 a constituent that you can measure and pick and use

1 with the risk-based number, and then determine if a  
2 standard is met? How do you translate from the  
3 surrogate to the TPH when you're looking at a  
4 particular site?

5 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: What we had to  
6 do from a lot of the research that Bill went  
7 through, we had to determine what makes up a fuel  
8 product characteristic. So, we chose to use  
9 antexane as a surrogate compound based on a lot of  
10 literature review on some analytical data, that  
11 surrogate compound makes up a certain transaction  
12 of that fraction. We did the risk assessment on  
13 that compound.

14 MR. WONG: Basically, the surrogate  
15 compounds that we pick in general for the fuel  
16 type, is we separate into two fractions, the  
17 hydrocarbon and aromatic fractions. And we pick a  
18 surrogate compound to represent each of the two  
19 fractions, say for example, gasoline has been  
20 chosen for the surrogate, which we assume cause the  
21 60 percent of the fuel products and naphthalene of  
22 all constituents, which left 40 percent of the fuel  
23 product. We use the toxicity information of  
24 naphthalene and we use the toxicity to come up with  
25 a level and if we divide it by .6 and .4 --

1                   BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I think you  
2 actually answered my question. You back calculate  
3 TPH fuel level. The other question I was thinking  
4 about, does it make a difference if naphthalene --  
5 you mentioned certain portions of gasoline  
6 fraction, does it make a difference if it's a small  
7 portion of that fraction or a big portion of the  
8 fraction?

9                   MR. WONG: It would make a difference of  
10 what we have seen and also that a fraction is  
11 deriving of risk.

12                  MS. SARMIENTO: Based on the information  
13 that we have in terms of composition, we would lean  
14 to overestimate rather than underestimate.

15                  BOARDMEMBER CHAN: So, if we would take  
16 that example and take that tank and you would  
17 excavate the level of the action levels that would  
18 meet any of the action levels of any of those  
19 surrogates and the BTEX.

20                  BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Well, the back  
21 calculated TPH value is based on the surrogates.  
22 We wouldn't necessarily be measuring the  
23 surrogates. That's the research that shows that  
24 the surrogates make up a certain fraction of the  
25 original. So, that TPH is what we would be looking

1 at -- cleaning up the TPH level automatically. It  
2 turns out to be cheaper. I guess maybe to get to  
3 your question, there was a little economics in it  
4 in that we're trying to use the least expensive  
5 analytical tools that we have to evaluate our  
6 sites. I could go out and do a tremendous amount  
7 of sampling. If I can show by occasionally  
8 sampling for a lot of things to back up our  
9 assumptions, then I can use a less expensive  
10 message, say A15, which is a lost EPA method or  
11 80-10, but that's part of the validation sampling.  
12 So, there was a little bit of economics.

13 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: You also mentioned  
14 the BTEX. And we are going to look at the BTEX?

15 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Absolutely.

16 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: Are you going to  
17 have any modeling or model at all on  
18 biodegradability of the compounds? You say, Bill,  
19 "Well, they are going to stay there and they have  
20 some biodegradability," but you feel that you've  
21 gone beyond the limits. So, is this just sort of  
22 an extra, or is this going to come into the risk  
23 assessment?

24 MR. MABEY: Basically, my feeling is in  
25 terms of the transport that we talked about that in

1     general it's more reliable. I think if you go down  
2     and discuss biodegradation, you have site-specific  
3     data in terms of parameters, and get into  
4     considerable costs. And certainly if there was a  
5     situation, where normal absorption process doesn't  
6     attenuate sufficiently, and there's a risk, and if  
7     we could lower that risk and include  
8     biodegradation, it could lower the process. And  
9     the department could go out and do a little bit of  
10    sampling.

11               One of the things we're coming up with  
12    are biointrinsic remediation, and research is  
13    making tremendous leaps in terms of being able to  
14    assess this process, but it's not a cheap process.  
15    You got to go out and sort of assess the loss of  
16    nutrients, and it sort of becomes more difficult.  
17    And right now it's better at this general  
18    evaluation stage to stick with the physical  
19    processes, and not include biodegradation and do it  
20    on a site-specific basis, whenever needed.

21               If I throw in a biodegradation constant  
22    in three months and people say it's much faster or  
23    slower than that, if a correlation is taken care of  
24    already, we can avoid controversy.

25               BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: So, that wouldn't



1       come in terms of this pipe at all?

2               MR. MABEY:   Not at this point.

3               BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON:   You might see  
4       that more often when we are doing some groundwater,  
5       when we have a few sites that have had impacted  
6       groundwater.   We can take the time at those sites  
7       to do that sort of assessment and modeling.   That's  
8       what you're seeing at 637.

9               BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY:   We were seeing so  
10       much.

11              BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON:   We decided to  
12       stick to physical zone.

13              FACILITATOR KERN:   Dave, I wondered if  
14       for the record, we might update the number of  
15       community members that are here.

16              BOARDMEMBER WILKINS:   Be my guest.

17              I noticed that some people -- what's our  
18       count now?   We had some late arrivals.   We had  
19       three additional ones.

20              BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA:   Joan and I  
21       came together.

22              BOARDMEMBER WILKINS:   So, we ended up  
23       with ten total for the evening.

24              BOARDMEMBER LEVINE:   The outreach  
25       committee would like to know if some of the people

1 back there have seen this brochure that was put  
2 into the Treasure Island.

3 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I had one question  
4 and that was, we have this outstanding group of  
5 scientists and of engineers that put this extremely  
6 complex document together. My question is who's  
7 going to apply it over the next two years, that  
8 we're going to do our cleanup over the USTs?

9 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: (Indicating by a  
10 raised hand.)

11 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Roger is going to  
12 apply the document. Are you going to have the  
13 ability to go back and extract this talent to help  
14 you apply this methodology as we go through each of  
15 these sets?

16 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Yes.

17 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: Now, has  
18 this technology been used or are you winging it, so  
19 to speak? Is this kind of trial and error?

20 MS. SARMIENTO: There is a risk-based  
21 approach that has been approached for doing human  
22 health risk assessments in Southern California,  
23 especially when there is a call for expedited  
24 approach. So, it's not a new method at all.

25 BOARDMEMBER MARTE-BAUTISTA: So, we can

1 use other states for using this methodology?

2 MS. SARMIENTO: The methodology is the  
3 same.

4 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Other states are  
5 using bits and pieces of it. Other military bases  
6 are using bits and pieces of it. This is the first  
7 time that I'm aware of having to do this prior to  
8 full characterization of all the sites. Generally,  
9 what's done is what's been dragging this process  
10 out for a long time. And you go out to the site  
11 and you characterize the heebie jeebies out of it.  
12 And then you walk back and a couple years later and  
13 you come up with a risk assessment on it.

14 We already know what's in the tanks,  
15 since we're limiting ourselves to the fuel  
16 problems. And I know that and I can back calculate  
17 a risk assessment and say what could I leave behind  
18 to give us this 10 to the minus 6, or .4. And this  
19 isn't done very often. Risk assessments generally  
20 don't do this. They like to be handed a site,  
21 fully characterize them, tell you what the risk is.  
22 If it's more risk then you're willing to accept,  
23 then they go back calculate the level you need to  
24 achieve that risk. I'm saying do that first and  
25 then I can start cleaning them up. This portion of

1 it is fairly new.

2 MS. MAKHLOUF: I think the looks at it  
3 growing from the tier 1 to tier 2, from tier 2 to  
4 tier 3, so on, there is an ASTM guidance which  
5 basically addresses the risk assessment at every  
6 phase of the work that you're doing. So, this kind  
7 of follows along with that site assessment, where  
8 you first try to screen what the risks are and you  
9 successfully gather more data and determine what  
10 before you can make a decision of. I think it is  
11 the trend and I think all of the documentation and  
12 guidance are indicated. That's the way EPA is  
13 going and ASTM are going and a lot of states in the  
14 country probably are just speeding the process  
15 along a little bit.

16 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Well, we are  
17 trying to speed it up.

18 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Based on the 50  
19 samples that you took, you're assuming, in other  
20 words, that the properties of the soil are the same  
21 of the soil?

22 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Like the TSC  
23 average and we're going to validate those when  
24 we're out there cleaning up sites.

25 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So, the numbers

1 that you plug into the models are an average of the  
2 50 samples?

3 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Yeah.

4 MR. WONG: To give you some input about  
5 the data of the 50 samples that we collect say, for  
6 example, it varies from about one percent to a  
7 little bit over four percent. It's actually not a  
8 big variation from different locations on the site  
9 and that's why we felt comfortable as opposed to  
10 take the average value for the modeling of this  
11 project.

12 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: That bit of data  
13 was quite a big shock to us.

14 MR. MABEY: It is written up in the  
15 FPALDR of the section of betatransport in terms of  
16 the sands versus muddy sands. In general, for most  
17 parameters, there wasn't a whole lot less moisture  
18 and sand than there was in the muddy sands, which  
19 is certainly reasonable, but that's all in the  
20 FPALDR section.

21 FACILITATOR KERN: Joan has an  
22 announcement.

23 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: Just briefly,  
24 this is -- Rina Davies and I got this to the  
25 redevelopment agency who's inserting this in their

1 monthly Treasure Island Citizen's Reuse Calendar.  
2 And it's going out to 350 people. They are paying  
3 the postage of the redevelopment agency. And if we  
4 are going to do this on a monthly basis, I need the  
5 organizational committee to have the agenda by the  
6 20th, of the month before, to us so that we can  
7 produce it again and send it out. And if anybody  
8 wants to get themselves groups that they are  
9 affiliated with, friends or interested parties to  
10 receive this, they should call Lori Glass at the  
11 redevelopment agency, and have her put their names  
12 on the mailing list.

13 FACILITATOR KERN: Very good.

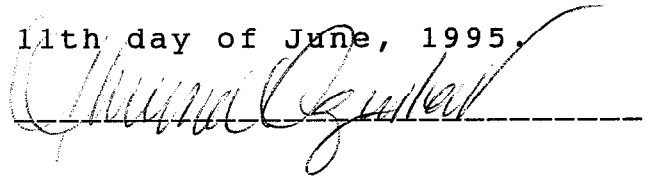
14 Any further comments? Without  
15 objection, I would say the meeting is concluded.

16 (Whereupon the hearing concluded at 10:45 p.m.)  
17  
18  
19  
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21  
22  
23  
24  
25

1       STATE OF CALIFORNIA                                 )  
2       COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO                             )

3                       I, the undersigned, hereby certify  
4       that the foregoing proceeding was by me  
5       stenographically reported and that I have accurately  
6       and truthfully subscribed to time and place; that  
7       the foregoing proceeding is a full, true and  
8       complete record of said testimony.

9  
10                               IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have  
11                               hereunto set my hand this  
12                               11th day of June, 1995.

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THE RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

ORIGINAL

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1995

HELD AT

FORT MASON G.G.N.R.A. HEADQUARTERS

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

7:00 P.M.

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

BY: ELIZABETH VALSTAD

---

CLARK REPORTING

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(510) 486-0700



## RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARDMEMBERS:

(COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL)

HAROLD BALL

HELEN BAUTISTA

JAN BAXTER

GREG BRIDGESTOCK

AMY BROWNELL

ROMY FUENTES

MICHAEL HEALY

ROGER HENDERSON

BENNETT HORENSTEIN

DAVID JARRAT

DOUG KERN

LEEANN LAHREN

BRUCE MCKLEROY

SCOTT MILLER

JAN MONAGAHN

ROBERT REINHARD

SOL LEVINE

ANDREW LOLLI

DAVID WILKINS

MICHAEL WORK

1 FACILITATOR KERN: I'd like to welcome  
2 everybody tonight to this meeting of the Presidio  
3 Restoration Advisory Board. My name is Doug Kern, and  
4 this is a workshop on soil and groundwater cleanup  
5 levels.

6 I think there are a few announcements -- general  
7 announcements to begin with. Those have to do with the  
8 next meeting, and where the Presidio BRAC environmental  
9 office is going to be located. Would you like to talk  
10 about this?

11 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yes. I would just  
12 like to bring up a couple of things. One of the  
13 handouts I just sent around was a request for your  
14 support to write the decision makers, who at this  
15 point, are set on relocating the BRAC office from the  
16 Presidio over to the Oakland Army Base. I would ask  
17 that each of you, if you feel that the Presidio BRAC  
18 office should remain at the Presidio, to write each of  
19 the addressees listed on that memo, and perhaps write a  
20 justification as to why you think we should stay at the  
21 Presidio.

22 Two things that I mentioned specifically were the  
23 fact that the Oakland Army Base has been recommended  
24 for closure. What that means is it's not actually out  
25 on the closure list. The actual Base Closure

1 Commission will not meet until the fall to actually  
2 determine whether or not it will close. But its  
3 recommendation was made by the service officials,  
4 obviously from the Department of the Army, and it said  
5 that it was no longer needed and was recommended for  
6 closure. So that recommendation is now in effect, and  
7 as you've probably seen in a lot of the newspapers,  
8 many of the local politicians are fighting to preserve  
9 that, since all of the Navy bases have already been  
10 slated for closure. So, this would be another military  
11 facility in the Bay Area that would close.

12 It doesn't make much sense, as far as I'm  
13 concerned, for us to move over to the Oakland Army Base  
14 since we would have to move again in some short time in  
15 the future. And, in addition, the facility that they  
16 have identified for my office to move into doesn't have  
17 any of the handicapped access, and I know that that was  
18 an issue that was brought up way back when -- early on,  
19 in terms of having meetings and things like that.

20 So I would encourage your support along those  
21 lines, to write to those three commanding officers and  
22 let them know what the citizenry feels with regards to  
23 the Presidio BRAC office relocating.

24 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Would it also be  
25 appropriate that perhaps the RAB could take a vote, and

1 to have our feelings known as a group as well as  
2 individuals?

3 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I think that's  
4 appropriate.

5 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Then I'd like to move  
6 that we send a resolution from the RAB of our feelings  
7 about this.

8 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I think it's also  
9 worth pointing out that it's very central to our  
10 deliberations, and that the moving of that office would  
11 also entail the moving of the administration record,  
12 significantly away from the place where it really must  
13 be located for any kind of practical use. And if we  
14 are going to write a joint or a group letter, which I  
15 think is a great idea, that could be added to the  
16 rationale.

17 FACILITATOR KERN: That would include all  
18 of the library and everything as well?

19 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yes. The entire  
20 operation would be relocated.

21 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: So the repository,  
22 as we know it?

23 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yes.

24 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: When does a letter  
25 have to go in, in order to be effective?

1                   BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: A letter should go  
2 as soon as possible. The decisions are actually being  
3 negotiated right now. We'll probably get a  
4 confirmatory word by the end of the month, so the  
5 sooner you respond the better.

6                   FACILITATOR KERN: Okay, it's been moved,  
7 and there's a motion on the floor from Sol that we  
8 write a resolution from the RAB supporting the idea  
9 that the BRAC office remain here at the Presidio.

10                  BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Let me just add to  
11 the discussion of that motion, that since the timing of  
12 the letter would be best to have it in before the next  
13 meeting, that I would volunteer to draft a letter and  
14 send it around to everybody, deliver a fax, or  
15 whatever, that everybody says okay, and we could just  
16 send it signed by the entire board, that is both public  
17 and government members, so that we don't have to wait  
18 for people. And if anybody has any objections, any  
19 wording, to have some kind of a common letter and they  
20 could send it back to me or whatever.

21                  FACILITATOR KERN: So I would take that as  
22 a second?

23                  BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Yes.

24                  FACILITATOR KERN: All right. Any further  
25 discussion on that, with Bob's volunteering to write up

1 a letter? All right. It's been moved and seconded  
2 that Bob will write up a letter, pass it around  
3 supporting the idea that the BRAC office will remain at  
4 the Presidio. All in favor signify by raising your  
5 hand, and we have to take a count. And that is  
6 unanimous. Seventeen for and no against. Very good.

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And I would just  
8 ask that when I do get the draft out that people  
9 respond as quickly as possible, and I'll just assume  
10 that a healthy majority accepted the letter unless  
11 there are any terrible objections.

12 FACILITATOR KERN: All right. The next  
13 item was to be a future date for the next RAB meeting.

14 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yes. I brought  
15 this, or asked to discuss this issue as far as our next  
16 RAB. As you recall, about four to six weeks ago we --  
17 I had presented the idea, in conjunction with the  
18 community co-chair, about the possibility of going to a  
19 once-a-month general session RAB meeting, and then some  
20 alternative to use with the other time during the  
21 month. And we agreed to postpone that until after some  
22 of these workshops had been conducted.

23 And at this point, we are in a third of a series  
24 of workshops regarding several significant events that  
25 are going on at the Presidio, in particular, the 637

1 Corrective Action Plan Workshop on April 18th, the  
2 FPALDR Workshop on May the 2nd, and now the follow-on  
3 FPALDR Workshop, sponsored by the Main Installation and  
4 U.S.T. Committee of the RAB. And I would ask that we  
5 reconsider going to a once a month RAB and maybe some  
6 alternative choice for how we spend the other time  
7 during the month that we are used to going to for the  
8 following reasons.

9 One is because the community participation in  
10 those previous two workshops was minimal. We didn't  
11 have half of the 19 community members present at those  
12 two meetings. We had seven community members present  
13 for the Corrective Action Plan Workshop and we had  
14 nine, I believe, maybe it was ten, for the FPALDR  
15 Workshop. In addition, it seems with the advent of the  
16 longer, daylight hours, the participation of people was  
17 dwindling. And with the coming summer months, people  
18 typically use that for vacation time and family events,  
19 and things like that.

20 I can foresee that participation by the community  
21 members will continue to remain around the 50 percent  
22 or below level throughout the rest of the summer.  
23 That's just my kind of forecast for how things are  
24 going to go.

25 With that in mind, this is at least my opinion on

1 the matter, I think we should at this time reconsider  
2 one, when we should have the next RAB meeting, which  
3 would be 30 May, and how we would want to do subsequent  
4 RAB meetings from then on. Does anybody have any  
5 particular comments or opinions about that?

6 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I have a few  
7 comments. Just a brief one. I'm not one to speak  
8 because I, unfortunately, missed the last two.  
9 However, I'm not sure that the level of participation  
10 is really relevant on the frequency of meetings. I  
11 agree in the summer it may decline, but I don't know  
12 that the decrease in the frequency of meetings is going  
13 to increase the level of participation. There's  
14 probably other things as well that you alluded to, or  
15 maybe didn't speak of. The burden of holding these  
16 meetings, the cost or just the time issues to do that  
17 on your end.

18 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, from an  
19 operational standpoint I would add this. We are in the  
20 process of moving towards -- we are moving away from  
21 investigations and studies at the Presidio and we're  
22 moving towards the actual remediation. But there's  
23 going to be some lag time between when that happens,  
24 primarily because of contractual reasons but also  
25 because of just the startup it takes to move from



1 completing the remedial investigation and feasibility  
2 study and that piece of it, and then moving to the  
3 remedial action phase. So, I think there's going to be  
4 both a significant -- enough of a lag time, such that  
5 there's not going to be a whole lot of events for  
6 activities transpiring every two weeks to warrant  
7 meetings to discuss those activities. I think that the  
8 time is going to be more along a month scale or even  
9 longer as we start developing workplans for the various  
10 sites that we have to clean up.

11 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Does that mean that  
12 you have an approved remedial investigation report?

13 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: No, it's certainly  
14 not approved. It won't be approved until it gets  
15 published and reviewed, and all of that. That report  
16 probably won't even be published until -- at the  
17 earliest, mid June. So again, at this point, being mid  
18 May --

19 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Do you have a 60- day  
20 review?

21 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, that is up to  
22 the RPM group, as a group. That point has already been  
23 brought up and it will probably be a 60-day review,  
24 yes.

25 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: It's always been my

1 inclination that we should approach this substantively.  
2 That is, if at the end of a particular meeting there's  
3 business that we know of that is important for us to  
4 pursue within the two weeks, we should. And if not,  
5 then we should say, well, we don't need to meet next  
6 time. Let's take tonight as an example.

7 We had talked about a number of different elements  
8 for this evening, some of which, I understand, are  
9 going to be snafued because of technical problems, one  
10 of which is a little off of our agenda because of our  
11 understanding that the FPALDR would have been available  
12 earlier than it turns out to have been available. And  
13 so I think some of the things that we have planned for  
14 tonight are going to suggest we defer a discussion of  
15 another meeting which can occur in two weeks or three  
16 weeks. I know that there's enough for another meeting  
17 on this particular document and the issues it raises  
18 because it's a major event. And whether that happens  
19 on the 30th or the 1st week of June, or 2nd week of  
20 June, that's on as far as I'm concerned. I think this  
21 issue needs to be considered in light of some of the  
22 announcements that Greg, for example, and others have  
23 talked about in terms of comment responses on that  
24 document and others.

25 As I said before, the scope, the consequences and

1 the difficulty of analyzing both this and, I guess, the  
2 yet to be issued CAP for 637 -- it's not officially  
3 public at the moment -- are challenging. And so, my  
4 view about that is that we should have the time  
5 necessary to consider issues because of their  
6 difficulty, not because a clock has ticked a certain  
7 number of hours.

8 So I think, in other words, that you balance those  
9 things. If we have enough time to deliberate in a  
10 reasonable, orderly way, we can, you know, skip the May  
11 30th, or whatever, but if I feel that, gee, I've only  
12 got 30 days from today, then I feel that we must meet  
13 on the 30th, and we ought to talk about that.

14 BOARDMEMBER BALL: My feeling about it is  
15 that it's also worthwhile to consider whether we might  
16 use the intervening meeting time for committee  
17 meetings. I'm not so concerned that a formal board  
18 meeting is always the most productive manner in which  
19 to consider those issues, each motion. The community  
20 members who might feel intimidated, who participate  
21 from a technical standpoint, or any other standpoint,  
22 to be real productive. It's a lot less formal and  
23 people are more able to -- are more willing to ask  
24 questions when they don't understand than they would be  
25 in a setting like this.

1           So I think that another item to be considered  
2           would be to have to go once a month for official RAB  
3           meetings and every two weeks in between periods, have  
4           that time period set aside for committee meetings  
5           regularly, as opposed to ad hoc committee meetings.

6           BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: I'd like to see an  
7           outreach effort initiated to replace the four members  
8           who have left the RAB, David. I just think that we  
9           should replace the four members who left the RAB, and  
10          I'm available to help with that reaching out to the  
11          committee, and phasing and selecting.

12          BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Who is it that's  
13          officially left?

14          BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I don't remember  
15          their names. Larry Stalmiller was one, Bernet Sumer; I  
16          can't think of them.

17          BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: They weren't out of  
18          your count before?

19          BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: No, not at all. I  
20          wasn't counting those people that formally resigned  
21          their membership.

22          BOARDMEMBER BALL: I believe that issue  
23          was brought up about two or three RABs ago.

24          BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Well, we did meet on  
25          that, and I guess what we have to decide is how this is

1 publicized and what the process is. We don't have a  
2 process, the Organizational Committee, and I didn't  
3 know what process the Army used last time when this RAB  
4 was initiated, and maybe we should talk about that.

5 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Whoever is acting as  
6 the group leader for the Organizational Committee can  
7 certainly contact me and I can refer them to the DOD  
8 guidelines regarding that, and what we did originally  
9 to select all of you to the Board. So that's not a  
10 problem, it's a pretty straightforward process.

11 FACILITATOR KERN: I guess I would make  
12 the comments in supporting both what Bob and Harry  
13 said. I would like to have committee meetings, but I  
14 would also like to have access to people like Brad and  
15 Roger. If they would come to those, that would make  
16 those meetings very productive, informal bases. I  
17 don't know if that goes against any of the ideas you  
18 have about it, eliminating the amount of time for those  
19 folks. So I would support having informal meetings in  
20 between.

21 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I thought that some  
22 of the Army people and the regulatory people were  
23 supposed to be members of the committee already, and to  
24 date have they been doing that? What would make a  
25 difference, is my question?

1 FACILITATOR KERN: I think just if there  
2 was sort of a direct re-invitation and formalize that  
3 whole part of it, and perhaps that would help.

4 BOARDMEMBER BALL: If the schedule was  
5 more regular, like once a month, instead of having all  
6 three of the Corps people be here, they only have to  
7 send one, that would say --

8 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: To my count we  
9 have 13 committee members that are here tonight, so no  
10 part to my own, but just for the record, a little  
11 better than seven or nine.

12 FACILITATOR KERN: And I actually think we  
13 have gotten to 11 or 12 at the last meeting, so it's  
14 not necessarily a trickling thing.

15 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: With one last point  
16 I would like to add, and this is kind of an extension  
17 of what Bob was saying.

18 We've had these workshops, that discussed or  
19 presented to you in an overview, two significant  
20 documents that were due to be published, one of which  
21 you have in your hand. The other one is the 637  
22 Corrective Action Plan which should probably be  
23 available in the next seven to ten working days.

24 The other reason I was thinking about postponing  
25 another meeting for say, two or three weeks, is to

1 allow you, as a group of community members, as well as  
2 regular members, to digest this information. I mean  
3 this is what, three inches thick, or two and a half?  
4 And even though we had an overview on it, obviously  
5 once you get into the meat of that, it's going to take  
6 a significant amount of your personal time to go into  
7 that, whether you do it as a committee or do it  
8 individually on your own time. So given that, I would  
9 really like you to strongly consider deferring another  
10 meeting, or perhaps three to four weeks, instead of May  
11 30, which is two weeks from now. Because you have this  
12 one now and the CAP will probably be out by next  
13 Friday, probably.

14 FACILITATOR KERN: Shall we entertain a  
15 motion on that or not?

16 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, I would like  
17 to motion that we conduct our next RAB meeting on the  
18 6th of June, as opposed to the 30th of May. And at  
19 that time that would give everybody three weeks from  
20 today to have digested the FPALDR. And I certainly  
21 welcome any invitations from the community members or  
22 regulators on specific topics regarding the FPALDR,  
23 that they would want to discuss or provide advice to  
24 the Army about what they had reviewed up to that point.  
25 After three weeks of having time to review it, as well

1 as any other particular topics that may have come out.  
2 Perhaps, in addition, at that time, if you had a chance  
3 to at least dig in to the 637 document, which will  
4 probably come out probably at the end of next week,  
5 that as well.

6 So I motion that we conduct the next RAB meeting  
7 on the 6th of June as opposed to the 30th of May.

8 BOARDMEMBER WORK: Could I ask something?  
9 Actually I would be in favor of that, but not because  
10 of any reason about the frequency, but I cannot make it  
11 on the 30th, and I also know that for reasons that I'll  
12 explain after we get past this issue, there are some  
13 other EPA people that cannot make it on that day. I  
14 would like to have it on the 6th.

15 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I'll second the  
16 motion.

17 FACILITATOR KERN: Any further discussion  
18 or comments on the motion of the next meeting being  
19 June 6th?

20 BOARDMEMBER BROWNELL: I can't make it on  
21 the 6th, but I'll just put that out there.

22 BOARDMEMBER MCKLERoy: I think in doing  
23 this I'd like to see that we are -- should be  
24 guaranteed, or have a sense that we are still going to  
25 have some information coming from your office if we do



1 spread it out, that we are able to continue to be  
2 informed. I think it's a good idea.

3 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I don't think that's  
4 going to be a problem, and even if, for whatever  
5 reason, we decided to do a RAB meeting once every  
6 quarter, all types of information regarding any  
7 activity, regarding cleanup activity, would be provided  
8 to each of you. We have been providing the update  
9 monthly from the Corps regarding our main prime  
10 contractor, Montgomery/Watson, in terms of various  
11 things they're doing for developing designs for the  
12 remedial action. That, of course, would be available  
13 on the 6th as well. But in the meantime, if any other  
14 significant activities are going on in terms of weekly  
15 updates, or anything like that, we'll fax that  
16 information, or mail that information out for you to  
17 see so you won't be at a loss for information.

18 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I want to amend the  
19 motion so that we have the meeting on the 13th of June  
20 for the reason that -- because of Amy's schedule in  
21 particular. I am learning a little bit more about some  
22 of the difficult resource issues that the City has, and  
23 particularly, being able to look at some of these  
24 materials. This material, I think, as just my view,  
25 has some -- would benefit uniquely from some City

1 input, and I think to accommodate the constraints of  
2 that department, that we might accommodate her schedule  
3 and put it on until the 13th.

4 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I would like to add  
5 one point to that. I would certainly be willing to  
6 defer this even to the 13th. I have said the 6th of  
7 June because I really want to try to accommodate the  
8 majority of the community members' desire to have these  
9 things more frequently. But the City is really the  
10 local agency that governs all the storage tank activity  
11 that goes on. When we pull a tank, it's the City that  
12 comes out and monitors that. They're the ones that  
13 come out and monitor it, and they have their inspector  
14 there, they're the ones that approve all the plan,  
15 because it's all delegated down to the state, to the  
16 lower level. So they're actually the key person or key  
17 regulatory agency on the ground with regard to any  
18 storage tank activity. And since FPALDR deals  
19 obviously with storage tanks, the maximum levels on  
20 those storage sites, as it was with the distribution  
21 system, it would be reasonable to consider deferring  
22 that even to the 13th to make sure that the City and  
23 County of San Francisco's Department of Health  
24 representatives are here to hear what you have to say  
25 and what your concerns are, or what your grievances are

1 with regards to the FPALDR and the 637 Corrective  
2 Action Plan.

3 FACILITATOR KERN: So you're saying you  
4 would like to accept that amendment onto your motion?

5 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yes, I would.

6 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I have a brief  
7 comment on the motion to the amendment. I think it's  
8 probably a good idea. I think we should be cautious of  
9 the precedent to move meetings based on resources, or  
10 limited resources in the City, which are increasingly  
11 scarce. I think we have had a lot of successful  
12 meetings with no representation from the City. I think  
13 this may be a unique issue and may be worthwhile doing  
14 but --

15 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: That's the way it  
16 was offered and intended, as a very unique situation.

17 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I can accept  
18 that.

19 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: And I would also  
20 like to add, Mr. Facilitator, that on 6th, certainly,  
21 if any of the committee groups, particularly the U.S.T.  
22 Committee, if you're ready to convene, my office is  
23 available and I'll handle that situation. Jan, you  
24 brought to my attention today, I apologize for not  
25 being proactive in not handling that. It will be

1 available for you all to meet if you want to meet in  
2 the interim prior to the 13th, and kind of collectively  
3 gather your resources and views and opinions with  
4 regards to the documents that you're reviewing at that  
5 time.

6 So there's a lot of things that you can do  
7 individually or as team members and your committee  
8 between now and the 13th that, I think, would make that  
9 meeting all the more effective and allow you to have  
10 significant advice and input to the Army as it goes  
11 through this process.

12 FACILITATOR KERN: Further discussion on  
13 the motion? The motion is to have our next RAB meeting  
14 be June 13th. All in favor signify by raising your  
15 hand. Fourteen for, and so the motion carries. One  
16 opposed. The motion carries to have the next meeting  
17 June 13th.

18 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Just one last thing.  
19 If you haven't signed in, if you came a couple of  
20 minutes late, please sign in. We'll circulate that.  
21 And also, general public members sign in too, so we  
22 know who you are.

23 FACILITATOR KERN: Harry Ball has been  
24 very active in getting our workshop together, and I'd  
25 like to turn the meeting over to Harry.

1                   BOARDMEMBER BALL: I believe most of you  
2 got -- this was a proposed agenda, and there was a  
3 couple of changes to the agenda that have occurred.  
4 One is that Russ Beck, although he was here earlier,  
5 his presentation depends on a slide projector and that  
6 message was not communicated to either myself or Dave  
7 --

8                   BOARDMEMBER WORK: Harry, can I say  
9 something about --

10                  BOARDMEMBER BALL: But anyway, I think  
11 Russ is going to come back and give his presentation  
12 later on. But that communication failure was Mike's  
13 fault. Go ahead, Mike.

14                  BOARDMEMBER WORK: Okay. This is one of  
15 those days where everything went wrong. It started out  
16 with my leaving home without my wallet, so I've been  
17 driving all day without my driver's license, without  
18 money. Then Sofia Serda, our risk assessor, was  
19 tentatively scheduled to be here tonight, that was  
20 dependent on another RAB meeting, which she thought was  
21 going to cancel out, which it turns out that it did not  
22 cancel out, and that was her first commitment, so she's  
23 not here.

24                  And as Harry said, Russ was here, to his credit,  
25 and fully prepared with his slides and we had set this

1 up like three weeks ago and I forgot that I had  
2 committed to provide him with the slide projector. So  
3 that's totally my fault. He said he would be available  
4 on the 6th, so that's why I was kind of in favor of the  
5 6th. I'm not sure of his availability on the 13th, but  
6 I'll find out. If it turns out that he has a problem  
7 on the 13th, then what I would like to suggest is that  
8 maybe the U.S.T. Committee would be willing to have him  
9 make his presentation on the 6th, maybe at Dave's  
10 office. Just an idea for now; we can talk about it  
11 later. So my apologies, I really messed up everything  
12 for this meeting today. As a result, two EPA people  
13 are not presenting.

14 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: You really  
15 shouldn't have commented about your driver's license,  
16 because remember, you're on the record.

17 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I think that Sofia's  
18 presentation on risk analysis probably would be more  
19 appropriate after we have had a chance to look at the  
20 FPALDR anyway.

21 BOARDMEMBER WORK: Yes, there is that plus  
22 to it.

23 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I think that this is  
24 okay. So we'll hear from both of these people at a  
25 future time. Rich also felt that his presentation

1 would be more productive after he had the FPALDR in  
2 hand, and so he's going to give his presentation on the  
3 regulatory overview and requirements at a future date  
4 as well.

5 So we are going to make a quick jump from here all  
6 the way down to here. I'm happy to report that  
7 Francois Rodigari from EBMUD is here. We're lucky to  
8 have one alkaloid presenter here.

9 I'm going to talk about some aspects of petroleum  
10 hydrocarbons characteristics and Francois is going to  
11 talk about some analysis of hydrocarbons in the  
12 environment. Most of this topic was covered in great  
13 detail at the last RAB meeting by Bill Mabey, and  
14 consequently, when we were planning this workshop, I  
15 anticipated that I would have to cover a lot of that  
16 material. But, since he covered all that, my  
17 presentation is likewise going to be relatively short.

18 As I said, the FPALDR, which stands for the Fuel  
19 Product Action Level Development Report, for those of  
20 you who don't know the acronym, was presented at the  
21 last RAB meeting, and it was very comprehensive and a  
22 very worthwhile presentation, I thought, by the  
23 consultants of the Corps.

24 I think that many people may want to get a copy of  
25 the transcript, especially if you weren't here to

1 listen to that presentation, because it really was  
2 quite a lot of information, and a lot of very germane  
3 information to what we are going to be talking about  
4 with the FPALDR itself.

5 I wanted to say the discussion tonight is going to  
6 continue because, as we know, we are going to have a  
7 few speakers, but it will also continue because FPALDR  
8 itself was only available yesterday for those of us to  
9 review.

10 I'd like to keep this workshop, or anticipated  
11 having this workshop very informal. We wanted to have  
12 this workshop be available, make time to resolve issues  
13 that came up last week, or at the last RAB meeting.  
14 And issues that you may have that weren't addressed at  
15 the last RAB meeting. The Corps representatives are  
16 here, so we can ask them some questions. There are a  
17 lot of RAB members here with a lot of expertise and  
18 knowledge about committee issues associated with the  
19 FPALDR, so people can ask questions in the RAB of other  
20 individuals, and discussion is basically encouraged.

21 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: As far as the  
22 schedule for presenting the document, because I think  
23 we have been, not criticized, but some of our schedules  
24 have slipped over the months, but this document -- I  
25 think we were told it would come out on the 15th. It



1       actually came out on the 12th, last Friday. And  
2       Montgomery/Watson put in a lot of extra hours to get  
3       the document out on time. So I'd just like to credit  
4       them for doing this and I know it got to you guys maybe  
5       a day before this meeting, but I think we said two  
6       weeks in the presentation. And also, Mike, we got a  
7       call from your office and we made a special trip so  
8       your risk assessor could look at it, so we tried to  
9       take an extra step.

10               BOARDMEMBER WORK: I appreciate that. She  
11       did look at it, but she did have that prior commitment  
12       that did not cancel.

13               BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: That's not a  
14       criticism. I just wanted everybody to know that there  
15       was a lot of extra effort that did go into getting that  
16       document out on time.

17               BOARDMEMBER BALL: My point wasn't to  
18       criticize the Army.

19               BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: One quick thing.  
20       Did all the regulators get their FPALDR in the over-  
21       night mail? Because we did send that out this Friday.  
22       We do have about four or five extra copies here for any  
23       other community members that may want a copy of the  
24       FPALDR who may not have called in and specifically  
25       requested one. So you can see me at the break and I'll

1 give you one.

2 BOARDMEMBER BALL: This is the outline of  
3 my talk, or what I was going to present tonight. As I  
4 said, Bill did a whole nine yards on chemistry and I  
5 wanted to step back from what he presented and just  
6 present a fundamental concept about the hydrocarbon  
7 chemistry.

8 I wanted to make a few comments about fate and  
9 transport and then this issue of surrogates, which came  
10 up last time, and discuss some of the conceptual  
11 approaches to that, as I understand it, the steps the  
12 Army is taking.

13 As far as chemistry is concerned, Bill mainly gave  
14 a talk that was basically several graduate levels,  
15 college courses in content, in approximately a  
16 twenty-five minute time period. I thought it was quite  
17 impressive and I thought he did quite an excellent job.  
18 I certainly couldn't have done it any better and  
19 probably a whole lot worse.

20 But to step back from his presentation, I think  
21 there were some people who might have gotten over-  
22 loaded with information. So I want to boil the  
23 chemistry thing down to a couple of concepts that  
24 people could take home.

25 One is that petroleum hydrocarbons are a very

1 complex mixture of organic compounds, or organic  
2 molecules, and the theme that is really basic to this  
3 whole thing is that they can be boiled down to these  
4 two basic groups. This is what you should think about.

5 One is called straight-chain compounds and the  
6 other are the ring compounds. Straight-chain compounds  
7 are worked with aliphatic compounds, and you can think  
8 of them as being relatively less soluble and relatively  
9 less toxic. This isn't an absolute, but this is a  
10 picture of the molecules of n-hexane and just the  
11 straight chain. N-hexane has six carbons, it's not  
12 exactly straight, but we found a molecule that looks,  
13 from a cartoon perspective, but that looks like this  
14 with the straight-chain compound.

15 The other class are ring compounds, and they are  
16 aromatic. They actually have an aroma, that's why  
17 they're called aromatic.

18 Ring compounds are thought of as being relatively  
19 more soluble and relatively more toxic. Aromatic  
20 compounds include mono-aromatic compounds or BTEX  
21 compounds that are benzene, which are just single  
22 grain. Then there are the polycyclic aromatics  
23 hydrocarbons, PAHs, polynuclear aromatics, PNA, and  
24 they are simply aromatic hydrocarbons that consist of  
25 more than one thing.

1           So this is the fundamental concept that I think  
2           you need to know when you're considering the surrogate  
3           issue. There are just two classes of compounds.

4           Are there any questions about the chemistry? Okay.  
5           So we're going to move on to fate and transport.

6                     BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Wait a minute, I  
7           guess I do, either for you or any members of the  
8           audience. And that is, I couldn't remember in Bill's  
9           presentation whether you had listed or considered some  
10          of the typical additives.

11                    UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: That is  
12          included as one of the constituents of concern because  
13          that could be found in gasoline. So other than what  
14          Harry is talking about, we do look at other types of  
15          constituents as well.

16                    BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And they are  
17          discussed, the additives that you examined?

18                    UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: They are  
19          discussed in the fuel characteristics section. We do  
20          identify the major additives that have been associated  
21          with fuel within the time frame that the FPALDR deals  
22          with.

23                    BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Is it in the  
24          FPALDR?

25                    UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: It is

1 mentioned in there. But keep in mind that most of  
2 those additives existed in very small concentrations  
3 within the fuel.

4 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So it is discussed  
5 in here?

6 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes. You  
7 will find it in the technical memorandum in the back  
8 of the document, in the Fuel Characteristics section.

9 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Okay.

10 BOARDMEMBER BALL: In terms of fate and  
11 transport, this was the table that Bill Mabey put up.  
12 Because his talk was so compressed, I thought it would  
13 be good to review this concept here, or this issue  
14 here, in a little bit more detail.

15 He talked about that there were essentially two  
16 things to consider when you consider transport.

17 Fate here -- I put in quotes, because the question  
18 was brought up last time, you know, what does fate  
19 mean? Fate basically, what we are talking about with  
20 fate are things that happened to a compound that are  
21 sort of beyond its control. It is absorbed to another  
22 sandgrain, or anamolocule. It is biotransformed. It  
23 is volatilized. So that is what fate is all about.

24 Anyway, he basically talked about two things to  
25 consider. One is the issue of bulk flow and the other

1 is the issue of dissolved constituents.

2 Now, if we take them one at a time, bulk flow,  
3 basically, what this means is the oil product itself,  
4 the pure phase. This is basically released as a liquid  
5 phase, it moves through soil by gravity, down, and  
6 achieves residual saturation. I want to ask the  
7 question, what is residual saturation? And that's  
8 something I wanted to talk about real briefly.

9 This is your typical leak-tank cartoon here with  
10 the ground surface, groundwater table, saturated zones.  
11 There is your groundwater and here is your leaking  
12 tank. And what happens is, in this kind of scenario,  
13 oil flows down by gravity and hits this groundwater  
14 table or is sometimes called a capillary fringe,  
15 because oil is lighter than water and that's where it  
16 flows. That's why you see this black glob here.

17 Now the FPALDR really concentrates on this, what's  
18 called the unsaturated zone, or the soil that's not  
19 totally saturated with water. That's also called the  
20 vadose zone. What tends to happen is that the soil  
21 goes down and the hydrocarbons go down by gravity and  
22 you get some dissolution in water that is in the vadose  
23 zone, but then there are these sort of droplets in this  
24 cartoon that also hold soil. And also down here in the  
25 groundwater you have areas of pure fate and you have

1       this kind of dissolved-type plume, and this is what's  
2       going to migrate.

3               But to step back, if you look in this area, which  
4       is where the FPALDR is concerned, what's going on in  
5       this soil here, and I hope that these next pictures  
6       will be helpful, but this is a fluid experiment from  
7       somebody, and it's a representation of soil. So if you  
8       zoomed in to find grain sediment, and you looked at  
9       what happens to the oil in a very microscopic scale,  
10      this was essentially a laser-edged piece of glass to  
11      simulate the structure of sediment and another piece of  
12      glass placed against it, and then you have various  
13      media put in, either oil, which is this dark space, air  
14      or water. And what you see here is this oil, this is  
15      basically what residual saturation is. Oil has come  
16      down by gravity and sort of stops here on the sandgrain  
17      level. And you can see that it sort -- these are kind  
18      of hard to see, but these are channels here that are  
19      filled with air. And the oil doesn't go into these  
20      channels, it sort of holds together, sort of with its  
21      neighbors. It doesn't like to really be in the air  
22      zone. It doesn't flow like water. There's a lot of  
23      what's called capillary to the oil, it wants to kind of  
24      stay together. And essentially what happens is that  
25      this will just stay there. So when you talk about

1 residual saturation, what we're talking about is oil  
2 that just stays.

3 Now if you add water to the mixture, which is part  
4 of what was presented last week, was this model, this  
5 soil model. I forget the name of the model that they  
6 used. However, what was referred to was rainwater. I  
7 think they assumed 20 inches of rain a year and you'll  
8 have water going through that unsaturated zone. And if  
9 you add water to the equation, then you get another  
10 picture like this. Where there's water, this glass  
11 here is like the soil, the dark zone again is your oil.  
12 And what happens is that the water sort of flows in  
13 some channels between these sandgrains and this  
14 residual oil is sort of packed in by itself.

15 And the take-home message here is that when you're  
16 trying to think about dissolution of hydrocarbons into  
17 the groundwater for further transport, you aren't  
18 taking oil and putting it into a blender and mixing it  
19 up and in two minutes you have an emulsion or  
20 everything is being dissolved that can be dissolved.  
21 What happens here is because of this residual  
22 saturation, because the oil is sort of in a clump by  
23 itself, is there are very small interfaces between the  
24 water and this bulk oil for the dissolved constituents  
25 to get into the water phase and be transported away.



1           So, this presents a problem because the oil  
2           doesn't want to be in the water, and for the transport  
3           project mechanisms to get into the water are very slow,  
4           so you will essentially have a source that's going to  
5           be around for a long period of time.

6           The only thing that's going to remove this is a  
7           slow dissolution of a dissolved component, and then  
8           biological, some biological transportation of the  
9           remaining hydrocarbons, but that wasn't considered in  
10          the FPALDR so we can't think about that.

11          So essentially, in terms of transport, and to step  
12          back again, there's just two mechanisms. One is the  
13          bulk flow and then these dissolved phases. And what  
14          happens is the things that can dissolve will go into  
15          the water, will move, and then they distribute between  
16          soil, water and air. The water soluble fraction will  
17          move. Soil will be around so that it will move from an  
18          area where the soil doesn't have as much of the  
19          hydrocarbons around it.

20          He talks about -- again here about  
21          biotransformation, so I think it's a very, very  
22          important issue to consider at the Presidio. The  
23          FPALDR doesn't consider it, however. I think in time,  
24          though, we might go back to this issue, what kind of  
25          transformation goes on. The bottom line here though,

1 is that generally this only occurs under certain  
2 conditions. It can go slowly unless the proper  
3 conditions are provided for organisms to carry out  
4 these transformations.

5 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: What effect is there  
6 on the fate of the oil? And also, the second is, he  
7 certainly discussed at length some of the lab  
8 liquidation process, and some samples he did to confirm  
9 that. And when you say it's not in the FPALDR, all of  
10 that discussion is not in the physical document?

11 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: We discussed it,  
12 but the actual fate of the biotransformation of the oil  
13 products, that particular scenario was not used in  
14 coming up with cleanup with our action levels. It was  
15 a more conservative approach. If we had chosen it, we  
16 could essentially, quote, unquote, leave more behind  
17 because some of that also gets broken down by the  
18 natural process. So we chose to leave that out and we  
19 are looking at just transport only. But it is  
20 discussed in here, the transformation.

21 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Are there other  
22 questions?

23 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: The first question  
24 regarded the effects of the conditions on the soil.

25 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Typically, the higher

1       organic soils absorb more of the organic contaminant.  
2       So if you have pure, clean beach sand, theoretically,  
3       you would not have much absorbent capacity of the soil.  
4       You have a highly organic, rich material like in a  
5       swamp. However, even in clean beach sand which in this  
6       area, I think, there is a lot of that, there is an  
7       absorbent capacity that they are just finding now.

8               BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I understand the  
9       effects of that is to move the transport of both the  
10      dissolved and the free product?

11             BOARDMEMBER BALL: That's true. And also,  
12      I think as an effect on biotransformation capability.  
13      It's very hard to get these absorbed contaminants out  
14      of particles where they might be available; it's a  
15      problem.

16             Any other questions about these kinds of concepts?

17             BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I don't know again  
18      who's the best person to ask but, one method of whether  
19      with these projects, whether the vapor phase is a  
20      significant root for constituents to distribute it to  
21      air, but then to make their way to water. And I was  
22      just wondering if somebody would explain that more  
23      clearly.

24             BOARDMEMBER BALL: I would defer to --

25             BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Things don't only

1 volatilize from the product, they could also then find  
2 their way to become developed in groundwater once they  
3 volatilized, right?

4 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: I'm not  
5 familiar with the actual mass balance in the water, but  
6 certainly if you address that comment on the report, we  
7 can review the mass balance to see how much of it  
8 actually is removed by water volatilization, and that  
9 would be the portion that has any opportunity of  
10 redepositing in the environment.

11 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: If I could add two  
12 cents to that. There's a hole in all these processes  
13 between the distribution and the constituents between  
14 the air, water and soil. Although it looks -- when you  
15 take a snapshot, there's a balance going on, but  
16 there's a dynamic going on, as you say, the air, if the  
17 soil is moving up or moving out, and the water is  
18 moving as well. And my understanding would be that as  
19 certain portions of the project would volatilize into  
20 the air, there are dynamics between the surface of the  
21 groundwater where it comes in contact with the air.  
22 There might be some repartitioning of that airborne  
23 constituent back into the groundwater. My guess would  
24 be though, that it would be a much lower magnitude  
25 concentration because only a fraction of what's going

1       into it would actually be coming in contact with the  
2       groundwater surface. I would suspect --

3               BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: That's a little bit  
4       of what I'm asking. I mean, basically, if I understand  
5       the FPALDR correctly, you're protecting three things.  
6       Water and people, and other living things. And if we  
7       just think about products of groundwater and forget  
8       about people and other living things, my question is,  
9       on the transport mechanism where the constituents are  
10      volatilized, what are the -- I guess you're saying you  
11      did consider that?

12             UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: The model  
13      did look into the amount of constituents that would be  
14      lost in terms of volatilization. So by going back to  
15      the model calculations, we would be able to tell  
16      actually how much is transported by this solution into  
17      water and carry it further down or actually be lost by  
18      volatilization.

19             BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So did you consider  
20      that, I guess, is the question? You said you would be  
21      able to, and my question is, did you?

22             UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: What I'm  
23      saying is, the model did the calculations in terms of  
24      the mass transfer, but I do not know to what amount is  
25      being lost by volatilization. I think, just

1 intuitively, it was a minimum.

2 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Also keep in mind,  
3 we use a high TOC, the total of organic carbon that we  
4 found in the soil, and it does volatilize, it also gets  
5 absorbed, much like a carbon canister when you're  
6 treating an off gas. So it also doesn't go very far.

7 MR. WILLHITE: Maybe I can provide a  
8 little data to help you out on that.

9 The first thing that you have to think about when  
10 you come to these petroleum hydrocarbons is what is it  
11 do I have? It's the constituent, it's the product that  
12 you have in the beginning, okay? Some components are  
13 really heavy oil and will not have any appreciable  
14 amount of the light components of the aromatics,  
15 benzenes; they are just not there, just not there.  
16 They boil up and then they can gas. The same with  
17 asphalts and that kind of thing. These models, like  
18 the decision support system, that's one, and beyond  
19 which particular, but there's about a half a dozen  
20 models that you can use. The disadvantage is you have  
21 to select the surrogate. The surrogate may or may not  
22 be appropriate. When you look at the fresh fuels, what  
23 you're going to have almost all of the time -- it's  
24 unique if you have a fresh gasoline spill -- then  
25 you'll have the volatilization and that can be a real

1       problem. But with aged fuels it will get so you can't  
2       tell the difference between an aged diesel, the  
3       chromatics begin to look all the same because the  
4       components change all the time. And then you don't  
5       really have a volatilization pathway because they are  
6       either all gone, or worse, they already went all down  
7       already.

8               So the question you want to ask is, when you start  
9       to think about this, is, do I have the components in my  
10      water now, but analytical. Because a model is only a  
11      model. Go and look at the empirical data. Do you have  
12      -- it's been in there for 50 years. And it's not there  
13      yet, chances are.

14               BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I think we have a  
15      range of different kinds of products, and time, at the  
16      Presidio, and some are quite recent and some are like  
17      you say, a lot older. And so, like I indicated, this  
18      is kind of a black book for me and I was trying to  
19      learn a little bit more about that.

20               BOARDMEMBER MILLER: One other thing, this  
21      process is going to reverse direction here. We have  
22      very little. The FPALDR is designed to come up with  
23      the cleanup level before they have information about  
24      the concentration of constituents through most of the  
25      site. So it's not, you only have the ability today,

1       it's at the site too, you don't have the empirical data  
2       yet? I guess -- because I thought you said you had the  
3       primary for field perimeters.

4               BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Those are focused  
5       just to gather data. Then we take advantage of all the  
6       previous work, and that's a lot of data. As  
7       appropriate, it was considered and used in the  
8       development of this document.

9               BOARDMEMBER BALL: Did you have a comment  
10      back there? No? Okay.

11              BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: Would additional  
12      rain diminish the flushing, or that's the way -- in  
13      other words --

14              BOARDMEMBER BALL: Additional water?

15              BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: It's just like,  
16      well, we had 29 days of rain.

17              BOARDMEMBER BALL: It would take away the  
18      components of the residual oils that are soluble in  
19      water and leave behind things that are not very  
20      soluble, and that's going back to what's being said  
21      over here, aging. This part of the aging product is  
22      degradation by water, and so when you're talking aged  
23      products in the ground, they are really talking about  
24      those kinds of processes that are going on -- sort of  
25      things that dissolve. What's left is not going to go



1        anyway. The only thing that can get rid of it is  
2        biotransportation or digging out.

3                BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I think in part  
4        answer to her question, there are cleanup processes  
5        that can accelerate the flushing process, that physical  
6        process, the --

7                BOARDMEMBER BALL: That too. And that  
8        would enhance the natural process of the dissolution or  
9        enhance any biotransportation.

10               BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: But do we have any  
11        data that would say it's 100 percent clean once that  
12        process is done, or are we just kind of speculating?

13               BOARDMEMBER BALL: No. I think that  
14        ultimately this is all very -- going to disappear. The  
15        question is more a matter of time and how long it's  
16        going to take and whether the time frame for that kind  
17        of process is acceptable from a regulatory standpoint  
18        or from a public standpoint. But ultimately, as an  
19        intrinsic bio-remediation or what you have, those time  
20        periods could be long or they could be short, depending  
21        on what activity processes you use to enhance, but here  
22        we are. This is all biotransportation now.

23               BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: What happens if  
24        that section is under groundwater level?

25               BOARDMEMBER BALL: It's basically what you

1 see here. It's still going to basically stick like  
2 this. If there was high groundwater flow, these  
3 basically act like a -- it's easier than trying to push  
4 this oil downstream. That's typically what happens.

5 BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: In the Alaska oil  
6 spill where they used the stream method, and supposedly  
7 from the stream method they -- is there such a system,  
8 or is that part --

9 BOARDMEMBER BALL: That's a treatment of  
10 technology that's used and has been used. It's very,  
11 what can I say about that? The method is quite costly  
12 because it takes a lot of heat to enhance the  
13 volatility of these components, and still you're not  
14 going to the things -- that the things that are not  
15 your only -- you'll be able to raise the temperature of  
16 the ground to a certain degree and you'll then be able  
17 to volatilize those components that are volatile at  
18 that temperature.

19 You probably -- I think where steam treatment is  
20 probably more appropriate is for different kinds of  
21 contaminants like the solvents that have very low  
22 volatility.

23 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Or like in Alaska  
24 where there's gross contamination in surface areas  
25 where it's easily accessible and you can just go blow

1 steam.

2 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Here you show that  
3 the water's kind of all around the product, or whatever  
4 it is. I thought that the project would not actually  
5 go, not because of this.

6 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Well, you know, the  
7 movement around this can be either above the  
8 groundwater, take water flows around. So it's  
9 basically a model of what can go on.

10 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: When you talk about  
11 the volatility of gas, I presume you mean they are  
12 explosive?

13 BOARDMEMBER BALL: No, what I mean is they  
14 evaporate.

15 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: But when they do come  
16 up at ground level, there's danger simply in the  
17 toxicity, right?

18 BOARDMEMBER BALL: That's a good question.  
19 Under certain remediation schemes like  
20 biotransformation activity there can be a lot of unwanted  
21 consequences. You can actually volatilize toxic  
22 organics into the atmosphere that can pose a hazard,  
23 and that hazard has to be evaluated before that  
24 treatment option is pursued.

25 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: My understanding is

1       that there's a measurement, that sort of thing is  
2       easily monitored. It's a basic issue for worker's  
3       health and safety. And there's something like the  
4       lower explosive limit which is the lower contingent in  
5       general that you want to keep. You want to prevent a  
6       build-up of these off gases from reaching a certain  
7       level. And if you get close to it, then there should  
8       be a measure for taking steps in advance of any  
9       near-risk of explosion.

10           And just one thing I'd like to add to that. If  
11       you lay that kind of situation or scenario to the  
12       concentration, actually, that would be a very high  
13       concentration. You are definitely going to have a  
14       worse problem, that some spills happened over time and  
15       the small amounts may volatilize and get into the  
16       atmosphere.

17           BOARDMEMBER BALL: I'm going to stop here  
18       and let Francois Rodigari put his presentation on. It  
19       shouldn't take very long, and then we can take a break.

20           MR. RODIGARI: Good evening. We are  
21       going to talk a little bit about the regulation that  
22       drives the protocol for both assessment and mediation  
23       monitoring, and it's a little bit redundant at this  
24       time since I don't have the privilege of having  
25       attended, but I'll give you at least from the

1 perspective of what the regulations are like and what  
2 it is we do in the laboratory to meet the regulations.

3 At the middle level appendix in the Hazardous  
4 Waste Amendment of 1994 regulations, the use of  
5 underground storage tanks, and the highlights of what  
6 is contained in those regulations. That underground  
7 storage tanks should be monitored with protection  
8 systems along with detection systems, along with  
9 inventory and tank testing. Also, there's a  
10 requirement that records be maintained and available of  
11 the activities under Item 1, releasing information of  
12 overfill and leaks or spills, and then corrective  
13 action be taken in response to a releasing from  
14 underground storage tanks.

15 In addition to that, storages are to be removed if  
16 they are defective. EPA really had in mind to have the  
17 regulations enforced at a state level or lower, and the  
18 State of California did adopt a set of regulations,  
19 highlights of which are in fact -- the enforcement is  
20 done at the local level, county, city, whatever board  
21 may have an interest in assessing the water quality or  
22 the contamination.

23 There are cleanup levels that have been  
24 established, and also it stipulates that they are no  
25 longer in use. That leaking should be emptied and

1 removed. The political protocol that laboratories have  
2 to meet those regulations are covered under the LUFT  
3 Manual for leaky underground fuel tanks, which is a  
4 manual that was produced by the California Water  
5 Resources Board, and it specifies a list of protocols  
6 that are done in order to meet the regulations of that.

7 There are three major analytical textures that are  
8 covered in the LUFT Manual, and I'll talk a little bit  
9 about that. I also wanted to talk a little more about  
10 each of the techniques. Just I don't know how familiar  
11 you are with any of those techniques, and I thought I'd  
12 give you just a simple overview, what kind of data they  
13 may generate.

14 Chromatography, and I think if you look at your  
15 stain on that table we will see that you have a  
16 variation of color as the stain travels away from the  
17 center of the oil. And what's happening is some of the  
18 components travel at different speeds and you will  
19 essentially see the separating of the components and  
20 what that gas chromatography -- you use a gas to carry  
21 the components through, and so the compounds get  
22 separated as they travel through, and then they get  
23 depicted as they come out, and we'll talk about that  
24 later.

25 Two primary detectors are used in the lab. The

1 infraredspectrophotometry component is the selected  
2 component of gasoline and diesel and allowed to detect  
3 the lines that are of interest. The samples are for  
4 gasoline and components of gasoline. They are liquid,  
5 typically just water samples, and then that is  
6 sufficient to strip those components out of the water,  
7 since they are not really soluble. They must get out  
8 if they have a chance to be depicted and quantified.  
9 If the sample is a soil that typically requires  
10 extraction, you would use an organic solvent extract,  
11 whatever product you may have in the soil, and then  
12 with the solvent. And then there is a separation and  
13 detection, liquid samples for diesel or soil samples  
14 are required extraction because diesel is really  
15 volatile so it can't be really pushed, and again, needs  
16 an extraction of some kind.

17 I have brought you a couple of samples of  
18 chromatographs so you can see what it is. And the list  
19 looks at what gets qualified. I have here a list of  
20 individual components of gasoline, and these are  
21 referred to as detacts, and those are indicators of a  
22 fresh gasoline. They are substantial, and on top of  
23 that, they are very highly depicted by that technique,  
24 and there is very good sensitivity and selectivity for  
25 those components. So they are nice indicators. We

1 will talk about some drawbacks as well.

2 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I have a question  
3 on this. How do you identify what the peaks are?

4 MR. RODIGARI: It's solely based on the  
5 time at which they come out, under certain conditions,  
6 i.e., the temperature program with a particular column  
7 and so forth, then your components always come out at  
8 the same time. It's very precise and so it really  
9 happens to come out at the right time. So typically  
10 you would have to configure those peaks if it was going  
11 through another technique, the CCMS, or different  
12 detector, and that's what we had. It is called a label  
13 to that perimeter, and we call it good. I don't mean  
14 to be callous about it, but that's exactly how it  
15 works, so I had the gasoline standard -- here again,  
16 this is not a sample, but we can see that many of the  
17 peaks that we saw before at the front edge, the  
18 benzene, are there. And, in fact, using the PID, the  
19 other component of gasoline, shows all that much, so  
20 there is, on that particular standard -- the prominent  
21 is BTEX, and the rest is really not all that  
22 significant.

23 FACILITATOR KERN: Does the height of the  
24 peak correspond to the amount?

25 MR. RODIGARI: Yes. The way it was



1       quantified, you can do it by peak height. So you  
2       compare from a series of standards to the actual sample  
3       and you can get concentration or peak areas. There are  
4       techniques where it used to be in the peaks and weighed  
5       them, that's obviously time consuming. Now we have  
6       peak areas, that's the method of choice, or the peak  
7       height, and timewise has some advantage.

8               I have a sample of diesel, and as you can see, is  
9       quite different, is a surrogate, you can ignore that.  
10      The large peaks are straight chain hydrocarbons, CA  
11      through C22, something like that. That's a very nice  
12      pattern, and again, this is a standard and there's  
13      nothing else in it.

14             BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: What experience do  
15      you have with heavier weight oil, and, can you compare  
16      and contrast for me what the category would be here,  
17      and the method that you use?

18             MR. RODIGARI: Okay. It would be a  
19      similar method, but you have to make some special  
20      adjustments to be able to get those heavier  
21      hydrocarbons out. Typically, it gets pretty ugly; as  
22      they become longer, they don't separate well. It is  
23      doable but it is not pretty. However, it's very much  
24      your real life example, and oftentimes some diesels are  
25      mixed with weight whole, and you end up with something

1       that is actually very difficult to analyze and the  
2       protocol has not really addressed those issues, so you  
3       rely pretty much on experience. And some are methods  
4       of development that have been done by a particular  
5       laboratory, at least my experience. If you have like  
6       mostly waste oil, that was stored in an underground  
7       tank and leaked all over the place, to quantitate that  
8       would be a challenge, at least by this technique, as it  
9       is on the LUFT Manual. I haven't an example of a  
10      degraded gasoline sample.

11           In talking about what the evidence is, we look at  
12      those patterns, and first of all they make a call, the  
13      sample is requested to be analyzed for gasoline. They  
14      have to make a call whether there is gasoline or not,  
15      but it's not all that simple, because, you see, an  
16      example that relates to what you are talking about  
17      before, where model fraction of the gasoline is down,  
18      if you had rather -- on the other chromatogram I showed  
19      you, the prominent part of the chromatogram was the  
20      front end, and the rest was almost not there. Well,  
21      this actually is there, not all that much in the front  
22      end. The reason -- what it tells you, you have high  
23      concentrations, but the front end has disappeared. It  
24      does cause some serious problem in terms of  
25      quantitation. I'm hoping I can give you a look at

1 those numbers because it's virtually impossible to  
2 quantitate this accurately from a gasoline standpoint,  
3 because you are missing the component.

4 If you can simply examine on the back end of it,  
5 you end up calculating as if the front end was there,  
6 but it's not there, and to try to make adjustments is  
7 difficult. The laboratories vary in their approach  
8 report. This is an estimation figure, because, in  
9 fact, that is what it is. Some people are not as  
10 upfront as that.

11 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Is the problem  
12 getting an accurate number for concentration?

13 MR. RODIGARI: No. I think you can make a  
14 call of gasoline is there. It's just getting a good  
15 number. And clearly if you spend a lot of time and  
16 effort, you could get a better approximation.

17 There's one thing I'd like to add to it. It's  
18 more than just getting an accurate number, but also  
19 what that number means by reviewing the GC. If there's  
20 a sample that you're collecting, is not a fresh  
21 product, you may not expect the same amount of benzene  
22 in that number. So really, it's more than just a  
23 number, but also at overall patterns present as what is  
24 at the site.

25 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Are you looking

1       separately at benzene types, the BTEX compounds?

2               MR. RODIGARI: Yes, we did. You will also  
3       have identified where the fuel, aged fuel, what is in  
4       the historical history. Whether it's diesel fuel or  
5       gasoline fuel or --

6               BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Unless you do  
7       special things to the sample before you analyze it, you  
8       can also get occurring compounds that elude at the very  
9       same place, and would be identified as gasoline or  
10      diesel, so it's not just the number, but it is -- it's  
11      a diesel or it's something else. There's things you  
12      can do to screen that out, but that's not done.

13              BOARDMEMBER BROWNELL: This kind of also  
14      seeks the component, the exact same sample and they all  
15      get different answers. This is exactly the way it was,  
16      the same sample, because of this interpretation that  
17      was involved in getting the number when you have this  
18      kind of substance?

19              MR. RODIGARI: The point is that gasoline  
20      fluctuates there depending on location, particularly  
21      the window fuels or a lighter fuel. And over time,  
22      gasoline has been formulated very differently. Lead  
23      was used heavily, and some of the effects of removing  
24      the lead is that more BTEX was added to compensate for  
25      removing the lead. So then you need to know -- you can

1 get a standard for that particular gasoline that was  
2 sold ten years ago. You are looking at differences in  
3 formulations between manufacturers, so you have the  
4 difficulty of getting a standard that is actually  
5 representative of the samples that are in the field.

6 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Do these problems go  
7 away when you use the MS on top of it?

8 MR. RODIGARI: Not really. The MS just  
9 adds a question of certainty that what you call benzene  
10 is benzene. But again, the biggest problem is to have  
11 a standard that matches the sample, and that you feel  
12 confident that you can explain the differences between  
13 the sample and the standards as to why it becomes  
14 difficult.

15 MR. WILLHITE: It's also obvious that  
16 diesel and gasoline, that pattern changes in the sort  
17 of crude. North slope crude is a lot different from  
18 West Texas crude, and so you get a completely different  
19 pattern.

20 Can you tell us a little about the time length  
21 with reference to lead that you've seen? How can you  
22 tell from patterns, and under what conditions does it  
23 change from inorganic to an organic lead?

24 MR. RODIGARI: My area of concentration is  
25 organic chemistry. No, is the answer. I don't really

1 know, and I know the issue is slightly different.

2 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Is there any way of  
3 telling from that chromatic whether there are other  
4 types of additives put in the gasoline that wouldn't  
5 necessarily find a metal-like lead? What about other  
6 types of leads that are inorganic?

7 MR. RODIGARI: I think somebody addressed  
8 the additive issue. Most likely they would be fairly  
9 strong concentrations in terms of what's contained in  
10 the BTEX, which are primarily components of most recent  
11 gasolines.

12 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: They would be small  
13 concentrations, but they would be more toxic?

14 MR. RODIGARI: Probably. But as you can  
15 see, they go right through.

16 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Unless you knew  
17 beforehand the additives?

18 MR. RODIGARI: That's correct. You have  
19 to know specifically in terms of infrared to cover the  
20 -- actually that method, that's somewhat falling in  
21 favor primarily because it requires freon extraction  
22 and freon is becoming very difficult to obtain, and  
23 also there are some drawbacks. So EPA is trying to  
24 phase out the methods that are requiring freon. It's a  
25 new method in a sense.

1                   BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Is there a direct way  
2 to compare a TPH gasoline from one methodology and TPH  
3 as to how much --

4                   MR. RODIGARI: You would have to develop  
5 data and I'm sure --

6                   BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: It wouldn't work very  
7 well. It's tough to do?

8                   MR. RODIGARI: One may be quicker and less  
9 expensive. You could possibly switch to one protocol.  
10 I don't have a lot of experience in terms of  
11 incorporating these figures. The absorption is done  
12 under the LUFT Manual. I have here a summary of the  
13 analytes that are performed under the LUFT Manual, but  
14 just to give you a feel, the BTEX is done by the  
15 detection, or it's nice because it's very sensitive,  
16 and as you get very good detection compounds you are  
17 likely to use them directly.

18                  So if you only rely on that, you may be falsely  
19 led to think that your site is cleaner than it actually  
20 is. So many parts per billion for water and parts per  
21 billion for soil. The gasoline diesels are what gives  
22 you a very nice pattern, half part per million for a  
23 liquid sample and water sample, and about 10 parts per  
24 million for a soil. Organic lead is about the same as  
25 analytes. The TPH is fairly high, but it gives you one

1       number and it gives you a feel for the extent of your  
2       contamination, if any.

3               BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN:  When you talk  
4       about the analysis on the chromatogram, it's difficult,  
5       there's estimations, but, perhaps you have a different  
6       word.  You alluded to something like that, and not a  
7       high level of assurance.  I'm just wondering how that  
8       -- what you may get compares to the detection level on  
9       a relative basis?  Is it two or three times detection,  
10      or is it not significant compared to detection levels?

11             MR. RODIGARI:  Well, the various  
12      laboratories may not be following the same  
13      interpretation, same standards of operating procedures.  
14      The decision to update results is essential.  And the  
15      same for your accuracy with a number that is close to  
16      the actual value is not all that good in bad samples  
17      for mixtures.  I can't give you a figure, but I would  
18      say if you had 10 ppm's of a weather-contaminated  
19      sample, that number could probably, easily, be  
20      one-tenth of that by another laboratory, or ten times  
21      greater.  So you have a fair amount of variation.  You  
22      have to take it with a grain of salt.  You can't think  
23      of that number by itself.  Number one, BTEX data, and  
24      the other data.  And I think that ideally if you have  
25      all of those, you can get a good clean sample.



1       Unfortunately, there is the standpoint that the LUFT  
2       Manual is not ideal. It's kind of a pragmatic  
3       approach. It's not really something that makes a lot  
4       of scientific sense, necessarily.

5               BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: Is the LUFT Manual  
6       going to incorporate their findings as they are  
7       investigating, amino acids?

8               UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: I don't  
9       know what the State's plans are, but there are a  
10      variety of field tests that are done other than amino  
11      acids. There are some various techniques done in the  
12      field to get readings on contaminations. I'm not sure  
13      of what's coming down in terms of the regulations and  
14      sophistication of the laboratories. I'm not aware of  
15      any.

16              BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: Is there a  
17      standardized framework for all of these testings?

18              MR. RODIGARI: Yes. I think those  
19      protocols are fairly well defined, so typically,  
20      laboratories can provide that. You can verify if this  
21      is consistent or correct. There is variation from one  
22      laboratory to another, because one will sample faster,  
23      one slower. There is variation. The weakness of the  
24      LUFT Manual, from my perspective, is that it's too  
25      general in terms and it makes the duplication of work

1       difficult. Also, for the longest time the laboratory  
2       has to be secured to do those analysis, proficiency  
3       program. I think we just got one this year for the  
4       first time. I think it was discontinued for a long  
5       time. We actually have a hazardous waste sample we are  
6       working on right now, and that hopefully will provide  
7       -- to reassess and help to make it consistent in terms  
8       of assisting people in getting a number they feel is  
9       adequate.

10               BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I thought the  
11       detection for petroleum hydrocarbon and water was 50  
12       parts per billion.

13               MR. RODIGARI: The LUFT Manual is kind of  
14       out of date now. Things have improved since then. I  
15       just gave you a rough, conservative figure.

16               BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, that issue  
17       becomes relevant here because one proposed cleanup  
18       level is at 880, right? Is that still the number? We  
19       have one site at the Presidio now where the proposed  
20       cleanup level is below your limit.

21               MR. RODIGARI: Well, that's the TRPH  
22       number that you're looking at. That's the number that  
23       you're looking at.

24               BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I just didn't want  
25       the group to be misled by that chart.

1 MR. RODIGARI: So I hope what I have  
2 accomplished is not so much to give you an education,  
3 but for just an understanding that there is a fair  
4 amount of interpretation that has to be done. And it  
5 requires a certain amount of expertise and experience  
6 on the people who are making the decision, because if  
7 you have just a little information based on one number,  
8 it may not be appropriate. And so, just if you walk  
9 away from my talk with just an understanding that it is  
10 not highly precise, an accurate methodology, then I  
11 think I accomplished what I wanted to do. Thank you.

12 BOARDMEMBER BALL: As long as Francois is  
13 still here, are there any other questions?

14 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: If you take a lot  
15 more samples, what do you do to mitigate that? You  
16 take more and more samples so you get a level of  
17 certainty that's higher?

18 MR. RODIGARI: Right. I mean, typically  
19 from one laboratory there's a standard sample size.  
20 The variability comes from a sampling in the field.  
21 Clearly, as we talked, the sample is not necessarily  
22 well distributed in the ground. Sometimes the sample  
23 is not that easy to achieve, but for a given sample  
24 within a laboratory, the precision should be pretty  
25 good. The lab is taking something that is

1 representative, that is brought to the laboratory. The  
2 accuracy is difficult to establish, not really from  
3 within the control of the laboratory. We can do best  
4 estimates, and we flag it as such, and so that's just  
5 an analytical limitation and producibility. It can  
6 become a fairly complex issue. The laboratories try to  
7 give numbers that are producible, if possible.

8 (At this point, a 15 minute break was  
9 taken.)

10 BOARDMEMBER BALL: One of those was here,  
11 back here. Straight chain versus straight components.  
12 These chains can go on and on and on, and they can be  
13 quite long. But in terms of dis-  
14 tingushing aliphatic compounds, or what I call these  
15 chain compounds or ring compounds, ring compounds form  
16 the distinctive rings with a little carbon edge while  
17 the chain compounds, whether it's straight like this,  
18 or whether in a branch --

19 FACILITATOR KERN: Excuse me. For those  
20 of you that are speaking in the back, if you could just  
21 step out. We're having a lot of trouble hearing.  
22 Thank you.

23 BOARDMEMBER BALL: The branch compound  
24 basically goes in the chain class and the ring  
25 compounds are in this ring class. Another thing I was

1 saying was that thermal processes are not appropriate  
2 for -- we know that there are some low temperature  
3 thermal absorption projects that are going to go on  
4 here at the base. So I haven't read the report about  
5 it yet. I don't know very much about that particular  
6 technology, but I want you to be aware of the thermal  
7 technologies that are used for cleaning up  
8 hydrocarbons.

9 Okay. Finally back to my outline here. We are  
10 almost there. Now we are back to the surrogate  
11 compounds and what's going on here.

12 The question that came up after the last meeting  
13 had to do with what is the deal with the surrogates?  
14 What are they used for? I had to send some messages  
15 for Roger and his crew to try and figure some things  
16 out. Essentially, surrogates are used, as I understand  
17 it, to back calculate action levels for soil uses. Now  
18 this conceptual approach was explained to me and so  
19 this is essentially a list of how I understand this  
20 approach goes on, and it may not be correct, but we  
21 have the experts here to correct me if I make an error.

22 But essentially, the surrogates are used -- it's  
23 potentially a four-step process involved in using these  
24 surrogates. Now I'm going to walk through these and  
25 then we can kind of talk about it.

1           First of all, there are three characteristics that  
2           are most important.   Hydrocarbons are made up of a  
3           mixture of components, and what the goal here is, is to  
4           try and find an individual component to concentrate on.  
5           And so what was done was to look at individual  
6           molecules, individual compounds, like n-hexane and  
7           naphthalene, some of the individual compounds that  
8           exist in hydrocarbons.   And look at the individual  
9           toxicity in the individual compounds with mobility,  
10          whether it can be transported in the environment,  
11          either by being dissolved or volatilizing or what have  
12          you.   And then prevalence is really kind of a  
13          concentration issue, how much of it is there.   So you  
14          get this data together, and then step two is, as I  
15          understand, is to balance --

16                   BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN:   May I ask a  
17          question?   Why?   Why do you do this?

18                   BOARDMEMBER BALL:   As I understand it,  
19          it's difficult -- what we have is TPH.   Essentially,  
20          one measurement of the hydrocarbons in the ground is  
21          just total hydrocarbon and that's a summation of all  
22          the hydrocarbons components, is the number one.   Not  
23          very valuable in terms of toxicity because if this TPH  
24          is made up of 100 percent of a very toxic component, or  
25          toxic product, it's going to be a very toxic product.

1 If another one with the same TPH value is made up of  
2 100 percent of something less toxic, like hexane, or  
3 something like that, you wouldn't compare those two  
4 components, you wouldn't be able to do that, it  
5 wouldn't be relevant because the toxicity associated  
6 with the same TPH number is so dramatically different.  
7 So the idea is to find out what it is in the TPH that  
8 is causing there to be toxicity to some environmental  
9 receptors. So that's sort of, kind of the idea. Does  
10 that make sense?

11 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Partially.

12 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Okay. Let's move on  
13 here. Then you can think about it.

14 So you look at the individual compounds and then  
15 there's this balancing that goes on. And what is done  
16 was to balance the toxicity of a particular compound,  
17 say versus its mobility and presence. So now what you  
18 have, you have a spill here and you have pure  
19 hydrocarbons. And then say your point of compliance  
20 where -- or the thing you're trying to protect is ten  
21 feet away, over here, where there's pure, say  
22 hydrocarbons. You look at some that are very, very  
23 toxic, but it's not very mobile so it's high on the  
24 toxicity level, but it's not very high on the mobile  
25 phase, so it's very toxic. But over here, since it

1 can't get to where the point of compliance is, it might  
2 not score very high even though it has high toxicity,  
3 because it doesn't move very well. On the other hand,  
4 you can have a component in the original pure phase, it  
5 has lower toxicity but because it moves quite easily,  
6 it moves at the point of compliance.

7 So that's what this balancing is about. Even  
8 though you might have a component, because it can't get  
9 to where you have an environmental effect, you might  
10 not score very high on this relevant weight criteria.

11 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: One of the things  
12 that I've been trying to think about myself in looking  
13 at this concept and talking to some other people about,  
14 is that one of the things I'm going to look for as I go  
15 through the FPALDR document and review this selection  
16 here, is whether we are looking or whether it's  
17 appropriate to look at toxicities rather than toxicity.  
18 You keep mentioning that in an entirety as a classic  
19 example, like an only example. When, yes, that's toxic  
20 to you as a carcinogen, but we have to think, remember,  
21 there were very numerous compounds and components that  
22 were listed and presented for the FPALDR.

23 In fact, there are some jurisdictions, like there  
24 are some states, like Washington and Oregon, I learned,  
25 that completely reject the idea of the



1 surrogate-compound approach because their agencies  
2 feel, I've been told, that the very numerous number of  
3 compounds is such that there are a lot of unknowns.  
4 And not a lot of these compounds have been tested.  
5 They are very complex mixtures, their interaction is  
6 not completely understood. And so that's what I'm  
7 saying, when I read through this document, those are  
8 just some of the questions I'm going to be asking  
9 myself about the completeness of the discussion and  
10 whether the justification for this approach is there.

11 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: We tried to assess  
12 that.

13 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I don't mean to stop  
14 the discussion because the whole point of this workshop  
15 is to ask these questions, but what I do want to do is  
16 go through this process and then discuss whether it's  
17 valid or not. Because I think it's important for  
18 people to get the whole picture.

19 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: But I wasn't making  
20 a comment whether it was valid or not, I'm just saying  
21 that in looking at number one, or number two, toxicity  
22 versus those things, those are some of the questions to  
23 ask yourself.

24 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I think there are a lot  
25 of areas in here that demand discussion. I hope to

1 point out a couple of places that people should look at  
2 when they look at the FPALDR, but I just want to go  
3 through that real quick. Is that okay?

4 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I'm finished.

5 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Anyway, so there's this  
6 balancing act of toxicity versus mobility, and once you  
7 get through this balancing act you find the  
8 decomponent, as I understand, that would have the most  
9 effect on your environmental receptors. And with that  
10 component, you need to achieve a level of that  
11 component at your point of compliance. And to achieve  
12 that, you back calculate a petroleum action level. And  
13 basically, you choose the, quote, surrogate, the  
14 compound that results in the lowest concentration, I  
15 believe that's what you're trying to get, is the TPH,  
16 the number you're trying to get to. You choose a  
17 surrogate that results in the lowest TPH in the soil  
18 back here, so that's sort of the 1, 2, 3 step and this  
19 Number 4 is kind of a verification of the procedure at  
20 the site.

21 So you have this assumption validation program  
22 where you verify that the fuels that are in the ground  
23 have the same relative composition of the individuals  
24 components, as the assumption that the FPALDR used.

25 So this is sort of a conceptual model behind these

1 surrogates, is to apply, is to find a single component  
2 that essentially drives the action level at the source  
3 of the contamination.

4 BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: What is the reason  
5 for that back calculation?

6 BOARDMEMBER BALL: What happens is the  
7 back calculation refers to wanting to achieve a level  
8 of concentration, say of a toxic compound at a certain  
9 spot that you want to protect. And basically what  
10 level the source of the contamination is required in  
11 order that the movement, the transport processes to  
12 here, where you want to have a protective level, will  
13 achieve the concentration. So say you wanted to have  
14 five milligrams per liter of components right here,  
15 back here. You could have a higher concentration and  
16 then based on insinuation or transport processes, or  
17 lack of them, you could have a much higher  
18 concentration over here at the source. That's sort of  
19 the idea. The back calculation is what concentration  
20 over here will allow you to be below the concentration  
21 of the spot.

22 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I'm beginning to  
23 understand the process, but what I'm still a bit  
24 confused on, and maybe you guys could help me. Why use  
25 a surrogate? Surrogate implies it's in lieu of

1 something else. It's for the sake of the modeling  
2 ease, or toxicity ease, or analytical? I'm not sure.  
3 And what are alternatives to using the surrogate?

4 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: The alternative to  
5 using the surrogate approach would be to have the  
6 toxicological and physical characteristics of every  
7 single one of the individual constituents that goes  
8 into fuel mixtures, and that would be hundreds and  
9 hundreds of constituents. And right now we don't have  
10 the ability to do that. So the approach that we have  
11 taken here --

12 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: So it's like a  
13 modeling tool?

14 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Well, it's  
15 both modeling, and the ability to do a risk assessment.  
16 You would have to have complete information on every  
17 single one of those constituents if you are going to do  
18 the classical risk assessment.

19 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, there is a  
20 third alternative, and that is to reassess the risk  
21 approach.

22 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: That would  
23 be a possibility, but our approach didn't include that  
24 in consideration of that alternative. So anyway, our  
25 challenge is, if we are going to approach this from a

1 scientific basis, and we can't analyze every single  
2 compound in the mixture, then we have to do something  
3 else.

4 So the approach that we have taken, in a nutshell,  
5 as Harry has described, what we actually did was not a  
6 pure surrogate approach. We first looked at the BTEX  
7 compounds separately so there is no surrogates involved  
8 for those. And for most people in the environmental  
9 fields, when you're dealing with fuels, it's commonly  
10 understood that most of the toxicity associated with  
11 fuels resides in the BTEX.

12 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: So you weigh the  
13 models associated with BTEX?

14 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: The BTEXs  
15 are handled completely separately. So we have done  
16 that and that's going on throughout the entire  
17 document. But then, in order to provide assurance that  
18 the remaining bulk of the remaining compounds --  
19 so then we have applied that surrogate approach to that  
20 and --

21 BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: What is the  
22 surrogate? What are those compounds?

23 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: So if you  
24 break up the mixtures into some larger categories, as  
25 Harry discussed earlier, there is an aliphatic

1 component and then there's an aromatic component, and  
2 we looked for a surrogate that was present in that type  
3 of fuel and see if we could get some good toxicological  
4 information on that, and that provided a reasonable  
5 balance of the different fate and transport  
6 characteristics of that fraction of the fuel.

7 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: I think the other  
8 thing to notice is that there are no toxicological data  
9 for something like diesel. The reason is that diesel  
10 is blended for performance criteria not based on the  
11 component. But, you may in fact find some naphthalene  
12 or another kind of diesel because it was a colder  
13 weather diesel or a hotter weather diesel, or  
14 something. So you have got to start looking at  
15 surrogate compounds that you find in there.

16 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I wonder about  
17 that. I just can't believe that, especially in the Bay  
18 Area, that there isn't some substantial toxicological  
19 data available to us.

20 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: There certainly  
21 might be, but it's locked up in the refinery, it's not  
22 available to us. You may want to call Exxon or -- let  
23 me know if you get some information.

24 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: So one really big  
25 issue is selecting the surrogate?

1                   BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: That's the  
2 critical issue, and a lot of work went into that.

3                   BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: And how you  
4 select it, you're looking at the driver for the risk  
5 assessment, for what the risk is based on?

6                   BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Right. It's like  
7 Harry was saying, we had to look at the three things.  
8 Is it very toxic, is it very mobile, and is it very  
9 prevalent? And the prevalence is actually a very  
10 important component of it. We have looked at  
11 benzo(a)pyrene, it's a cancer-causing compound, very  
12 potent cancer-causing compound. If I had a site with  
13 just benzo(a)pyrene in it, that would be a very  
14 dangerous site. Benzo(a)pyrene is found in diesel fuel  
15 and fuel oils; although it's very toxic, it's not very  
16 prevalent. So I can generate a diesel cleanup level  
17 based on benzo(a)pyrene, but in order to clean up  
18 benzo(a)pyrene, because it's such a minuscule portion  
19 of the overall diesel product, I can detect tremendous  
20 levels in soil and say, when I get down to that level,  
21 the equivalent level of benzo(a)pyrene is now below the  
22 action level of the benzo(a)pyrene. So we say, yes, we  
23 looked at it, we chose a compound that -- like the  
24 naphthalene compound, less toxic than benzo(a)pyrene,  
25 but, number two, more mobile, and certainly, much more

1 prevalent. That then drove the overall cleanup value  
2 showing hydrocarbons down lower than it would have been  
3 on benzo(a)pyrene.

4 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Did you run the  
5 model with various constituents?

6 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: We ran it with  
7 benzo(a)pyrenes and hexanes, naphthalenes. You know, a  
8 lot of it is intuitively obvious. If you have a range  
9 between a very multi-toxic compound that is not very  
10 mobile and one that's not toxic, but prevalent, you can  
11 start to get rid of some things right away.

12 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: We ran the  
13 different stages of the models. All the compounds that  
14 Roger just mentioned down through the first phase, in  
15 terms of how much time it takes for different compounds  
16 to move certain distances within the soil. Then we  
17 also looked at benzene, as a worst-case scenario. How  
18 does the concentration thing change over a distance  
19 from the source?

20 So of the models, a certain part of the model is done  
21 for order, for the compounds that we just talked about.

22 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: So then you have  
23 the results of the model and different cleanup levels  
24 that were generated, based on the different  
25 constituents. And then do you pick the constituent



1       that drove the cleanup level the lowest, or do you look  
2       at other --

3                   UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER:   You're  
4       talking about the final TPH action level?

5                   BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON:   No, actually when  
6       we did the risk assessment --

7                   UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER:   No.   I  
8       think the answer to his question is, no, that's not the  
9       way it worked.   See, this goes in stages.   And the  
10      first stage is to determine what the appropriate  
11      surrogate is.   We didn't put the entire universe of  
12      surrogates in and use that.   We went through a process  
13      of selecting the most appropriate ones and doing some  
14      sensitivity analysis, and that sort of thing.   Then  
15      once those surrogates had been determined, then the  
16      modeling took place and --

17                  BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN:   But you're saying  
18      you didn't run the model with different surrogates to  
19      kind of validate the selection.

20                  UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER:   That's not  
21      true.   The modeling can happen in different ways.   And  
22      as Bill so eloquently described, the last time we met,  
23      he kind of went through quickly the kind of things  
24      you're looking at.   The different perimeters that one  
25      must consider.   It's very intuitively obvious, when

1       you're kind of laying these things out and you're able  
2       to make selections, what would be an appropriate  
3       surrogate. So that's part of the modeling. So it  
4       wouldn't be accurate to say that we didn't include all  
5       those in our efforts.

6               BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Does that calculation  
7       assume that the surrogate distribution of each of these  
8       surrogates are in proportion to the type of fuel oil  
9       that you think is out there and the diesel? And then  
10      that leads to the next question. That is, the subject  
11      of this validation step. Is that step described in the  
12      FPALDR?

13             BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Yes.

14             BOARDMEMBER MILLER: So the other  
15      validations that you looked at --

16             BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Well, no. We  
17      didn't look at any validations. It's the program that  
18      we're going to be using to validate our assumptions.  
19      So that when we are in the field doing cleanups, we  
20      will be taking samples on occasional rates to make sure  
21      that when we said we have assumed, let's say, that  
22      hexane was so and so percent of gasoline, that that, in  
23      fact, is true when we do find a sample has gasoline in  
24      it.

25             BOARDMEMBER MILLER: What happens if you

1 find out that it turns out that the assumption is not  
2 favorable, how would you read that?

3 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: If we were  
4 to find that to be the case, and we know it's not going  
5 to be, because we took the most conservative side of  
6 the equation, but if it should happen, then we would  
7 immediately stop the entire process, re-evaluate what  
8 we'd have to --

9 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: For all 200 sites, or  
10 just that particular location?

11 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: We'd start  
12 with that location and we would probably have to do  
13 some sort of verification on all the work that had  
14 taken place prior to that. But we are very confident  
15 that that's not going to be the case.

16 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: To achieve the lowest  
17 action level, are you using outside laboratories, or  
18 your laboratory?

19 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: We always  
20 use -- we don't have our own laboratory. The  
21 laboratory analytical work is always done by a variety  
22 of outside firms. We don't just use one laboratory.  
23 We do quality control, we do quality assurance, where a  
24 small number of samples go to a separate laboratory.

25 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Are any of the

1 regulatory agencies brought in to confirm the lowest  
2 fuel level that you determine it is to be? In other  
3 words, there's an example, do you bring the EPA in, or  
4 any of the regulatory agencies to say they accept this  
5 level?

6 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Well,  
7 that's the process we're going through right now. And  
8 of course, many of these agencies are represented on  
9 this board here today.

10 FACILITATOR KERN: I have a question.  
11 This has to do with perhaps a hypothetical situation,  
12 where you've got a lot of these buildings with fuel  
13 tanks, historical buildings. I'm wondering when you  
14 use this, say, naphthalene, to go out there, are you  
15 checking for that, for naphthalene, the level of  
16 naphthalene during the cleanup? Are you checking for  
17 all sorts of things? I guess -- how far does the  
18 surrogate go in this whole process?

19 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: The whole  
20 reason for doing that is to allow us -- the back  
21 calculation is done so we can go back and use our  
22 normal TRPH analytical method, then determine how  
23 effective our remedial methods were. So we're going to  
24 be using that, as well as the BTEX testing to confirm  
25 that, how successful we were. We are not just looking

1       for the surrogate, we are looking for all constituents  
2       of concern.

3               BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: But we would be  
4       occasionally canvassing that step number 4. We would  
5       be taking samples to look for the surrogate compounds  
6       just to validate our earlier assumption that that  
7       surrogate compound made up a certain fraction of that  
8       fuel. So not at every site, because that's a costly  
9       process, very costly.

10              BOARDMEMBER MILLER: The person that gave  
11       the presentation on the analytical material talked  
12       about the problem with the difficulty of identifying  
13       certain compounds. Do you anticipate this to be a  
14       problem with the identification step?

15              UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Well, I  
16       think we would disagree with some of the things that he  
17       presented. That's certainly one viewpoint, but we go  
18       to a lot of effort to validate the analytical results  
19       that we get. In fact, we have one of the chemists here  
20       with us this evening who spent a lot of time going  
21       through the data. We write reports on it. If things  
22       are done wrong, we do it, and we feel the analytical  
23       results that we get are reproducible and good quality.

24              BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Also, certain  
25       compounds that we have chosen are run by a different

1 method than the TPH that EPA modified, 15. That's a  
2 tough method, I mean that's used throughout the state  
3 for hydrocarbons. But the surrogate compounds that we  
4 would be looking for are run by EPA method 8270.

5 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I had a question too.  
6 This balancing act implies that the risk assessment is  
7 really done at a point some distance from the source of  
8 contamination. So I guess my question is, is there a  
9 point of compliance that is distant from the source of  
10 contamination, or are you just considering the source  
11 itself?

12 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: That's not  
13 really true. The point of compliance -- see, we have  
14 different exposure scenarios that we have looked at.  
15 There's a residential, there's recreational,  
16 construction worker, and it doesn't assume a distant  
17 point of compliance.

18 For example, the construction worker compliance  
19 assumes that they are digging right in our site, that  
20 they are excavating and those construction workers are  
21 exposed. Inhalation, ingesting.

22 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I think, as I recall,  
23 the residential and construction was within ten feet of  
24 the surface. So if this contamination is below that  
25 spot, then the point of compliance is at the ten-foot

1 level. In other words, you know, there's very few  
2 processes that are going to move hydrocarbons up except  
3 for volatilization, up towards this ten foot level.  
4 And there are some processes that will move these  
5 hydrocarbons down to the groundwater. However, the  
6 groundwater is a separate issue; we all know that.

7 But as far as the risk assessment here, that  
8 ten-foot zone from the surface for construction and  
9 residential is that if, if the contamination, if  
10 there's contamination below this ten-foot level and  
11 it's not going to volatilize, and there's no  
12 significant volatilization up there, then basically  
13 whatever concentration is in the soil is allowable; is  
14 that what you're saying?

15 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: No. We have  
16 another value for that zone.

17 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: I think  
18 maybe to clarify your question, when you say any  
19 allowable concentration, are you referring to human  
20 health risk, or are you referring to other criteria?  
21 Because once we get below the ten feet, then the driver  
22 is the question of water quality. The human health  
23 risk scenario is no longer valid.

24 BOARDMEMBER BALL: But as far as water  
25 quality is concerned, I think Bill Mabey put up those

1 charts where he showed that these organics aren't  
2 really moving very much, and I think that's relatively  
3 valid, or I think that is valid, I should say.

4 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: But even if the  
5 groundwater is not ten feet below the ground surface,  
6 the cleanup level is still 1500 for --

7 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Once you  
8 get beyond the ten feet, then what we are looking at  
9 is, can the fuel be moved out from this, moved out from  
10 this table, which goes to the attenuation question. In  
11 a way, yes. We do have attenuation. The criteria is,  
12 based on the modeling results, that there is a  
13 separation of five feet or more. We feel comfortable  
14 that the constituents would not be able to reach the  
15 groundwater table. And on the contrary, if it's within  
16 five feet, we assume a certainty associated with it to  
17 the extent that we say, yes, there is a chance that it  
18 could be in the water. So it could get into another  
19 criteria which is drinking water standards.

20 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I am just a bit  
21 surprised at your dismissal of his presentation and his  
22 significant point of the very ability of organic  
23 analysis as a viewpoint. And I really don't think he  
24 shared it as a viewpoint. And I don't think that's  
25 what it was. I think we need to be honest and say



1       there is a lot of variability. Everybody that works in  
2       organic analysis and environmental samples knows there  
3       is a variability in those samples, and that does need  
4       to be considered in reviewing documents like this, and  
5       in validation of models and everything we do, looking  
6       at that data. And I thought that was kind of an honest  
7       presentation.

8                 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: But on the other  
9       hand, we wouldn't want to leave everyone with the  
10      impression that these results are of low quality; they  
11      are not. It's the standard in the industry, and --

12                BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Right. That's  
13      the state of the industry, but it still doesn't compare  
14      to lead analysis, inorganic, whatever. There's a high  
15      level of precision and reproducibility, and a low-level  
16      variation from lab to lab. It's very different. It's  
17      more of an art than a science; it's a combination. Not  
18      one or the other.

19                But I think, to answer the question, it does need  
20      to be taken into account when you review these types of  
21      documents. You look at model validation and variation.  
22      That's my thought.

23                BOARDMEMBER BALL: It sounds like there are  
24      a lot of questions about this whole surrogate issue,  
25      and I just had -- this is the last slide.

1           In terms of my impression here, that it's probably  
2 acceptable to use, unquestionable, appropriate  
3 surrogates and model the transport of a class of  
4 compounds. I don't think that we need to argue that  
5 too much. I also think that it's hard to justify an  
6 individual surrogate for toxicity, and that's why this  
7 balancing act basically went on.

8           Now the details of how this was done are  
9 presumably in the FPALDR report, and I think it's the  
10 details that we are going to have to focus on when we  
11 review it.

12           There's a lot of questions that were brought up  
13 about how was the balancing act itself carried out, and  
14 were all of the components, that should have been,  
15 considered? Was it appropriate to use this type of  
16 approach? And is it even appropriate to use a  
17 surrogate?

18           I think that this issue is one that we are going  
19 to be talking about for some time in a subsequent  
20 meeting. I will just leave it at that.

21           BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: In your methodology  
22 did you put it as a premise on your finding, or you  
23 just made your assumptions and you laid the groundwork?  
24 Give us a clue as to what method you used.

25           BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Well, that's

1 fairly well outlined in here. When reading through the  
2 first portion of the FPALDR it relies heavily on the  
3 technical memos and my instructions to the consultants  
4 and to ourselves. People are going to want to see  
5 proof of what we did, and how we got there, and why we  
6 used what assumptions we did. And they are all laid  
7 out in gruesome, nitty-gritty facts and figures and  
8 details here. We used some very conservative  
9 assumptions.

10 The one thing I did want to mention, that Harry  
11 said, that it may be very hard to justify using the  
12 single-surrogate compound to assess the toxicity. That  
13 was described very early in our process by ourselves.  
14 We got a mixture of these things; many of them are  
15 toxic, some of them aren't very toxic. By just  
16 choosing one, what happens to all the others? And the  
17 way we got around that was assigning a hazard index of  
18 .1. Normally, the EPA has a guidance of -- everybody  
19 else says a hazardous index of 1.0; if it's less than  
20 that, the site is good.

21 We said, okay. We have got all these compounds in  
22 here, some are toxic, some are not so toxic. Just a  
23 whole group of them. If we do .1, that's ten times  
24 more conservative, and that's the way we got around  
25 using a one-compound approach.

1           That may not come out in this. That's kind of a  
2           very refined point, and if you don't know much about  
3           hazardous indexes, which I didn't, until just recently,  
4           you wouldn't know that.

5                     BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I would like to add  
6           on that point that it is sometimes, or often the  
7           practice among toxicologists, and I'm just talking as a  
8           layperson, when adding in uncertainty factors of  
9           conservatives to account for lack of data. That for  
10          certain levels of uncertainty, the factors that are  
11          used are more like 100- or even sometimes 1000-fold.

12           I appreciate what you're saying, that based on the  
13          toxicological knowledge that you did have about certain  
14          compounds, you went sort of an extra step. But there  
15          are also rationalities for using -- and this is kind of  
16          --

17                     BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: A hazardous index  
18          of .01?

19                     BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, for certain  
20          compounds. You're saying you're looking at a mixture  
21          which for some compounds you do have tests on rabbits  
22          or mice, or whatever, and that made me feel  
23          comfortable. And for a certain compounds there's  
24          little or no data on any kind of species, and so you're  
25          aware that there might be some, you know, gray area

1       there, where there is a compound which may have a  
2       similar chemical structure from the one that you're  
3       using. But still, there might be some unknown toxic  
4       that hasn't been tested, or we don't know, the level's  
5       not there. So you went an extra level of conservatism,  
6       and you said, we are going to wrap that all up and go  
7       with a hazard index of one, that's normally used. Or  
8       you could use .1, and that's a good conservative  
9       measure to take. But what I'm saying is that there are  
10      principles of adding uncertainty factors sometimes that  
11      might go even farther than that, and it's like you were  
12      saying before. Until you have read how you describe  
13      it, it is not easy to evaluate.

14               FACILITATOR KERN: I'm sensing a lot of  
15      people are really ready to go, and with all due  
16      respect, I think the conversation is appropriate and we  
17      are discussing things that need to be discussed.

18              I would like to ask you what your pleasure is as  
19      far as continuing or not.

20               BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I think we should  
21      move to postpone until people read the document and  
22      also the specifics.

23               BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I think Harry ought  
24      to be complimented. I think, as you said, possibly if  
25      we could continue on the 6th, if you have a work- shop

1 and everybody can call and ask questions and read the  
2 document.

3 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: If people feel that  
4 they can stand two more minutes.

5 I quickly drafted out the letter that we talked  
6 about, and if I could read it aloud now, and get  
7 everybody's okay, and we could send it tomorrow. Is  
8 that acceptable to everybody?

9 "We, the full membership of the Restoration  
10 Advisory Board for the Presidio of San Francisco, have  
11 recently learned of your proposal to move the Presidio  
12 BRAC Environmental office to the Oakland Army Base.

13 We write to urge you to retain the office at its  
14 current onsite location. There are several reasons to  
15 support keeping the office where it is.

16 First, we understand the proposed Oakland location  
17 does not have handicap access, a significant drawback  
18 when unrestricted access for important materials is  
19 necessary. Second, the removal of the formal  
20 administrative record concerning cleanup from the  
21 Presidio, where its use occurs, would be a severe and  
22 physical constraint. Public participation and  
23 opportunity to review material would be adversely  
24 affected.

25 Traffic routes to and from the Oakland Base happen

1 to be very congested, adding to the access burdens of  
2 the many members of the public. Third, the Oakland  
3 Base itself may be closed if current recommendations  
4 are made final, and so this does not offer a long-term  
5 solution for office needs.

6 For practical reasons, and to facilitate  
7 sufficient interchange between DOD personnel, and the  
8 National Park Service present at the Presidio, while it  
9 assumes control over the facilities, the office should  
10 remain at the Presidio.

11 The RAB consist of 23 selected to represent the  
12 community and" -- I forget how many members represent  
13 the government -- but they represent six separate  
14 governmental agencies.

15 "If you have any questions about the letter,  
16 please call Robert Reinhard."

17 Is that okay? I'm just going to sign it, "The  
18 Restoration Advisory Board."

19 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: What I would like to  
20 see added to it is that we had a unanimous vote, of the  
21 present members tonight. I think that would be a  
22 little bit emphatic, to put that into the record. I  
23 think you should put into the record that a motion was  
24 carried unanimously by the Board at a meeting on this  
25 date.

1                   BOARDMEMBER WORK: Maybe we should also  
2 add that this is our regular meeting place for the RAB  
3 Sub-Committee meeting.

4                   BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I'll include these  
5 ideas into the letter.

6                   FACILITATOR KERN: I was passed a note  
7 during the break, Greg, in fact, wanted to mention an  
8 update on Building 1349. I don't know how long that is  
9 going to be. Greg, can you give us an idea about how  
10 long that was going to be? I was just about to let  
11 everybody go.

12                  BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: I wanted to let  
13 everybody know there's been some concern about one  
14 site. It's called Building 1349. It's a 100,000  
15 gallon above-ground storage tank that has contaminated  
16 soil. And we were awarded a contract today, actually  
17 it got signed to remediate the site. The tank will be  
18 removed, and the contaminated part of the soil will be  
19 removed too. And we are using the cleanup levels that  
20 were identified in the FPALDR document. It's being  
21 called, I think, an interim action, but we are going to  
22 get down to the level, at least that the FPALDR  
23 identifies for soil.

24                  But the contract was awarded today. The total  
25 length of the contract is about fourteen weeks from



1 start to finish and includes the so-called closure  
2 report.

3 So we have to develop a work plan and health and  
4 safety plans at first, and so that's going to probably  
5 take about six weeks to go through the whole process of  
6 sending them in and getting them approved before the  
7 work can actually start, but the whole duration is  
8 within fourteen weeks. We will be talking to make sure  
9 we got down at least in the FPALDR level, and that will  
10 all be turned in to the regulatory agencies and we will  
11 make a decision, I guess, at that time, as to where we  
12 are go from there.

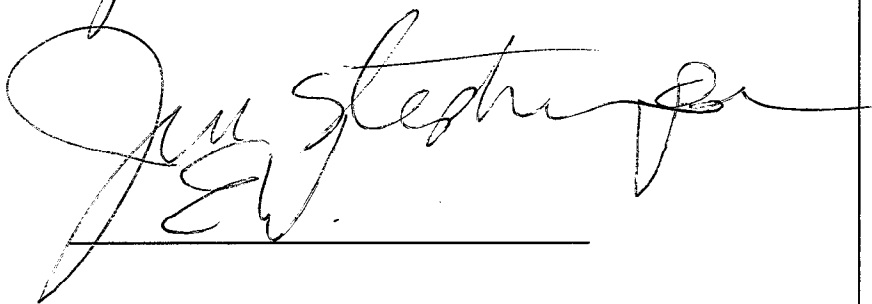
13 FACILITATOR KERN: Thank you. Without  
14 objection, meeting adjourned.  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25

## REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

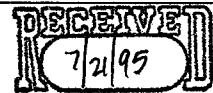
I, Elizabeth Valstad, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the testimony and proceedings had in the within-entitled matter and that the same is a full, true and correct transcription of the shorthand notes as taken by me in said matter.

Dated: at San Francisco, California this

13<sup>th</sup> day of June 1995

A large, stylized handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Elizabeth Valstad', written over a horizontal line.

Elizabeth Valstad



ON BEHALF OF  
THE RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD  
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO  
TUESDAY, JUNE 13TH, 1995

**CERTIFIED COPY**

HELD AT  
FORT MASON, BUILDING #201  
FIRST FLOOR CONFERENCE ROOM  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94133  
7:00 P.M.

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS  
BY SYLVIA RUBINO

CLARK REPORTING  
2161 SHATTUCK SUITE 201  
BERKELEY, CA 94704  
(510) 486-0700



1 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARDMEMBERS:  
 2 (COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL)  
 3  
 4 TOM APPLING  
 5 HAROLD BALL  
 6 HELEN MARTE-BAUTISTA  
 7 JANETTE BAXTER  
 8 ROBERTA BLANK  
 9 GREG BRIDGESTOCK  
 10 AMY BROWNELL  
 11 JOHN BUCK  
 12 BRAD CALL  
 13 DEXTER CHAN  
 14 ROMY FUENTES  
 15 MICHAEL HEALY  
 16 RICHARD HIETT  
 17 DOUG KERN  
 18 SOL LEVINE  
 19 JAN MONAGHAN  
 20 PETER O'HARA  
 21 ROBERT REINHARD  
 22 SOPHIA SERDA  
 23 CALVIN WILHITE  
 24 DAVID WILKINS  
 25 MICHAEL WORK

1

1 and then Sophia Serda after that. And followed by  
 2 -- if you have any comments on the committee  
 3 meeting, and then we'll follow down the list as  
 4 it's stated.

5 I do have one other comment from Joan  
 6 Girardot who wanted to be here tonight. She wants  
 7 it known for the record that she really did want to  
 8 make it. She had a severe allergic reaction to  
 9 antibiotics. Face is swollen and emergency ward,  
 10 and that's the story on Joan. That they did send  
 11 her greetings any other comments?

12 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I think we need two  
 13 other items on the agenda. A report of the short  
 14 remedial project measures meeting that took place  
 15 today and I heard the meeting by telephone that was  
 16 physical but maybe between me and John Buck and  
 17 -- also I saw -- Sol did you want to --

18 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: There were a number  
 19 of meetings that occurred in the Bay Area during  
 20 these last two weeks. Lee Ann was supposed to be  
 21 here with me, but Lee Ann's attending the Crissy  
 22 Field meeting, which is being held -- by the way,  
 23 that's the meeting, David, over at Fort Mason in  
 24 Building A. And I kind of felt a little ashamed.  
 25 They have about 200 people there.

3

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1 PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO  
 2 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING  
 3  
 4 DATE: 13 June 1995  
 5 TIME: 7:00 PM  
 6 LOCATION: Ft. Mason Building #201, First Floor  
 7 Conference Room  
 8 ---oOo---  
 9 BOARDMEMBER KERN: I'd like to open the meeting.  
 10 Especially to members of the general public here  
 11 tonight, we would encourage you to participate.  
 12 Please feel free to do so. You simply need to  
 13 state who you are and who you represent for the  
 14 record. Tonight we have a new reporter, and to  
 15 make it easy for her, if you could, sort of aim  
 16 your name cards at her so she can see who you are.  
 17 I'd like to go down the agenda tonight.  
 18 I did a little bit of scurrying around before the  
 19 meeting to adjust the agenda somewhat. The very  
 20 first item on No. 4, David will be giving us a  
 21 quick update on the Brock Office location that we  
 22 wrote a letter about giving us an update.  
 23 The next item will be the general  
 24 discussion on the fuel product action level  
 25 development report, with Rich Hiett going first,

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1 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I think what Sol's  
 2 referring to there, two weeks ago we had an  
 3 area-wide meeting of RABs --

4 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Yes. It was held at  
 5 City College. The RABs were from Panama, Alaska,  
 6 from all over the country, sponsored by the DOD and  
 7 the various agencies. And a couple of very  
 8 important things were discussed.

9 They had a very important meeting over at  
 10 the -- in Oakland, at the Federal Building, on  
 11 Thursday and Friday and Saturday that I attended;  
 12 Lee Ann couldn't go, and we have a very important  
 13 caucus meeting occurring next week to discuss all  
 14 this. And everyone's invited to that caucus  
 15 meeting which is going to occur at 425 Market  
 16 Street, at 7:00 o'clock next Wednesday. We urge  
 17 everybody to go.

18 But if anybody would like to see the  
 19 reports -- I'll pass some material out. There's  
 20 some very interesting discussions going on about  
 21 cleanup, about the future, about the moneys, about  
 22 the trust fund, and I think it's very important  
 23 that all of us know what was in it. I think Doug  
 24 saw some of that report on this.

25 And I had the privilege this morning of

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1 also meeting with Mr. Yaki (phonetic),  
 2 Congresswoman Pelosi's administrative person here  
 3 in San Francisco. He gave me some good news. He  
 4 just had been called by the DOD, and they said that  
 5 not to worry about the cleanup money. It's being  
 6 guaranteed for the money that they haven't -- that  
 7 they were supposed to allocate, about \$70 million,  
 8 and they thought was going to be on the rescission  
 9 table. And they said, "No, that part of the money  
 10 is going to be guaranteed." And he felt very  
 11 confident about it.

12 Of course, that was one of the most  
 13 important subjects they discussed at this meeting,  
 14 is the cleanup, money, the recision -- they passed  
 15 out some information about where it was being cut,  
 16 what programs were going to be cut and related to  
 17 the bases.

18 We also had a conference in Monterey from  
 19 IT which is going to be doing the Turk (phonetic)  
 20 Contract here on the Presidio. They have the Turk  
 21 Contract for the Presidio, for Fort Ord, and for  
 22 Hamilton Air Force Base. And they were discussing  
 23 it; they are now contacting subcontractors to start  
 24 some of the work. They're accepting applications  
 25 from various entities around the Bay Area to become

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1 introducing a new Public Affairs Officer for the  
 2 base, and I'd like to continue that introduction  
 3 tonight. His name is Thomas Appling. He's from  
 4 Columbus, Ohio. He's experienced in public  
 5 affairs.

6 I did have the opportunity to speak with  
 7 Thomas for about half an hour on the phone, and I'm  
 8 looking forward to working with him. He's very  
 9 open to learning about what the needs we have, and  
 10 experimenting, being innovative as far as  
 11 increasing our ability to get information. So I  
 12 feel, like, Thomas is going to be a real asset to  
 13 us here. And he's going to be open to what we need  
 14 as far as getting information.

15 Anything else that you'd like to say,  
 16 Tom?

17 BOARDMEMBER APPLING: No, except that, so  
 18 far, I'm glad to be here, and I'm looking forward  
 19 to working with each and every one of you. And,  
 20 certainly, if I have not had a chance to talk with  
 21 you now, you will be hearing from me very shortly.  
 22 Thank you.

23 BOARDMEMBER KERN: All right. Thank you.

24 Why don't we go ahead with Rich Hiatt.

25 MR. HIETT: Hello. I have a nasty habit

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1 subcontractors, and for anyone who's interested.

2 And one other piece of news that we got,  
 3 which is excellent, is that they're upping the  
 4 \$25,000 ceiling on certain contracts to \$50,000.  
 5 That made us feel very, very good from our  
 6 industry. And that's basically what it is.

7 So if anybody wants any information I  
 8 have it, or I can make some copies for you to give  
 9 out to you on the cleanup that's being done, the  
 10 exact cleanup that's being done in the areas. This  
 11 is the physical work, it's not the surveys or  
 12 whatever.

13 DOUG KERN: Thank you.

14 I'd like to approve the agenda then as  
 15 stated. Any further comments to the agenda?

16 The RPM meeting is going to be after the  
 17 general discussion of Building 637. Very good then  
 18 without further adieu.

19 We've had several workshops over the past  
 20 few weeks, and no formal minutes for those  
 21 meetings. We will have minutes for tonight's  
 22 meeting at the next meeting. Why don't we go ahead  
 23 then with item No. 4, presentation and discussion.

24 I'm being reminded, thank you, of one  
 25 duty that I have. Many of you received a Fax

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1 of walking in front of the viewer.

2 (Setting up the projector.)

3 What I wanted to do tonight is try to  
 4 talk about remediation history in the Bay Area.

5 Can everybody see that? Okay. What I  
 6 want to try to do tonight is present how this fits  
 7 in with the history of petroleum cleanup in the Bay  
 8 Area.

9 Basically, I'm going to go through this  
 10 as fast as I can. I want to get everyone up to  
 11 speed on how things developed in 1985 to 1991 with  
 12 a set of regulations. Subchapter 16, UST  
 13 regulations for monitoring new tank construction,  
 14 allows local cities, counties to implement program  
 15 including oversight of cleanup.

16 Then, about that time, UST program  
 17 exploded. That's when we had this boom of  
 18 environmental consultants and everybody was doing  
 19 cleanup. Everybody with the backhoes was out there  
 20 taking a tank out and saying that they were  
 21 remediation experts and tank cleanups; as far as  
 22 the regulatory aspects are concerned, we're trying  
 23 to get cleanup to comply with a couple of the  
 24 efforts 68-16 and also 89-39, which is the source  
 25 of the drinking water problem. The problem, as I

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1 see it, is the interpretation of these policies;  
2 and cleanup varied from city to city, sometimes  
3 staff person to staff person and region to region.

4 So if you try to do a tank cleanup,  
5 oftentimes you have different cleanups and  
6 different staff people, different concerns of  
7 different staff people. To try address that  
8 problem --

9 THE REPORTER: Excuse me. I'm not hearing  
10 you.

11 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Why don't you move in  
12 closer?

13 (Short pause in meeting.)

14 MR. HIETT: What we were trying to do is  
15 set up cleanup standards statewide. It was  
16 semi-effective. We oftentimes found out that the  
17 cleanup standards that were in LUFT didn't work  
18 very well for Bay Area cleanups because we had  
19 groundwater impacts, even though that manual was  
20 saying otherwise.

21 From 1992 on -- now, Chapter 16 was  
22 revised to things like removal and corrective  
23 action plans.

24 BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: What was that  
25 again?

9

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1 But anyway, the problem -- as far as the  
2 tank program is concerned, the cleanup costs were  
3 just astronomic. So, as an offshoot to that, we  
4 developed the UST Cleanup Fund, which was on all  
5 the put-through volumes of all the gasoline sold in  
6 the State of California.

7 They've got this giant fund, and up to a  
8 million dollars could be appropriated for  
9 remediation, as long as the tank owner was in  
10 compliance with Chapter 16 Regs. The funds were  
11 also to set up to establish local oversight program  
12 staff. So you had a fund for cleanup, and you also  
13 had a fund for paying for the staff to oversee the  
14 cleanups because at the time we had maybe six or  
15 eight people at the regional Board, and we had 6-  
16 7,000 thousand sites. And it was just a monster of  
17 a problem to deal with. So, this is a way that we  
18 had some control over the staff, and how they were  
19 doing cleanups.

20 And anyway, the Presidio -- the tanks  
21 were never eligible for the UST Fund because they  
22 were outside of the compliance they were never  
23 actually following the compliance as outlined in  
24 Chapter 16. So we had the money; we had full  
25 employment for the environmental field. But what

11

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1 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Are we allowed to  
2 ask questions as you go along?

3 MR. HIETT: No. (Laughter.)

4 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: You said that  
5 sometimes you saw groundwater impacts from the  
6 left-manual levels.

7 MR. HIETT: Right.

8 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Even though the  
9 left manual predicted that you should not --

10 MR. HIETT: That's right. Because they  
11 had attenuation factor through the input parameters  
12 that they use for deriving the cleanup poles.  
13 Assume that you had a buffer zone between the  
14 bottom of the tank and where the groundwater is.

15 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And could you  
16 describe, generally, what those cleanup levels were  
17 that were sometimes reliable and sometimes not  
18 reliable?

19 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Yes. Basically you're  
20 looking at between 100 and 1,000 PPM for TPH, and  
21 that depends on whether it's gasoline or diesel.  
22 That's kind of the range that they use. And then  
23 it depended on a few other inputs, but I don't  
24 think we should -- we can talk about those in a  
25 little bit.

10

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1 were we getting, and what were we paying for?

2 So, some of the lessons learned at this  
3 time were basically this: Generally, the sites  
4 that were with petroleum hydrocarbon pollutants  
5 were very toxic or mobile and were subject to  
6 natural attenuation, given a few specific factors.  
7 And that is if you did source removal, and that was  
8 it; just source removal. And then there are a few  
9 other inputs that you have to consider: The  
10 location of the pollution, and whether or not you  
11 have an active microbial population, et cetera.

12 But we're still finding out that  
13 remediation is still very expensive. And we're  
14 coming up with this chronic backlog of the slightly  
15 polluted case -- cases, even after we found the  
16 source removal, and we attempted cleanup.

17 So, what we were faced with is kind of a  
18 balancing act of remediation. That is, "If you  
19 don't get all out, how clean do you need to make it  
20 to still comply with our specific resolutions?"  
21 Again, Resolution 68-16, Statement of Policy, how  
22 to maintain that High Quality Waters.

23 So, basically, just once again the  
24 Resolution 68-16 says a few things. It says, if  
25 you have a good quality water, it should be

12

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1 maintained, unless -- degradation to that will be  
2 consistent to the maximum benefit to the people of  
3 the state.

4 So, what they're saying is that if you  
5 degrade it, there must be some reason for allowing  
6 that degradation to occur. And further, that it  
7 would not reasonably affect the future potential  
8 for present or probable beneficial uses of that  
9 groundwater.

10 So, unless these two conditions are met,  
11 you should be looking to try to get the waters back  
12 to their natural state. Part of the evolution of  
13 trying to deal with the chronic cases, trying to  
14 deal with the policies and the way they were  
15 structured was attempted last August. So we  
16 revised our Basin Plan; what the Basin Plan does is  
17 it sets cleanup goals, it says standards we need to  
18 shoot for, and we set up this policy called the  
19 Nonattainment Area Concept. This was adopted by  
20 our water Board in August. And the purpose was to  
21 derive a management strategy for the reasonable  
22 protection of beneficial uses. Specifically, at  
23 the time of its inception, it was aimed towards  
24 petroleum cleanup; however, it has been applied to  
25 other types of problems.

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1 going to develop our own Nonattainment Concept.

2 Meanwhile, there were some additions to a  
3 State Board resolution called 92-49. And,  
4 basically, this one attempted to incorporate a lot  
5 of the Nonattainment thinking into it. And this is  
6 in draft form that's been out for a couple months  
7 now. And this is aimed at setting sites that have  
8 corrective action plans that are already approved.  
9 And there were a number of things that occurred;  
10 either the groundwater concentrations that you see  
11 have achieved asymptotic levels. You try to do  
12 cleanup, and you try to do a pump and treat vapor  
13 extraction, what have you. And you still have  
14 these acetonic levels, these chronic low-levels  
15 that you see that fluctuate, and they flush away  
16 throughout the year.

17 BOARDMEMBER: Acetonic does not mean  
18 low-level?

19 MR. HIETT: Acetonic does not mean -- it  
20 means that you've achieved a concentration. It  
21 means that you've tried to do a pump and treat and  
22 based on your concentrations over time, you see  
23 them plateau, see them flatten out.

24 Further, you either have had to do one of  
25 two things. Either for Nonattainment, have a pump

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1 The thinking of this concept was that it  
2 does provide a consideration of the costs and the  
3 technical limit, and the probable risks associated  
4 with pollution in these cases. The idea was not to  
5 let the water be polluted or let those responsible  
6 escape.

7 So what happened, we sent our Basin Plan  
8 off to the State who we asked to approve our  
9 policies. They said everything's fine, except for  
10 the Nonattainment Area Concept. The reason being  
11 that we had other regional Boards at the same time  
12 submitting their own Nonattainment Area Concepts  
13 contracts. So they're all coming in to the State  
14 Board, and the State Board's kind of a clearing  
15 house. You have one region submitting it and  
16 another -- so they had three different  
17 Nonattainment Areas. They're similar, but not  
18 exactly the same. One of the criticisms for the  
19 program is that there is inconsistency. Remember  
20 when we were talking about the Water Board, and you  
21 have different staff people coming up with  
22 different cleanup ideas? So we're trying to see  
23 the consistencies, and the State Board said, No,  
24 we're not going to go for that. We're going to go  
25 ahead and put that off and, in fact, we're probably

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1 and treat. You try to do as aggressive of a  
2 cleanup as you can, or you have a site -- limited  
3 water quality environmental -- limited water  
4 quality means an area that you polluted has limited  
5 uses.

6 Moreover, the cleanup of that area is not  
7 cost-effective. This is what the policy's driving  
8 at. Further, it goes on to explain that you need  
9 to -- for the waste that you leave in place, that  
10 you have to manage it. And it might have to be  
11 contained. And you might have to look towards Deed  
12 restrictions, Deed, notices things like that. And  
13 indemnification of nearby properties and things  
14 like that.

15 The establishment of these Nonattainment  
16 areas include some of the following. These are  
17 some of the things that are touched on just briefly  
18 in the aquifer analysis.

19 THE REPORTER: Can you please slow down?

20 BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: Yes. I'm having a  
21 hard time. Just speak slower.

22 MR. HIETT: What I'm really trying to do  
23 is give you a background and --

24 BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: Yes, but if you  
25 could do it a little slower.

16

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1 MR. HIETT: -- now, it's kind of tough  
2 and confusing. If I miss something, or if I lose  
3 anyone, please just tell me at the end, and I'll  
4 try to see if I can straighten it out.

5 But basically, again, the establishment  
6 of these zones, you have to look at a few specific  
7 parameters. You have to look at how the aquifer  
8 transmits water, how pollutants move through it,  
9 and they said you can establish these zones for  
10 regional areas, for cities if they've been  
11 impacted.

12 We have a couple of cities in the area  
13 city of Oakland and Emeryville, where we have  
14 chronic problems with those cities those cities are  
15 considering going to Nonattainment. So now we get  
16 to the part which is my favorite: It says, "Shut  
17 up, Rich, and tell us how FPALDR fits in to this."

18 The FPALDR, the way I see it, is a risk  
19 based approach to cleanup. And for our purposes,  
20 what they're trying to do is establish some of the  
21 zones of soil and groundwater pollution based on  
22 anticipated landuse. So we have recreational, we  
23 have residential scenarios, we're going to clean  
24 those up so we can have that use of that property.

25 Effectively, this document describes how

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1 exhibited a certain amount of decorum. And we had  
2 a, "Whoa, whoa, whoa." I think we can get back to  
3 sort of a normal meeting style here, and if you  
4 have a question, I'll recognize it or Rich will.  
5 Thank you.

6 MR. HIETT: Okay. The point I was trying  
7 to make here is, why should we do a risk base  
8 cleanup? And the answer, as far I can tell, should  
9 be one word, should be: "Cost." If you're doing a  
10 risk based cleanup, you should be achieving some  
11 sort of cost savings with that. If you're not,  
12 there is no reason to do it.

13 The reason why I say this is, I was  
14 discussing this project last week with Army staff.  
15 And one of them said, "Well, if we are really  
16 trying to be cost-effective, we might not be  
17 considering some of the treatment units that we've  
18 got out there. We might just pick it up and haul  
19 it to a landfill; it would be a lot cheaper."

20 I said, "Well why don't you do that? If  
21 it's cost-effective why don't you do that? I'd  
22 much rather see pollution managed at a landfill  
23 than managed at a park." Now comes the "Balancing  
24 Act." The future LUFT Document, which is being  
25 revised by Lawrence Livermore lab staff and State

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1 the Army plans on establishing our risk based  
2 cleanup with zones of managed pollution in soil and  
3 groundwater. What's lacking, as far as I can tell,  
4 is a rationale for what? We haven't cleaned up.  
5 Our systems haven't achieved asymptotic levels. We  
6 haven't determined that our resources are of  
7 limited quality nor have we examined if cleanup can  
8 be reasonably achieved.

9 So why should we do a risk based  
10 cleanup? The site won't be clean. There's the  
11 possible temporal loss of water resources. There's  
12 a longterm management of the property. Moreover,  
13 there are opportunity losses. And what I mean by  
14 that is, once we bought on to the describing or  
15 defining how we can cleanup a site, we decide on  
16 recreational and residential; we're locked into  
17 those, unless we can either (a) go back in and  
18 clean them up again to residential cleanups --

19 BOARDMEMBER: Whoa, whoa, whoa. Can you  
20 slow down for just a moment? What was that?

21 MR. HIETT: Whoa, whoa? The opportunity  
22 losses.

23 BOARDMEMBER: Whoa, whoa, whoa, whoa.

24 Thank you.

25 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Up until now, we've

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1 Water Board staff will attempt to take statewide  
2 cleanup levels based on the sensitivity analysis of  
3 the resource and land use. And it says, "We will  
4 go in, and we'll look at our aquifers, and we'll  
5 look at the landuse that we have in those areas and  
6 try to set cleanup goals."

7 It also allows you to clean up to more  
8 stringent levels for sensitive groundwater base.  
9 So the question becomes, "Does the public want to  
10 consider risk based management? And if so, what do  
11 we get out of it?"

12 There are three different sites, two of  
13 these that I've touched on briefly: Both the  
14 Emeryville and the Oakland sites are considering  
15 Nonattainment areas. And there's also another site  
16 at the San Francisco Airport site which is coming  
17 to remedial management zones -- are going to be  
18 coming from zones -- groundwater and soils for the  
19 airport.

20 If the thinking is: What do we get out  
21 of it? In my opinion, in keeping with the  
22 Nonattainment area concepts, and keeping with the  
23 policy of 92-49, the portion of the money not spent  
24 on the cleanup is you need to get it back to the  
25 community.

20

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1 This assumes -- this assumes that we're  
2 going to have -- that there's going to be an offset  
3 here. So it assumes that if you do a cleanup on a  
4 risk based cleanup, there should be some cost  
5 savings associated with it. The way that they've  
6 got it structured now: The reinterrment of soils,  
7 the higher the cleanup levels, there should be some  
8 cost savings associated with this.

9 So our goal, if you want to think of it  
10 that way, is to spend some of the savings to  
11 achieve the greatest, net environmental benefit.  
12 And that is, if there's a tradeoff, if we're not  
13 cleaning up to where we don't have to manage it  
14 anymore, that's the easiest. Clean it up, and you  
15 don't have to worry about it; you can walk away.

16 If you decide you have to manage it now,  
17 what is the offset of those costs? You haven't  
18 cleaned up the background -- you've cleaned up to  
19 some risk based level. So what's the offset of  
20 costs? There must be a savings in there.

21 So if we decide to go along with the risk  
22 based approach -- excuse me -- the risk based  
23 approach and agree to the Army's rationale for  
24 longterm management, how would we do it? And this  
25 is just a brief discussion, the implementation of

21

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1 FPALDR. And this is the most crucial part of the  
2 FPALDR -- agree to assumptions and cleanup levels  
3 and evaluate cost savings with this approach.  
4 There has to be some overriding reason why you want  
5 to do the cleanup this way.

6 These cleanup values would then be  
7 adopted in what we call the "Waste Discharge  
8 Requirements," basically an order which would tell  
9 you how clean or how dirty the soils can be for  
10 different areas of the Presidio, the way they have  
11 outlined and different groundwater zones.

12 The thinking here is that we are trying  
13 to do a cost-effective cleanup. We're trying to be  
14 smart with our resources, so, hopefully, there  
15 should be some sort of cost saving. I see a hand  
16 up.

17 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I just wanted to  
18 clarify something.

19 MR. HIETT: Yeah.

20 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: But I could wait  
21 until you're done.

22 MR. HIETT: Well, I'm getting done.

23 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: You can finish your  
24 thought.

25 MR. HIETT: That's okay, Joan.

22

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1 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I just wanted to  
2 clarify something. It sounds like when you were  
3 talking and describing the "risk based cleanup" --

4 MR. HIETT: Yeah.

5 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: -- that what you  
6 were actually talking about wasn't really cleanup,  
7 instead of what we've been discussing here, there  
8 are lots of ways. What you were talking about  
9 was: Leaving contaminated water in place and  
10 managing it. And so it's not really cleaning it.  
11 It's just leaving it alone at some level and making  
12 sure it doesn't get away from wherever the place it  
13 is; is that right?

14 MR. HIETT: I wouldn't put it quite that  
15 way. I would say that it's doing -- it's going in  
16 the direction of where I think the State, as a  
17 whole, is going. I would say that Nonattainment  
18 area is definitely the policy that's going to be  
19 developed, and it's going to be implemented  
20 statewide. I think it's a reasonable use of  
21 resources. It takes some of the true costs  
22 associated with cleanup.

23 What you're trying to do, is you're  
24 balancing the costs and benefits. I mean you're  
25 going to reach a point when you're going to spend a

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1 whole lot of resources to get that cleanup done,  
2 and it might not be the best use of those  
3 resources, unless establishing some sort of  
4 mitigation out of the offset of the two differences  
5 in these plans, and maybe spending them on other  
6 water quality, environmental-related projects.

7 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I wasn't going to  
8 debate the good or bad of the project. I was just  
9 trying to make sure that when you were talking  
10 about that, that's what you were actually talking  
11 about, managing the degradation.

12 MR. HIETT: Yes. This isn't a new idea.  
13 We've done this in small sites throughout the bay.  
14 Like I said, we have 7,000 of these sites; we've  
15 closed many sites that have groundwater pollution,  
16 and we decided to let them remediate or  
17 intrinsically remediate, if you will. The  
18 thinking, though, is you remove the source, you  
19 have something left behind. It's commiserate with  
20 what you're trying to do with the landuse,  
21 recreational or residential.

22 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: How does future  
23 landuse -- how does that become involved?

24 MR. HIETT: The future landuse -- I'm  
25 glad you brought that up, actually. We are

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1 fortunate that it is going to be a federal -- it's  
2 going to maintain, hopefully, it's going to be a  
3 federal site.

4 Therefore, it's much easier to track the  
5 long term management -- the problem it would be for  
6 smaller sites. If this thing gets broken up and it  
7 becomes a little bit more difficult, you might have  
8 to start considering Deed notices and also Deed  
9 restrictions on groundwater and soil, if need be,  
10 in the event that the park doesn't --

11 (Knocking on the table, so inaudible.)  
12 -- that doesn't happen.

13 THE REPORTER: What did you just say?

14 MR. HIETT: Deed notices, Deed  
15 restrictions for groundwater use. If you are in a  
16 drinking water area and there are some impacts, or  
17 petroleum impacts, and you just wanted to use that  
18 water, we put restrictions on the use of that  
19 water.

20 So it -- and also it restricts the use,  
21 or in the case of a notice, it tells people that  
22 you have a problem on your property, and you should  
23 at least, consider that if you're doing excavation  
24 work or if you decide, at least, to actually use  
25 the resource. Bob?

25

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1 different assumptions and --

2 MR. HIETT: Well, that's what I was  
3 getting at, the FPALDR. It's very important to  
4 agree with the assumptions that go along with the  
5 FPALDR, be it a risk scenario. If you decide from,  
6 for example, the FPALDR document, one of the risk  
7 assessments scenarios says that "Vapor into  
8 buildings isn't a concern."

9 Well, at the airport they consider that.  
10 They consider what the concentration in air should  
11 be in fact, calculate it to the soil  
12 concentrations. So that's one difference.

13 The other one, they looked at the values  
14 of the soil for the preferential pathways. That  
15 is, the backing and the fill materials leading out  
16 to the bay, rather than just specifically for the  
17 soils that are impacted, because those are going to  
18 be where the pollutions are going to be going  
19 through. They also did things like doing an  
20 Elutriate test when they're trying to figure what  
21 their bioassay are. They took actual soil  
22 concentrations, shook them up and did an Elutriate,  
23 and then they ran bioassay on it. And they  
24 development tests, they did bivalve development  
25 tests because they're trying to get specific

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1 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, first of  
2 all, I not only appreciated your entire talk, but  
3 especially your listing out at the end of some of  
4 the questions to think about, and your focus on  
5 demonstrating the cost savings and how they will be  
6 handled.

7 As you know, I am also looking very  
8 carefully at what's happening at the airport, and I  
9 think the RAB might be interested if you could do  
10 that. Give a fuller discussion of what the airport  
11 is doing because the airport is also -- they  
12 produce something like the -- they don't call it  
13 the FPALDR, but it looks a lot -- sounds a lot like  
14 it.

15 And if you could just give a description  
16 of maybe some of the ways in which they're thinking  
17 about that risk assessment a little bit differently  
18 than we are.

19 MR. HIETT: Well, how their risk  
20 assessment plays into this. I'm not quite sure of  
21 your question. It's the same sort of concept.

22 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: But they have made  
23 some other choices in terms of the values or ways  
24 that they're going to handle it. For instance,  
25 they pick different surrogate compounds. They made

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1 cleanup poles for the airport. So they did  
2 some very site-specific, work and, in effect,  
3 I consider that to be partially in mitigation  
4 project. It's furthering our development of how  
5 we understand petroleum and how we understand  
6 cleanup.

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I think it's  
8 important to appreciate what's happening at the  
9 airport because of something else you mentioned.  
10 Before decisions in the region, or even from staff  
11 person to staff person, could be inconsistent.

12 And although it's a challenge enough just  
13 to read this, it's also, I think, important for us  
14 to appreciate how these decisions are being made in  
15 other parts of the Bay Area, so that maybe we think  
16 about that consistency problem.

17 MR. HIETT: That's right; that's right.

18 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Because there are  
19 a lot of assumptions, and the approach done here  
20 -- well, it took at least as much effort if not  
21 more. What they're doing at the airport and how do  
22 we evaluate the two levels of effort that were  
23 made.

24 MR. HIETT: That's right. I just want to  
25 point out the FPALDR is an excellent document. I

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1 I think they have done a tremendous amount of work.  
 2 It's very, very, very unusual that you get this  
 3 kind of -- this level of detail for an underground  
 4 storage tank.

5       It just so happens that the thinking, at  
 6 least my thinking when this plan was developed, is  
 7 that they would be able to do the project faster,  
 8 they would be able to do it on site, the project  
 9 managers would be able to know what their cleanup  
 10 bills would be up front if they did it this way,  
 11 and that there would be cost savings associated  
 12 with it.

13       My thinking is it fell right in with the  
 14 Nonattainment concept, and it falls in also with  
 15 the consideration of mitigation I just wanted  
 16 to hit that home one more time.

17       Hi, Joan.

18       BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I have a  
 19 question. When you were talking about the  
 20 airport originally in --

21       MR. HIETT: Oakland.

22       BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: -- Oakland. You  
 23 were saying that they were considering doing  
 24 Nonattainment. And you said that there would be  
 25 benefits to anybody that does that type of

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1 with dirt, and left it alone; therefore, you left  
 2 the source in place, and it probably contributed to  
 3 wide-spread, low-level chronic pollution that's  
 4 just going to stay there for a while.

5       So rather than having people every time  
 6 they strike petroleum when they're doing these site  
 7 assessments, go on and do a cleanup and start the  
 8 whole ballgame going again -- what we're trying to  
 9 say is that you can contribute to a mitigation  
 10 fund, maybe it's a regional groundwater monitoring  
 11 program or something like that. And that's kind of  
 12 the thinking involved. That's the Oakland;  
 13 Emeryville is similar.

14       BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: So it's directed,  
 15 more or less, to the developers and some of the  
 16 property owners that want to sell their property.  
 17 What about the rest of the citizens? What benefit  
 18 will they gain by their direct or indirect -- like,  
 19 how does the groundwater monitoring program benefit  
 20 them, like, the school kids or something?

21       MR. HIETT: How would it benefit the  
 22 school kids? I don't know how it will benefit the  
 23 school kids.

24       BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I'm just saying  
 25 "other citizens." How do -- do they have to link

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1 Nonattainment.

2       Maybe you could sort of illustrate the  
 3 type of benefits that have happened on those sites  
 4 or that the people who live there perceive and then  
 5 that will be a kind of comparative.

6       MR. HIETT: Okay. Sure. When you start  
 7 talking about Nonattainment, the Emeryville and  
 8 Oakland sites are similar in how the concepts were  
 9 applied; however, the pollutants are slightly  
 10 different. Emeryville is solvents. In Oakland  
 11 it's mainly TPH.

12       The thinking is that, at the time when we  
 13 were doing a lot of cleanups, we had a lot of  
 14 properties also that were down. We're trying to  
 15 redevelop Oakland, and whenever we came in to do a  
 16 Phase 2, they would strike petroleum, which  
 17 immediately started into an investigation.

18       And pretty soon we found that in certain  
 19 areas, no matter where you went, you would have  
 20 these chronic, low-level petroleum kits. Now we  
 21 trace these back -- historically back to old  
 22 gasoline stations.

23       My thinking at the time, if it was done  
 24 similar to the way a lot of tank cleanups were  
 25 done, that is they pull the tank out, filled it in

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1 what they put the mitigation money into actual,  
 2 demonstrable benefits to the wide community?  
 3       MR. HIETT: Our thinking -- we'd start  
 4 talking about mitigation, it should be water  
 5 quality related. Okay. So the cleanup -- if you  
 6 have a number of problems at a site, the cleanup,  
 7 the mitigation, if you're deciding not to spend as  
 8 much money in one area of your remediation, those  
 9 moneys should roll over into other water quality  
 10 related -- like I said about the airport, it might  
 11 be the development of site specific, or regional  
 12 specific cleanup standards. It might be a  
 13 monitoring program so you can just track the  
 14 degradation. I don't know.

15       What I'm saying is the mitigation  
 16 question is wide open. And we're still trying to  
 17 wrestle it. It's a developing policy that we're  
 18 trying to run in our Board. And, again, this is a  
 19 brand new field, so it's wide open John?

20       BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I'm not sure if I  
 21 follow how you calculate the cost savings. Do you  
 22 use a base line of going to Nonattainment versus  
 23 what you're proposing and the difference is the  
 24 cost savings?

25       MR. HIETT: Okay. Well, let's just look

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1 at the plan, maybe as whole, and how you do the  
2 cleanup or how you had done the cleanups in the  
3 past. Okay. Typically, when you looked at soil  
4 cleanup values, you usually try look at the  
5 leachate coming out of the soils, and try to see  
6 how that was in relation to the groundwater.

7 If your leachate was at groundwater  
8 concentrations and those should have been tested  
9 on, they should have been MCLs or whatever they  
10 were, then you were fine. If the leachate was  
11 greater, then the soil still needed to be cleaned  
12 up or monitored. So those are kind of the  
13 thinking.

14 If you're putting soils back in place,  
15 which you guys were proposing with us, not you  
16 guys, but the other guys, there should be cost  
17 savings in a number of different ways. One, we're  
18 going to be allowing you guys to re-enter the soils  
19 we're going to allow you to redischarge the soils  
20 -- the concentrations that are still going to  
21 allow leachate to get into the groundwater.

22 The thinking, though, is that you're  
23 going to be removing enough of the mass that you're  
24 going to allow intrinsic bioremediation to occur.  
25 In areas where it's too high, of course, you're

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1 going to have to remediate, so it's commiserate  
2 with landuse; right? So that's kind of the  
3 thinking.

4 Now, before, we just cleaned up the  
5 background again for leachate-based cleanup goals.  
6 So if you want to start running a standard of  
7 leachate tests on your soils, this is going to  
8 drive your cleanup values way, way down. So your  
9 savings to me would be: You're allowing for more  
10 pollution to remain in place. You're managing  
11 those risks by the permit. And the savings should  
12 be from bringing other soils from offsite, clean  
13 soils to refill those holes.

14 It's expensive work. When you start  
15 talking about moving soils offsite, dumping them in  
16 a landfill, and also bringing clean fill back in.

17 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: So once you develop  
18 that cost savings, whatever it is, then you have to  
19 apply that.

20 MR. HIETT: I'm just saying that. I'm  
21 just saying that this is some of the idea. I mean,  
22 this is just one of the ideas. Again, if you do a  
23 cost benefit analysis, and we agree with all your  
24 assumptions of the cost benefit analysis, the  
25 outcome could be that there is no mitigation at

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1 all.

2 Maybe the reality is you're just doing  
3 this base cleanup. But if the difference between a  
4 risk base cleanup, and cleanup to where you don't  
5 have to worry about it any longer isn't that great,  
6 then you should be looking towards cleaning it up,  
7 in my opinion.

8 Otherwise the parks will be in charge of  
9 the long term management or the other Army, but the  
10 park, effectively, will be locked in by your  
11 decisions -- by our decisions on how we decide to  
12 do cleanup.

13 Hi, David.

14 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Hi. From a  
15 regulatory standpoint, do you see any other  
16 advantage with going with this risk based approach  
17 in the FPALDR other than costs?

18 MR. HIETT: Well, again, it assumes that  
19 there are limited resources to be spent, and that  
20 you're going to derive some benefit if there is a  
21 mitigation to be drafted. And you will be applying  
22 those moneys or a portion of the moneys.

23 The thinking is this has to be good for  
24 everyone. I mean, I would be thinking if I was the  
25 Army: Why am I going to want to do this mitigation

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1 plan if it's the same thing? Meaning if I do risk  
2 based cleanup and have to pay into a mitigation  
3 fund, why would I want to do that; right? So the  
4 thinking has to be good all around.

5 It means that you have savings for the  
6 Army. It means we get one problem-related cleanup  
7 or we're also taking care of other problems, maybe  
8 storm sewers or landfill removals, or whatever.  
9 Maybe a wetlands development project. Who knows?

10 What it should be is getting back and  
11 knowing that we have a limited amount of money to  
12 spend, and spending it as best we can.

13 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Okay. Will you,  
14 from a regulatory standpoint, concur with the  
15 FPALDR and all its assumptions and its methodology  
16 and its scientific approach, if the Army does not,  
17 for whatever reason, reinvest the savings between a  
18 risk based approach and a direct cleanup or total  
19 mitigation of the site to another water quality  
20 related environmental program?

21 MR. HIETT: Would I approve the risk  
22 based cleanup?

23 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: If we do not  
24 reinvest the savings into another water quality  
25 related environmental program?

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1 MR. HIETT: It's not a question for me.

2 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, will the  
3 agency?

4 MR. HIETT: It's not a question even of  
5 our Board. Because the way that we've got the  
6 FPALDR structured to allow it to happen the way it  
7 has to happen is we have to write up an order, and  
8 the order is a public document.

9 So we have to go before the public and we  
10 say, these are the cleanup levels that we think are  
11 protective of ECO human health. They have to buy  
12 that. I mean, that's something public.

13 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: So you're going to  
14 take public opinion on that?

15 MR. HIETT: Oh, absolutely. And further,  
16 for Nonattainment concepts, some of the State Board  
17 people are thinking that possibly the CEQA process  
18 needs to be invoked in Nonattainment areas, and if  
19 that happens, then that could be another hoop that  
20 we're going to have to deal with.

21 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Okay.  
22 Historically, regulatory agencies have some  
23 leverage over the public because they view you as  
24 the technical experts in the review and in  
25 concurrence or approval of various cleanup

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1 strategies at contaminated facilities.

2 So, if the public input is going to be  
3 the main determining factor in whether this FPALDR  
4 gets signed off on and approved and we can  
5 implement it, what is your position going to be,  
6 though, as a Board? Are you going to say, we think  
7 it's a good idea or maintain a neutral position,  
8 not going one way or the other?

9 MR. HIETT: I can't say that as a staff  
10 person. I mean it's similar -- not similar but  
11 different to the way the RAB operates. I mean  
12 we have a number of different people on the Board.  
13 They represent a number of different interests.

14 The thinking is that we should be  
15 well-represented when we make the decisions.  
16 That's what the whole Board's set up to do.

17 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Okay.

18 MR. HIETT: Okay.

19 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Now, let's just  
20 talk about the hard facts of the situation.

21 MR. HIETT: All right.

22 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: And that is that  
23 there exists a restriction on the funding for  
24 environmental cleanups at all military  
25 installations, DODY?

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1 MR. HIETT: That's correct.

2 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Not at the  
3 Presidio, not at air force bases, every place.

4 MR. HIETT: That's correct. Funding is  
5 limited on how it can be spent.

6 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Exactly.

7 MR. HIETT: That's correct.

8 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Now, given the fact  
9 that we cannot reinvest savings from a risk based  
10 approach versus a direct mitigation, okay? In your  
11 opinion, how can we sell this idea to the Board, to  
12 DTSC, if there's a sequel process involved, or even  
13 to the public to let them know, "Hey, this still  
14 makes sense, even though we can't reinvest the fund  
15 because of the restrictions on the funding."?

16 MR. HIETT: You guys can't? Okay. There  
17 are a number of ways I believe that need to be, at  
18 least, examined further. I've already heard from  
19 direct funding; can't be used for mitigation  
20 project. Says, "Can't do it."

21 Back-funding can be made to comply with  
22 orders. Alternate projects, or whatever you want  
23 to call them, can be embodied into an order. That  
24 is, this is also part of the overall cleanup plan.

25 We buy into these cleanup levels for soil

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1 and groundwork. You guys buy into the fact that  
2 you guys might have to contribute to some sort of  
3 alternate project or supplemental project. It's  
4 part of the overall cleanup plan. That's one way.

5 The other way of doing it is possibly  
6 bumping it up above our heads, up to the CMEC  
7 Committee. That's a committee that represents the  
8 military bases. And maybe bumping it up besides  
9 them and say, "Look, we have an idea. We're trying  
10 risk base management cleanup. We've got a  
11 determination of the costs associated with this.  
12 This seems to be an excellent expenditure of public  
13 funds. Seems like we're going to derive the lowest  
14 net environmental out of this. Don't you think so,  
15 too?"

16 You have staff from ETSC, the Water  
17 Board, and the Army on that on a CMEC Committee.  
18 If they don't have enough weight to get it done and  
19 to get it to a pentagon, I don't know what we can  
20 do.

21 BOARDMEMBER: What does that acronym  
22 stand for?

23 MR. HIETT: California Military  
24 Environment Committee. Is that right? I was just  
25 making this up. It sounded good. It was the CBCEC

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1 -- the follow on or the committee that replaced  
2 the CBCEC, and don't ask me what that stands for.  
3 BOARDMEMBER: California Base  
4 Environmental Closure Commission.  
5 MR. HIETT: I'll go along with that. So  
6 those are my thinking.  
7 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Okay. The  
8 mitigation projects that we could -- or is being  
9 suggested that we reinvest the savings into, are  
10 they limited to the Presidio or does this go into  
11 some general treasury fund for the Bay Area or some  
12 other greater geographic area?  
13 MR. HIETT: No, no, no, no. Absolutely  
14 not. The thinking would be that if you're going to  
15 do mitigation, the mitigation should be going to  
16 the park. It should be going in a way -- so that  
17 the park can decide -- or going to a third party or  
18 someone who could control the funds.  
19 So they don't slip off and pay for Water  
20 Board to come up and give -- it doesn't pay for  
21 parks service uniforms; it pays for what it was  
22 intended to. So maybe there would be an approval  
23 process, if it was a water quality related  
24 mitigation through our executive officer.  
25 But the funds should be handled by, I

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1 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: The part that's  
2 hard is -- and why our hands are tied, is when it  
3 comes to the point of reinvesting these funds back  
4 into mitigation projects or mitigation issues --  
5 MR. HIETT: Supplemental projects.  
6 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: -- at the park.  
7 Because when we published the remedial  
8 investigation report and the feasibility study,  
9 it's going to define where we found investigation  
10 -- or through our investigation where we found  
11 contamination, and what our proposed strategies  
12 are for cleaning it up.  
13 So there's not going to be anything new  
14 out of that. I mean there's not going to be  
15 anything additionally that comes out of that  
16 unless, I don't know, maybe ten years from now, the  
17 Park Service does some project, and they find a  
18 tank somewhere that was lost in the whole  
19 investigation, I mean, something like that.  
20 But since this policy is not -- has not  
21 been formally promulgated --  
22 MR. HIETT: It's been formally  
23 implemented on a various -- on a number of  
24 specific sites.  
25 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: -- on

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1 believe, by a third party. That's my opinion. And  
2 again; these are developing policies, David. I  
3 don't have all the answers.  
4 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Okay. Okay.  
5 MR. HIETT: It's just an idea, but I  
6 think it needs to go along with the risk based  
7 cleanup. I think it goes hand in hand.  
8 You guys have half of the Nonattainment  
9 area concept here. You need to have the other  
10 half, and the other half is cost. What do you  
11 gain? What are you gaining by doing a risk  
12 based cleanup?  
13 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, we're  
14 saving money.  
15 MR. HIETT: That's what I know. So  
16 how much?  
17 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, I think  
18 that's going to be determined as we go through and  
19 examine each one of these sites.  
20 MR. HIETT: Sure. We can make an  
21 estimation. We can make an estimation based on  
22 the number of tanks that we've removed.  
23 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Doing that part  
24 is easy.  
25 MR. HIETT: Okay.

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1 specific sites. Okay. Is the Presidio going  
2 to be a specific site where it's going to be  
3 implemented, or --  
4 MR. HIETT: -- or your idea -- the way I  
5 read the FPALDR, is that's what you guys are  
6 proposing to me -- and we have had -- we've had a  
7 number of discussions with Army staff on what this  
8 means.  
9 To me it's Nonattainment. They say, we  
10 will attain our cleanup goals, but it will be in 20  
11 years, but we'll attain them. That's not  
12 attainment that addresses cost-effective timely  
13 cleanup. 20 years isn't timely.  
14 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: What's timely in  
15 terms of the ways the Water Board views  
16 timeliness?  
17 MR. HIETT: I don't know. There isn't a  
18 definition. There isn't a legal definition of  
19 "timely." It's usually saying that you're doing  
20 aggressive cleanup. When you're saying that "it's  
21 going to sit in place" where we're going to allow  
22 the bacteria to bioremediate the stuff, that's not  
23 what I call a timely cleanup.  
24 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Okay.  
25 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Let's go with Brad and

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MR. CALL: There's another point I'd like

make.

BOARDMEMBER KERN: Wait. Just a moment.

We need just a moment to change the tape. Sorry.

(Brief pause in meeting.)

BOARDMEMBER KERN: Thanks. Go ahead.

MR. CALL: The Army is very enthusiastic

about this policy that Rich just explained to us

here. This is a very new policy, and we have

looked at this when it first came out. And we

decided that we were not going to try to apply it

here to the Presidio for a variety of reasons, one

of which was the fact that it wasn't mature enough

yet, in our viewpoint, in order for us to try to

pursue it successfully. So everything that we have

done up to this point was assuming that we were not

going to use this policy.

The FPALDR was prepared, and it's a

scientific report, and its intention was to just

determine an appropriate action level for fuels.

And I'd like for us to keep something clear, in

that we're being somewhat careless in that we're

confusing the Building 637 Corrective Action Plan

with the FPALDR.

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The 637 Corrective Action Plan certainly  
does have alternatives that are going -- that range  
from three years up to over 50 years as far as  
cleanup times. The FPALDR is for -- is determining  
action levels for concentrations of fuel that can  
be left in the soil that will not impact  
groundwater whatsoever in any way.

MR. HIETT: Let me just talk to that just  
for a minute, because Brad's opinion on what it  
means to do a discharge is quite a bit different  
than ours. It always has been.

And that means that we always assume a  
discharge also has to do with what you put back in  
place. And also the NC2, the soils. So the  
thinking is that you're still going to be allowing  
a discharge, even if it is to whatever is in the  
plume, that's what you're talking about.

You're going to say, "We're going to have  
this discharge and it's not going to exacerbate the  
problem. Being that the numbers coming out of the  
soil are going to be the same as within our  
dissolved dirt," and I agree. I agree.

MR. CALL: Well, that's not quite true.

MR. HIETT: Work with me on this, Brad.

You guys have got concentrations that are going to

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be in soils that are going to allow leachate to  
exist; is this true?

MR. CALL: No. Well, in some cases, see,  
we're going to -- what we have a problem here is  
the 637 Corrective Action Plan came out at the  
same time as the FPALDR. And it's true, we

do use the same basic approach and philosophy to  
get these numbers. But the FPALDR, if we could  
just keep the FPALDR in its proper perspective --

MR. HIETT: I haven't talked about  
637, yet.

MR. CALL: Well, you were referring to  
alternatives and time frames.

MR. HIETT: I didn't say 637 in specific.  
Your time frames that you're going to be left, if  
you do this cleanup, are going to be a lot longer  
than if you clean back up where you didn't have  
leachate problems coming out of the soil; or you  
intrinsically bioremediate -- or -- excuse me. Or  
you bioremediated -- excuse me. Or you took the  
soils and did a low treatment, or you hauled them  
off to a landfill.

And it's going to be different. And  
you know that and I know that.

MR. CALL: Well, if this residual

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contamination in the soil is not impacting the  
groundwater.

MR. HIETT: It's a discharge under the  
Water Code, Brad, and that's what I'm saying by  
impacting. It's a long term management problem.  
It's part of Nonattainment. You guys went halfway  
there. I'm not talking about, you know, it's not  
an argument match tonight.

I like the FPALDR. I think it's  
excellent idea, and I want to help you guys do it.  
I'm going so far as to say that. Okay. We're  
going to be looking at --

MR. CALL: Everyone was aware of it. The  
FPALDR was not created for Nonattainment area of  
Philosophy.

MR. HIETT: In my opinion, it does.

BOARDMEMBER KERN: Let's hear from Bob.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I have a couple of  
comments. First of all I would like to read a  
sentence from page A-7, entitled Nonattainment of  
Groundwater Cleanup Levels, which repeats the  
Nonattainment policy.

The bottom of the page it says: "Each of  
these criteria of the Nonattainment policy are  
discussed below as they apply to the Presidio." I

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1 don't see how it could be more literal than that  
2 but the Nonattainment policy is designed to be  
3 applied to the FPALDR and then --

4 MR. HIETT: No.

5 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Just one person at a  
6 time; okay. You guys, one person at a time.

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: You mentioned  
8 how the issue for Nonattainment is your focus on  
9 your scientific demonstration that groundwater  
10 would not be effective. And let me just say, I  
11 agree with what Rich said about the impressiveness  
12 of this document.

13 I'm not providing comments now about that  
14 it's not a good document, but I think what Rich  
15 said is very important: How to implement. That  
16 discharges under Porter Cologne also addressed  
17 other concerns, which are taken up by the FPALDR,  
18 and namely nuisance values, which Rich highlighted  
19 in terms of landuse.

20 Protection of public health, which is  
21 also addressed here, and the conclusions of what  
22 we're going to choose as the appropriate values, or  
23 how we're going to analyze the cost savings, what  
24 is the task before us, as Rich has pointed out,  
25 really, brilliantly tonight. It was a very

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1 about when we are really going to save costs, what  
2 those costs are, and how to quantify them.

3 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Could I just respond?

4 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Sure; please.

5 AUDIENCE MEMBER: It's true, we do  
6 discuss the Nonattainment philosophy in the  
7 FPALDR. And the reason we do that is because we  
8 were very excited to see that the Water Board is  
9 now thinking along these terms of risk based  
10 cleanup, and applying that to activities here in  
11 California.

12 Another reason we did that was because we  
13 wanted to show that not only California is starting  
14 to do this, but many other states throughout the  
15 United States are also doing that. And we wanted  
16 to just set the framework for how environmental  
17 cleanups are moving in the United States.

18 And it wasn't that we were stating that  
19 we're trying to evoke the Nonattainment policy here  
20 at the Presidio. We just wanted everyone to be  
21 aware that these things are going on. It was  
22 intended to be educational, so that's why that  
23 appears that way.

24 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: -- as this applies  
25 to the Presidio: Criteria 1, as part of the FPALDR

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1 interesting discussion.

2 And the costs that David was referring  
3 to, also, I think we need to think about  
4 carefully. It's not just -- well, I would have  
5 spent \$1 million cleaning up these sites at this  
6 level, and now I'm only going to have to spend  
7 \$500,000. That's not the end of your analysis.  
8 It's all those other factors of opportunity costs  
9 and long term management issues that Rich  
10 mentioned.

11 And, also, it's even -- if you go back to  
12 the analysis of: "How much cleanup costs am I  
13 saving?" It's not automatically true that cleaning  
14 up to 1,000 parts per million is always cheaper  
15 than cleaning up to 500 parts per million; or that  
16 the difference is so marginally great that it's an  
17 astonishing cost savings.

18 Sometimes it's hardly any cost savings at  
19 all, so you might save money based on cleanup  
20 costs. But you might also save money because you  
21 implemented a different technology. Rich said that  
22 you even had the discussion "that maybe it's  
23 cheaper to haul it away." You know, we don't have  
24 to presume always that the difference in cleanup  
25 levels is a cost savings. And we have to think

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1 -- that sounds to me like you've applied.

2 AUDIENCE MEMBER: I suppose it could be  
3 taken that way. But we intended to show how this  
4 would apply here to the Presidio. How it's  
5 relevant.

6 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I just have one  
7 other comment. Maybe it's just a little more basic  
8 on whether FPALDR is good or bad or something. I  
9 think we ought to step back and first answer the  
10 question for each of ourselves. And maybe also  
11 thinking about the people of the State and ask  
12 whether or not, in a large sense, it really is a  
13 good idea, as far as the people are concerned, to  
14 allow dirtier things for some to benefit, to a  
15 select group, or something like that. And if you  
16 want to do that.

17 And just ask yourself if that's really  
18 good public policy because it's a developing  
19 policy. It's a new idea, but it doesn't  
20 necessarily have to be the way that people outside  
21 of the regulatory arena may want to go.

22 MR. HIETT: That's true.

23 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: And I'm not sure  
24 where --

25 MR. HIETT: That's true. And this is

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sed to facilitate discussions, not the end of  
 . It doesn't mean that this is absolutely the  
 3 way things are going to go. If you went to look at  
 4 the DTSC triangle, and how to evaluate sites -- you  
 5 look at costs, you look at risks, you're trying to  
 6 look at a number of different factors to do a  
 7 cleanup in a straight line.

8 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Comments? Sol.

9 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I'm curious about  
 10 what happened in San Bernadino last month in May on  
 11 the -- from the DOD cleanup work group that  
 12 presented a similar program, but they even went  
 13 further because what they were trying and said that  
 14 they wanted a "fast-track cleanup" and put aside  
 15 some of these others as he called "heavier  
 16 projects." How does that affect what you've been  
 17 talking about, the decision they made down in San  
 18 Bernadino?

19 MR. HIETT: Well, these would be a  
 20 fast-track cleanup if we could get the FPALDR  
 21 coupled with waste discharge and part of this  
 22 through our office. This would be a fast-track  
 23 cleanup.

24 The thinking is that it would put the  
 25 cleanup determinations, more or less, on the Army's

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1 MR. HIETT: Well, I'm really not familiar  
 2 with that.

3 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Will there be any  
 4 other questions? Yes.

5 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: The risk based  
 6 approach that we're using here and the probability  
 7 that they're going to have leachate from a tank.  
 8 Is it possible to have a tank site where residual  
 9 contamination left in the soil does not present a  
 10 leachate problem?

11 MR. HIETT: Sure.

12 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Do we have that  
 13 situation at the Presidio in most of our tank sites  
 14 where groundwater --

15 MR. HIETT: It's not a situation, David  
 16 -- what you're talking about is: Can you clean it  
 17 up to levels low enough so that when it rains, if  
 18 you don't have the rain water to help pollutants to  
 19 percolate and get the groundwater table. So that's  
 20 what you're trying to address.

21 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Right; okay.

22 MR. HIETT: So it's based on a couple of  
 23 things. It's based on the type of soil you have,  
 24 and it's also based on the amount of pollutants you  
 25 have. So two things.

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1 shoulders. They would have to do reporting to us  
 2 on the activities that they did during that  
 3 quarter.

4 But they would be responsible for  
 5 managing their problems that are treatment unit  
 6 areas, where they can discharge them, verification  
 7 monitoring, the monitoring -- things like  
 8 -- basically, I'm trying to create a system so  
 9 that they can manage their own problem.

10 It's going to be much more expedient than  
 11 having to go through corrective action process on  
 12 every single tank site. The thinking is that we  
 13 develop -- set up agreed-upon goals, Presidio-wide,  
 14 so they can just implement and go with it. And we  
 15 can see quarterly reports and annual reports on the  
 16 work that they have done. That's my thinking.

17 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Another factor  
 18 included is the fact that they wanted to get into  
 19 certain projects so that "use" would become a prime  
 20 factor. And they put these aside, not just the  
 21 idea of saving money but the prime factor in that  
 22 whole conference was that they wanted use -- use of  
 23 the bases to become primary, even over the savings  
 24 of money because they wanted to get the bases into  
 25 that category.

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1 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Okay. Two things.  
 2 The type of soil we have, and the type of  
 3 pollutants we have. So, when we developed the  
 4 FPALDR, Brad, did not all of our scientists and  
 5 engineers address all of those issues to make a  
 6 determination?

7 MR. CALL: Yes. That's one of the facets  
 8 of the FPALDR, is to make that determination.

9 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Right. All of  
 10 those seven chapters, and that seven chapters of  
 11 information contains scientific documentation that  
 12 shows that all of those factors: Type of  
 13 pollutant, rain, all these other environmental  
 14 factors would not cause a leachate problem or  
 15 affect groundwater, even though there's some type  
 16 of -- some amount of contamination left in the  
 17 soil?

18 MR. CALL: And the FPALDR and also the  
 19 human health and human aspects of it as well;  
 20 that's true.

21 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Right. So given  
 22 that that's our situation, I don't understand or  
 23 you don't understand about what?

24 MR. HIETT: Let me see if I can explain  
 25 it to you so that you will understand.

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1 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Okay.  
 2 MR. HIETT: What I'm talking about is  
 3 there's theory based, and then there's ground  
 4 treatment base. And if you want to go and derive  
 5 site-specific leachate-based cleanup standards for  
 6 individual areas through Presidio, I will take  
 7 those hands down; no problem. You take them; you  
 8 send them to me, and that's it. End of story.  
 9 If you start presenting theoretical based  
 10 cleanup standards, and you have a lot of  
 11 assumptions, then I'm going to have to look a lot  
 12 closer because that isn't the same thing. We find  
 13 out oftentimes theory does not very well follow  
 14 practice.  
 15 So, traditionally, you go in and you  
 16 draft site cleanups for ECO, for groundwater  
 17 protection, for human health. Those are the things  
 18 that you have to look at. Those are not things  
 19 that have been done in the FPALDR.  
 20 So if you'd like to go on that  
 21 traditional route, we certainly can. And I will  
 22 guarantee you that the numbers will go way down.  
 23 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: But because we're  
 24 going on a theoretical base as opposed to a site  
 25 specific base.

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1 make some kind of appearance at committee meetings  
 2 where some of the really detailed discussions ensue  
 3 and questions and thrashing around.  
 4 If somebody from the Army were there, it  
 5 would probably help a few of us better understand  
 6 what our problems are, and might enable us to have  
 7 a little more support instead of confusion on some  
 8 of these issues.  
 9 AUDIENCE MEMBER: I think that if you  
 10 express those desires and let Dave and Greg know  
 11 these meetings are taking place, we will try as  
 12 hard as we can to get someone there.  
 13 BOARDMEMBER KERN: I would concur with  
 14 Mike that we can have these thrash-around  
 15 discussions, and probably to great benefit to  
 16 everyone. Create some ideas, brainstorming, and  
 17 resolve some of these issues at some of the  
 18 committee meetings. So we'll make those dates  
 19 available and we'd encourage everybody who is  
 20 interested to come to those meetings.  
 21 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Why don't we take a  
 22 15-minute break, and we'll come back with the next  
 23 part of our discussion. Thank you, very much.  
 24 (Whereupon, at 8:30 P.M., recess was taken.)  
 25 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Perhaps Michael can --

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1 MR. CALL: It's true that it's based  
 2 largely theoretical; that's correct. But we were  
 3 intending to actually deal with this ground thing  
 4 being -- we have a verification program, that's the  
 5 FPALDR, and we're planning to use that to provide  
 6 the physical testing that you would require.  
 7 But I think, perhaps, the Army just  
 8 hasn't done a good enough job yet of explaining our  
 9 approach to Rich and the other members of the  
 10 Board. And I think we are going to need to put  
 11 some more effort into doing that.  
 12 And I would recommend that we defer  
 13 further discussion on the specifics of the FPALDR  
 14 for now and allow us, perhaps, to regroup and  
 15 determine how we can better communicate what we  
 16 intend to do.  
 17 MR. HIETT: Sure.  
 18 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Okay.  
 19 MR. HIETT: And I intend to also  
 20 reciprocate by explaining a little bit further on  
 21 how the Nonattainment area concept seems -- to with  
 22 (Inaudible.) FPALDR.  
 23 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Great.  
 24 BOARDMEMBER WORK: I have one small  
 25 suggestion, and that might be that representatives

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1 BOARDMEMBER WORK: This is my main risk  
 2 assessment support person in my office. We  
 3 work together on both of my sites, actually.  
 4 So Dr. Sophia Serda, I'd like to introduce you  
 5 to the RAB.  
 6 MS. SERDA: Good evening. I'm very happy  
 7 to be here tonight to talk to you about the human  
 8 health risk assessment process and how it's used in  
 9 the fuel product action level development report.  
 10 But before I begin, I'd like to just introduce  
 11 myself to you a little more.  
 12 Like Michael said, I'm Sophia Serda. I  
 13 am a regional toxicologist for EPA. I work  
 14 exclusively on closing military bases. I have a  
 15 Bachelor's Degree in Biology; a Master's in  
 16 Environmental Management; and a Doctorate from UC  
 17 Environmental Health Science and Toxicology.  
 18 And I've been doing risk assessment in  
 19 private consulting, and now with the agency for  
 20 about 15 years now, and this is the experience I  
 21 bring with me. Tonight we have, from a previous  
 22 speaker, I now know there's another subject just as  
 23 controversial as risk assessment. So I was happy  
 24 to see that.  
 25 Tonight I just want to give you a brief

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view of the risk assessment process and then, perhaps, answer questions that you may have regarding the action level document to the best of my ability; so here goes.

Also, I have as handouts for those of you who want to know more about super fund risk document; a fact sheet understanding super fund risk assessment. It's one of my favorite ones because it's a plain language guide to the risk assessment process. And also I have a glossary of terms for you, and just so you don't get -- if I talk in technical mumbo jumbo and you don't understand what I'm saying, and I don't answer the definitions clearly, here we go. So, hopefully, I can clearly communicate the subject.

Basically, the four elements of risk assessment refer data collection and evaluation exposure assessment, toxicity assessment, and risk characterization. These are the elements of a super fund risk assessment and in the fuel product action level development report they use these -- they use this methodology. But instead of doing a forward calculation of risk, they did a backwards calculation to come up with an action level.

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1 looking at soil ingestion, dermal contact and 2 inhalation. And also they've identified in the 3 report three different types of receptors: The 4 residents, the recreational user, and the 5 construction worker. This is all taken out of the 6 report. And it's important to note that if one of 7 these four components is missing, there's no 8 complete pathway and no exposure and no risk.

And sometimes for sites, where there's no 9 receptors involved, you might think, "Well, this 10 pathway is incomplete, and yet we calculate a risk 11 associated with that; that's very important. Are 12 the pathways we're talking about complete?"

And how do we assess exposure? Well 14 there's five basic variables; exposure point 15 concentrations. This is the concentration in the 16 environmental media, be it soil, be it groundwater, 17 be it air. In this case it will be soil. The 18 contact rate exposure frequency, duration, body 19 weight and exposure time averaging. And also from 20 the report here are some -- see, I did try to make 21 the sites visible. Here are the exposure 22 parameters from the report. And I just wanted to 23 show you -- some are body weight, age, adjusted 24 inhalation rate, soil ingestion rate. So these are

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1 So the first part of the elements of risk 2 assessment is your collection of the data. And 3 most of the, time this is done through a remedial 4 investigation report, maybe a pulmonary assessment 5 report, or something in -- along the lines of an RI 6 report or RIP report. And after the data's 7 collected, they need to evaluate it. And the goal 8 of this whole data evaluation process is to 9 identify chemicals of potential concern.

So they look at things like frequency of 11 detection, laboratory blanks, background 12 concentrations to come up with a chemical of 13 potential concern. And after they do this, they 14 use this to evaluate the risk or hazards at the 15 site.

Now, the next step in our risk assessment 16 process is the exposure assessment. And this is a 17 diagram from the conceptual site model of the 18 report, and I'll give credit where credit is due 19 here. And this clearly shows the four major 20 components of an exposure pathway. A source -- the 21 release mechanism, the transport medium, the route 22 of exposure, and receptors.

And if you look right here when we talk 24 about surface soil and subsurface soil, you're

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1 the exposure assumptions that go into the 2 development of these action levels.

Now, how they are put together for 3 equations and things are, thus; this is also taken 4 from the report. This is the soil ingestion 5 equation. And right here, (demonstrating) these 6 were the exposure parameters we saw in the previous 7 one. And this is how they fit into the equation to 8 determine the dose. And once you achieve the dose, 9 you include the toxicity information to come up 10 with the corresponding risk of hazard. Very simple, 11 especially now with computer programs.

Next -- the next component is a toxicity 13 assessment. And for those of you, I hope I'm not 14 oversimplifying these but -- there are chemicals 15 that we consider that have threshold toxic 16 affects. These are what we call the 17 noncarcinogens. We calculate the hazard for them.

The chemicals that have toxic effects 19 without thresholds, we consider carcinogens. This 20 is how we do super fund risk assessments. So, 21 basically, there are two groups of chemicals here. 22 When we talk about petroleum and fuel, probably the 23 most toxic components of gasoline are the BETX 24 compounds. The Ethyl Benzene, the Toluene, and the

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1 Xylene. These are what human health people will  
2 consider the most toxic components. And then  
3 there's also total petroleum hydrocarbons, as  
4 well.

5 Then for risk characterization for  
6 threshold effects for noncarcinogens, we calculate  
7 the Hazard Index, and this is what HI means. And  
8 that's the Dose at Exposure Point and we divide by  
9 the Reference Dose. And the reference dose are  
10 derived from the toxicity information available  
11 about a compound. And you can obtain that through  
12 some EPA data bases, the IRIS data base, and the  
13 Health Effects Summary Table. And if you happen to  
14 be a site in California, you have to also use the  
15 California cancer potency factors.

16 And in risk characterization, generally,  
17 the Hazard Index is greater than 1, then health  
18 effects might occur. If it's less than 1, then  
19 adverse health effects are not expected.

20 Now for nonthreshold toxic effects, we  
21 calculate the lifetime excess cancer risk. And  
22 this is the dose at the Exposure point  
23 concentration, times the Cancer Potency Factor, and  
24 this is how we calculate the risk associated with  
25 the number. So, very briefly, these are the four

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1 particular things.

2 MS. SERDA: Okay. Then we can open it up  
3 to questions. Any questions?

4 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Concerning the  
5 exposure assessment component that you talked about  
6 at the beginning, Rich made mention that at the  
7 airport, for example, one of the exposure routes  
8 that they did carry through was exposure of  
9 volatilization through buildings. And in the  
10 FPALDR assessment, they specifically exclude that  
11 pathway. And, in fact, the citation that they give  
12 for excluding the pathway are EPA references to  
13 justify that.

14 I just wonder if you -- first of all, if  
15 you can give us some background, if it's available,  
16 on whether excluding that pathway is appropriate or  
17 not, or how to analyze the difficulties of  
18 analyzing that exposure pathway. For example  
19 -- well, we don't have the airport assessment in  
20 front of us. Obviously, they felt confident to do  
21 it. For some reason here, we're asking -- we're  
22 being asked to feel not confident to assess that  
23 value. And if we don't assess it, are we just --  
24 one thing I don't understand about the write-up of  
25 the assessment, are we just assigning zero risk to

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1 major components of risk assessment. And this  
2 methodology has been applied into the development  
3 of action levels for your petroleum compounds  
4 here.

5 I should mention, also, that Calvin  
6 Wilhite, for those of you who know him, he's  
7 sitting over there. He was sitting next to me.  
8 He's a toxicologist with DTSC, and he knows a lot  
9 about petroleum, hydrocarbon, toxicology and  
10 things.

11 In my opinion at sites where petroleum  
12 hydrocarbon products are chemicals of concern that  
13 are under CERCLA jurisdiction. We want to look for  
14 the most toxic components of them. And like I said  
15 before, they are the BETX compounds, the Benzene,  
16 the EthylBenzene, Toluene and Xylene, for the TPH  
17 that's from gasoline. From the diesel and maybe  
18 from the fuel oil, we can add PAHs or the  
19 polyaromatic hydrocarbons, as well as. At this  
20 point, Calvin, would you like to say a few things  
21 or do you want to add to anything?

22 MR. WILHITE: It just depends on into  
23 what depth the folks want to go. And at this late  
24 time, I don't know how much -- I think I'd probably  
25 rather answer specific questions if folks had

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1 that, or are we adding an uncertainty factor into  
2 the calculation which says, "We haven't quantified  
3 the risk, but we're going to add some value"? I  
4 don't understand the discussion about it.

5 MS. SERDA: Well, I'll give you my take  
6 on this. Generally, what I use as my sort of Bible  
7 to the approach to what the numbers mean is some  
8 preliminary remediation goals that EPA, Rich and I  
9 put out. And they will get the direct soil  
10 pathways. And by that I mean the ingestion,  
11 inhalation, and dermal route.

12 Now I feel for the majority of the  
13 compound, the BETX, especially the volatilization  
14 of these compounds and the evaluation of that  
15 pathway is probably not necessary if the levels are  
16 below the direct soil pathway PRGs in this.

17 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Because it will be  
18 -- it won't be a factor that affects the risk  
19 quantity very much.

20 MS. SERDA: Yes, yes. Calvin, don't you  
21 agree with that, or not?

22 MR. WILHITE: There's only one exception  
23 to that, and that's when you have a tank on top of  
24 or right next to a structure, there's -- I'll send  
25 you the two. There's two good references. One is

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1 "A Tank Pole" and the office building was next  
2 door, and so you get like five parts per million  
3 inside the building. That's high. That's kind of  
4 high. You can average it over a life, and you can  
5 do a lot of things with that.

6 But let's say for Treasure Island, what  
7 we've done there is Treasure Island they wanted to  
8 rent a particular building -- wanted to lease it to  
9 a movie studio.

10 And so the question came about -- and you  
11 can answer it reasonably directly, "Is the air  
12 inside that building impacted by the tank being out  
13 over there?" So you can have a regular industrial  
14 hygiene survey performed, and you can compare  
15 outside air with inside air, and so, in fact,  
16 that's what they're doing.

17 And so what you want to do is in the case  
18 of like when they wanted to lease out that  
19 particular building, you want to do your tank pull  
20 when they weren't making a movie there. That's how  
21 you handle it. And you can go through -- and I  
22 understand why these folks did not want to model  
23 this on page E-11 because you get such huge, huge,  
24 huge variations, so it doesn't really help you. It  
25 could be very low. It could be very high. It

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1 have to be really careful about it. When you  
2 switch from one kind of petroleum product -- from a  
3 light thing like an aviation gas or a gasoline,  
4 where you have like Benzene, Xylene and Toluene.  
5 And when it's fresh -- I can show you, if you're  
6 interested --

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I've seen those.

8 MR. WILHITE: Well -- when it's fresh,  
9 it's a lot different than when it's weathered or  
10 when you get the heavier products like -- where  
11 they never existed in the beginning, so those would  
12 not apply.

13 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: My other question  
14 is about your discussion of toxicity assessment.  
15 One of the things that we are asked to think about  
16 in the appendix here is that selection of compounds  
17 for surrogates, one of the criteria for deciding  
18 how to pick a compound is the availability of  
19 toxicological information. And it happens that  
20 there's not a lot about a lot of the compounds.

21 MS. SERDA: Because they're weather  
22 products. I think there's some information about  
23 gasoline and certain fuel products. But we're  
24 talking about weather products, and by that I mean  
25 spills and things like that, maybe 50 years.

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1 could be anywhere. You don't know where you are.

2 That's really why they did so.

3 The only exception is when you have a  
4 tank that's right next to, then you want to ask the  
5 questions, but -- and those are preliminary. So  
6 that leads you to the next question.

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, what about  
8 these like housing units where there are a lot of  
9 tank poles -- heating oil tanks from the basement,  
10 is that why you're saying this?

11 MR. WILHITE: No.

12 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Or only when  
13 you're pulling the tank?

14 MR. WILHITE: That's the area -- the only  
15 data that I have are when you're pulling the tank.  
16 But keep in mind and that's --

17 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Not after you pull  
18 the tank -- that's already contamination --

19 MR. WILHITE: It's just during. Inside  
20 like the box when you take the whole tank out, you  
21 can go up to 30 points per million.

22 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Right. Okay.

23 Thank you.

24 MR. WILHITE: Last but not least, and I  
25 think it's probably worthwhile to point out. We

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1 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I think not only  
2 because of the weathering but because of complexity  
3 of the fuel product mixture. There are over a  
4 hundred different chemical compounds, and you  
5 haven't studied the effect on the RAB of every  
6 single one of them.

7 And what I understand the appendix to say  
8 is that when there was a value for a compound  
9 either in IRIS or in the Health Assessment Summary,  
10 or whatever they're called, then you felt you had  
11 enough toxicological information. But aren't there  
12 other sources of toxicological data available?

13 Maybe not of the quality, or that have reached the  
14 full level of review that lets you set an IRIS  
15 value. But are there other toxicological studies  
16 available or of interest to look at on the numerous  
17 other compounds which we are ignoring that could  
18 also be consulted?

19 For example, at EPA you collect a lot of  
20 test data under other Statutes like TOSCA, or there  
21 are studies of rats where you haven't studied 500  
22 rats, you've only 20 rats, and so it's not as great  
23 a study.

24 What I'm trying to get at is there's a  
25 lot of data gaps in our knowledge of toxicity, and

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1 we're putting a lot of assumption or a lot of  
2 weight on this particular compounds which happens  
3 to be naphthalene in this case. And naphthalene is  
4 described as a neurotoxic. Okay. Great. That's  
5 important to know.

6 But we have this whole big list of other  
7 compounds that we don't know what their toxicity  
8 is; we don't know what their interactions are in a  
9 mixture. And we're assuming that naphthalene is  
10 representative of all the other toxicities of all  
11 those other compounds.

12 Isn't there any other information to look  
13 at, or are we just left with the whole, that  
14 there's no other information?

15 MR. WILHITE: To answer your question,  
16 Robert, I think I probably have to show these  
17 schematicgrams. The answer is yes, there are tons,  
18 -- there are tons of data. There are huge amounts  
19 of epidemiology data on fresh diesel, on gasoline  
20 exposures on atomic workers union; there's  
21 literally thousands of papers.

22 The fundamental problem here is twofold.  
23 If I'm the American Petroleum Institute, why would  
24 I want to make data for weathered product?

25 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: FPALDR is based on

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1 And since the Benzenes, Xylenes, and  
2 Toluenes are mostly gone -- they're mostly gone,  
3 you can't make your decisions based on the BETX,  
4 which is what the Board's traditionally done. So  
5 they're somewhat -- there's not a good answer for  
6 everybody here.

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Actually, I'm not  
8 asking about the BETX compounds. It's all the  
9 others. And as I said, and the FPALDR states that,  
10 as a matter of risk management policy or whatever  
11 decision, that the risk assessment is based on  
12 fresh product. It's not based on a calculation of  
13 -- am I correct? Right? That's what it says. So  
14 my question is: Where does it refer to this other  
15 data for fresh products as being available --

16 MR. WILHITE: It is.

17 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: -- on non-BETX  
18 compounds?

19 MR. WILKINS: No, no. Sometimes it's not  
20 non-BETX compounds. Am I correct? What it is, you  
21 will have like fresh gas. Yes, it does have some  
22 Benzene, Xylene and Toluene. It's also for fresh  
23 Bunker C, which doesn't have those, or in this case  
24 look carefully in this document.

25 You'll notice that they lump together

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1 a fresh product assumption.

2 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Let me finish.

3 It's important -- this is the most extremely -- I  
4 must emphasize -- it's the most extremely  
5 complicated thing and all these introductions in  
6 the beginning as to why there are no State or  
7 Federal numbers is because of these problems. And  
8 you must carry the baggage with you in order to  
9 make heads or tails out of what they're trying to  
10 tell you.

11 Not that I necessarily agree with the  
12 content or the conclusions of the report, far from  
13 it. However, I must tell you that there are data  
14 for the mixtures, and you can use those for  
15 Bunker C and you can compare them back. But these  
16 folks have used -- elected, essentially, to use the  
17 Massachusetts method.

18 There are several other candidate methods  
19 that could used and compared and contracted. And  
20 we can look and see how those numbers fall out.  
21 And they will probably change. You can use data  
22 from the mixtures like Bunker C when it's fresh.  
23 They're available; we've got some from the API.  
24 But you'll not get it for what you're really  
25 interested in which is the weathered products.

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1 Bunker C with, quote, motor oil. Now, wait a  
2 minute. That's probably waste crank case oil.  
3 "Probably." Because I wouldn't throw away new  
4 oil. Waste crank case oil is substantially  
5 different in its composition than Bunker C ever  
6 was. And you have lots more polynuclearomatics.  
7 And, in my professional opinion, you would base  
8 your assessment on the polynuclearomatic. And so  
9 you get a whole bunch of different numbers, than  
10 what I see here.

11 So, what can I say? It's not very  
12 straightforward. And it will be -- if you're going  
13 to use any of the surrogates here, it will be by  
14 necessity. It will have to be arbitrary.

15 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Excuse me just a  
16 moment. Brad, I think you were trying to finish  
17 something -- saying something.

18 MR. CALL: I wanted to say that it is  
19 true that we were -- it does state that we use an  
20 unweathered fuel product starting point, that's  
21 because you have to do something like that in order  
22 to try to establish your initial percentage of the  
23 different constituents that you're concerned with.

24 But that same sort of thinking doesn't  
25 necessarily follow every single aspect of the

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JR because, as you know, we decided we were going to handle the most toxic constituents by picking those out and dealing with those separately.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Right.

MR. CALL: Then once you've done that, then you modify the remaining percentage of constituent as well.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Let me try to ask my question another way. Maybe I'm not getting across. Forget about the BETX compounds for the moment. Appendix C, is that helpful a table or chart which lists all the constituents of fuel product. At least, one for gasoline and sort of a chemical categorization. And we're asked to say that we've looked at all the aromatics. We've looked at aliphatics. And we've decided that naphthalene stands for all the others. Why? We have a rat study on naphthalene, and we don't have a rat study on cyclohexane or all the other constituents. We think there is a lot of naphthalene in there compared to other compounds, even though there's only .79 percent. And we think that naphthalene is an important compound for looking at the mobility of this whole class of

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1 some cases that's fairly well-defined, and in other 2 cases it's not very well-defined, and certainly not 3 something that we could build into a scientific 4 document and defend.

5 So we decide then to take the approach of 6 trying to utilize the best data that's available, 7 and to apply that in a -- in looking at the 8 different criteria that you just mentioned: 9 Mobility, toxicity.

10 It's representativeness within the fuel 11 mixture. It's similarity -- chemical similarity, 12 physical properties -- because we felt that that 13 was more scientific, more dependable, and that it 14 was just the better approach.

15 So that's why it is the way it is. It's 16 not because -- you're right, there probably is 17 other -- more information out there that we 18 -- unfortunately we couldn't make use of it.

19 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: In other words, 20 like I say, for naphthalene you found an IRIS or HEA 21 value. Now, for one of the other constituents, 22 like I say, maybe one of the other constituents 23 exhibits some other toxicity, not neuro-toxicity 24 like naphthalene does.

25 Maybe it impairs pulmonary functions or

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1 constituents.

2 I'm asking, what about that long list?

3 Is there no other toxicological studies of value of 4 those other kinds of aromatics or aliphatics, that 5 also have interesting toxicological information 6 about them? Are we only to depend on the one rat 7 study on naphthalene and not the other rat studies 8 on all the other compounds?

9 MR. CALL: It's interesting that you 10 bring this up because that's when we were first 11 considering how to start the FPALDR. Our approach, 12 originally, was to try to identify all of the 13 constituents that were known to be toxic, and then 14 do a risk assessment based on just those 15 constituents, and that's actually how we began. 16 But we found quite quickly that, first of all most 17 of toxicity in the fuel are in the BETX.

18 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Most of the known 19 toxicity.

20 MR. CALL: I think there's -- that's not 21 our opinion. That would be the opinion of most 22 people who look at the toxicity of fuels. That's 23 where most of the toxicity resides. It's known 24 that some of the other constituents do have some 25 level of toxicity associated with them. And in

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1 something. But the study that was done to study 2 that issue on that compound was not of sufficient 3 weight to set an IRIS value. What I'm asking is: 4 Was there some search of the literature to look at 5 sort have other toxic effects that might be 6 associated with the other kind? You're right. Can 7 you justify it scientifically? Maybe not, but you 8 could have a comment in here where --

9 MR. CALL: Maybe we didn't explain that 10 well enough, but we did and --

11 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: If you did, I 12 didn't see it in here. What I'm saying is maybe 13 there are other toxicities associated with the 14 other compounds that you could even discuss 15 qualitatively if not quantitatively. Some idea of 16 the uncertainty of relying only the naphthalene.

17 MR. CALL: We understand your concern. 18 And I don't think we did a good enough job 19 explaining that. What we were confident of after 20 asking our consultant to go to the trouble to look 21 into this, we're competent that the work going on 22 out there, that there's (inaudible) cause to be 23 concerned about.

24 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Okay. And maybe 25 that's the answer, but I just don't read it.

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1 BOARDMEMBER KERN: We need to take a  
2 moment.  
3 (A brief pause in meeting.)  
4 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Okay. Yes.  
5 MR. KAO: I'm Chein Kao with the State  
6 Department of Toxic Substances Control. I found  
7 these topics very interesting and very helpful.  
8 We're missing one basic.  
9 Earlier you mentioned if there is any  
10 jurisdiction over these fuel products. The answer  
11 is no. There is no CERCLA jurisdiction under fuel  
12 products. And all the methodology risk assessment,  
13 toxicity we are talking about here we are based on  
14 methodology that's been used. We have no  
15 jurisdiction over this.  
16 The only jurisdiction that right now  
17 governs the cleanup of fuel products is Water  
18 Board. And they are based on water quality  
19 criteria. So, whatever we talk about here doesn't  
20 count. You have to go to the Water Board. What is  
21 the water quality criteria? And you have to clean  
22 it up to that level; period.  
23 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Comments, Scott?  
24 BOARDMEMBER SCOTT: I just had a question  
25 regarding that point. That's an interesting point.

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1 to these soils.  
2 And I think that for the recreational  
3 exposure they assume the top six inches are  
4 exposure under the recreational scenario. And I  
5 think the ecological risk assumes that anything  
6 deeper than three feet is not considered to be of  
7 any concern.  
8 And I was just wondering from the  
9 standpoint of CERCLA, whether those kinds of  
10 numbers is that something that is common in risk  
11 assessment at CERCLA sites, or is it something  
12 that's agreed upon here?  
13 MS. SERDA: It is reasonable for current  
14 exposure to look at surface oil from zero to six  
15 inches because that's what you're going to come in  
16 contact with. So that's why it's reasonable to  
17 look at for recreational. For future exposures  
18 such as somebody is going to build a house, usually  
19 it's a zone of construction and, that can be up to  
20 ten feet in the State of California.  
21 BOARDMEMBER BALL: That's what they  
22 use here.  
23 MS. SERDA: Does that answer  
24 your question?  
25 BOARDMEMBER BALL: You said what's

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1 Now I forgot, what is your name?  
2 MR. WILHITE: Calvin Wilhite.  
3 BOARDMEMBER SCOTT: Calvin -- mentioned  
4 there may be -- one of the potential constituents  
5 or materials here is motor -- is waste oil. I  
6 think -- I'm not sure that what you said is true  
7 with respect to waste oil.  
8 MR. CALL: The FPALDR -- if it states  
9 that in the document, that's an error on our part.  
10 Waste motor oil is not handled -- is not considered  
11 a fuel in our viewpoint.  
12 MR. WILHITE: You're correct. Your  
13 document says motor oil, but it's not clear if it's  
14 new or what.  
15 MR. CALL: Then we'll correct that.  
16 Waste motor oil is not part of the FPALDR.  
17 BOARDMEMBER KERN: At everyone's  
18 pleasure, there are a couple more items on  
19 tonight. So any more questions on this?  
20 MS. SERDA: Thank you.  
21 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Thank you.  
22 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I have a question.  
23 I'm sorry. One of the terms of risk and exposure  
24 assessment FPALDR assumes for recreation, this has  
25 to do with the depth of soil and people's exposure

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1 reasonable. But my question is that what's used?  
2 MS. SERDA: If the risk assessor is  
3 involved in collection of data, that's what should  
4 be used. But many times the risk assessor is not  
5 involved in data quality objectives and how samples  
6 were taken.  
7 So if it was up to us, we would want zero  
8 to six inches; myself. I can't speak for any other  
9 -- but that's what I would like. But sometimes  
10 we're not that fortunate. We get data from one  
11 foot, three feet, six feet, nine feet 14 feet, and  
12 they ask, "Give me the risk." And that's what  
13 we're left with.  
14 BOARDMEMBER KERN: I know that the  
15 Underground Storage Tank Committee has a few  
16 questions with regard to this document, and other  
17 folks have some questions they mentioned at the  
18 break. I'd like to open it up to that right now.  
19 Harry, Amy, any other questions for people  
20 regarding these document? Any comments?  
21 BOARDMEMBER BROWNELL: Are we going to  
22 have another presentation on this? I mean all this  
23 discussion from Rob -- questions -- and it sounds  
24 like it would be really useful if there was another  
25 presentation on these specifics of how this was put

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ether with the showing the site and showing what  
 e're really talking about.

3 We're not talking about the entire  
 4 Presidio. We're talking about the fuel sites, or I  
 5 don't know, it seems like there's a lot of  
 6 questions about the whole process; is that a  
 7 possibility?

8 BOARDMEMBER KERN: There are many  
 9 possibilities.

10 MR. KAO: Could I just make a  
 11 suggestion? This document, really, you cannot use  
 12 it unless water criteria -- that's the only  
 13 jurisdiction there. You cannot use a risk  
 14 assessment to set a cleanup level for a fuel  
 15 product unless water that meets water quality  
 16 criteria.

17 You can use all kinds of human health  
 18 risks. You can talk about cancer potency. Water  
 19 doesn't get cancer. Cancer potency factor doesn't  
 20 come into play here. What is the water quality  
 21 criteria? It's the one that regulates the cleanup  
 22 level here.

23 .  
 24 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Personally I think  
 25 that Porter Cologne administered by the Water Board

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1 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I would only say that  
 2 we're going to have -- well it seems like this  
 3 isn't the end of the topic. This isn't the end of  
 4 the discussion on the FPALDR. It's going to go on  
 5 longer. I think we should talk about future  
 6 meetings, at some point tonight. When our next RAB  
 7 meeting is, for one. And depending on when that  
 8 next RAB meeting is, we of the committees want  
 9 scheduled -- for the committee meeting -- for some  
 10 real work -- a working session on the document, as  
 11 well, to address some of the concerns that were  
 12 brought up tonight. I don't know if we want to try  
 13 to talk about dates next, but I think we will be  
 14 having further meetings on this.

15 BOARDMEMBER KERN: I'd like to put that  
 16 on the new business for the date of that next  
 17 meeting.

18 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I was not aware that  
 19 we had agreed to leave our pattern of every two  
 20 weeks from now until doomsday and decide every time  
 21 when we want to do the next meeting. Is that what  
 22 people are saying they want to do? Because I think  
 23 we ought to talk as a group if that's the procedure  
 24 we want to put in place.

25 BOARDMEMBER KERN: All right. Well, I

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1 allows the Water Board to address human health risk  
 2 issues, as well, because Porter Cologne and the  
 3 policies that Rich talked about say that discharges  
 4 can be regulated to guard against -- to not only  
 5 protect water quality, but also nuisance and human  
 6 health.

7 So, yes, you're right. It's not a CERCLA  
 8 site; it's not a hazardous substance site. But  
 9 that doesn't mean that the Water Board has no  
 10 opinion about human health risks.

11 MR. KAO: If water will buy off this  
 12 product, what's --

13 .  
 14 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: But human health  
 15 risk is very important to think about, under the  
 16 Water Board jurisdiction.

17 MR. KAO: But for most of the cases I've  
 18 seen that human health does not govern. It's a lot  
 19 of times ecological factor governs water quality  
 20 issue.

21 BOARDMEMBER KERN: My suggestion at this  
 22 point is, anybody that does have further questions,  
 23 and I'm sure people do, to make them aware to  
 24 community co-chair, to myself, members of the  
 25 committees, and we'll get it on the future agenda.

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1 I think that's going to come up. We need about ten  
 2 or fifteen minutes at the end of the meeting, so  
 3 that leaves us about 25 minutes for these other  
 4 items. So I'd like to identify which items that we  
 5 will cover and which can be put off to the future  
 6 meeting. So I need the assistance of David and the  
 7 other folks who have identified these items and the  
 8 example application of FPALDR to Building 231, that  
 9 sounds like a longer discussion.

10 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Maybe we should  
 11 put that off to another meeting?

12 MR. CALL: I'll leave that up to you to  
 13 decide. I would like to mention, the general  
 14 FPALDR approach certainly applies to that site  
 15 which for everyone's general information is the  
 16 site that John Buck AC was originally investigating  
 17 part -- of the RI, and it was determined that it's  
 18 mostly a site that involves petroleum hydrocarbons  
 19 and fuels. So that site is being transferred over  
 20 to a corp of engineers. So we would like to  
 21 include that in our ongoing program. At Building  
 22 231, which was a former gas station, it has  
 23 groundwater contamination. A corp of engineers --  
 24 the Army in order to make a commitment that  
 25 whenever we have a situation where there's

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1 groundwater contamination there's going to be a  
2 separate corrective action plan done. But if you'd  
3 like us to go ahead and apply the FPALDR to that  
4 particular site, we can certainly do that to show  
5 you how that would work out.

6 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I'm the one who  
7 asked to have this put on the agenda. Let me tell  
8 you what my question was and maybe we can have that  
9 discussion at a later meeting after I'm less  
10 confused. It seems like sort of a unique area like  
11 Building 637, in that regard, I personally need to  
12 understand more about what you were saying before  
13 -- you used FPALDR to set Building 637 levels, but  
14 yet FPALDR doesn't apply. I don't know how to  
15 understand that statement. And Building 231 again  
16 because of its location and because of the  
17 groundwater problem. I thought would be another  
18 way to -- as you did before, by example, explicate  
19 this document a little bit more; that's what I was  
20 hoping.

21 Based on what Rich said tonight, I guess  
22 I would add that maybe it's another site that could  
23 be used to talk about this ground principle because  
24 there's some groundwater contamination there, and  
25 these are just some issues to consider when talking

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1 that's not one of these unique sites with existing  
2 groundwater contaminations, that's a more and true  
3 accurate representation of how we are going to  
4 apply the FPALDR to a site that has primarily soil  
5 contamination, because that's what the FPALDR  
6 document primarily is coasting on. Show how we use  
7 this theoretical approach with this scientific  
8 realtime analysis on the end of it, to come up with  
9 these action levels that's going to determine how  
10 we intend to clean up the site.

11 And what I recommend is that we do that  
12 at our next meeting, whenever that is. And that we  
13 further reserve discussing the 231 site until the  
14 transition of information from AEC to the corp is  
15 complete or fairly complete and perhaps we are in  
16 the process of developing the corrective action  
17 plan for that site.

18 To discuss 231 in advance of that with  
19 all the misunderstanding we got right now would not  
20 do us any good at this point.

21 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Same general agreement  
22 with that. Okay. So we are going to defer  
23 Building 231 discussion. Dave tells me the update  
24 and his presentation will be three to five  
25 minutes. The Building 637 corrective action plan

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1 about that site.

2 MR. CALL: And I would suggest that we  
3 defer the discussion of 231 for a period of time  
4 because really the discussion, perhaps, should be  
5 made by a corp of engineers, and really, that  
6 transition of the data hasn't happened quite yet.

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: That's fine.

8 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Let me just further  
9 -- Brad's recommendation in that because 231  
10 represents a unique situation with existing  
11 groundwater contamination and some residual soil  
12 contamination, and it's going to have a separate  
13 corrective action plan like 637, what I recommend  
14 in an effort to -- one, to further Rich's comments  
15 earlier about this need to do this ground thing.  
16 Two, to perhaps answer Amy's questions about some  
17 of the specifics of how FPALDR applied the sites on  
18 the Presidio. And generally speaking to help each  
19 one of us get a better understanding of the  
20 document.

21 And, finally, to give the Army and it's  
22 contractors an opportunity to re-present this  
23 information in a more better manner, more efficient  
24 manner so that everybody understands. What I'd  
25 like to do is at the next meeting take a site

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1 discussion -- that could take probably some time.  
2 So I would propose we defer that one as well.  
3 Then we have RPM meeting; presumably,  
4 that needs to be talked about if it's going to be  
5 talked about at all tonight. So I think we're back  
6 on track with the agenda. We can get the rest of  
7 this done.

8 I'm going to shoot for quarter to ten to  
9 begin wrapping up. Okay. So Dave, can you tell us  
10 a little bit about the Brock Office and this Coast  
11 Guard area?

12 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yes. First of all,  
13 I want to thank everyone, well, all of you in  
14 general for your contributions in putting together  
15 the letter that was sent to the commanding officers  
16 of Fort Lewis, and Forces Command. And thank you,  
17 Bob, for spearheading that, as well as the City  
18 and County of San Francisco, DTSC and USCPA. Your  
19 letters did have an affect. In fact, the affect  
20 was so overwhelming that I was called and told  
21 to remind everyone to stop writing letters.

22 (Laughter.)

23 In any case, our office will not be  
24 relocating to Oakland Army Base. However, the  
25 politics and the history and the bad blood between

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Army at this secretariat level and for the Department of Interior was such that they still won't allow any Army agencies to remain on the Presidio, so we are going to relocate our office to East Fort Baker.

If you are not aware, there is a small area on East Fort Baker that is still under Army control. It came out on the FY95 closure list, and because of that, we're actually going to be moving into Army property. So we'll be occupying an office building over there, self-contained, pretty much like our office now. And we will be relocating to that facility on September the 5th.

When we get to that site, we'll give you all the new phone numbers and a map of how to get there, and all of that. So, what I'm saying, the office moves and that means the entire information repository and administrative record and all that moves with us. It's in Marin County; okay. So that's that item.

Item (2): The Coast Guard Area. And I don't want to steal any thunder from John Buck on this one, but basically, the situation with that area is as follows: The Coast Guard -- that was a Coast Guard site.

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1 this is going on the official record here. But 2 essentially, in my opinion, that's what happened. 3 I don't know if that's really what happened, but 4 that's what happened.

They used to have they're -- the Bay Area Coast Guard, so they used to be there, and when the Presidio came on the closure list and we said, "Okay, everybody leave." Then we kicked them out, and they had to go to East Fort Baker. So, now they don't want to clean up the site, so they want the Army to clean it up, so we're in negotiations with them.

But what we're doing is a contingency in case we can't win this diplomatic fight to get them to finish up the cleanup effort there. We're going to include that into our UST program just so we can tag it and keep a placeholder for money for that in case we have to address it.

So because the site is small, it's basically an area probably about the inside part of the room right here where the tables are at. We figure we can allow ourselves some time, a few months here to try to win this negotiation and reinstitute that effort to get the Coast Guard started. And if they don't, it will just fall into

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1 The Coast Guard expended resources to 2 remove underground storage tanks from that site. I 3 believe that there were four of them, and they went 4 through, basically, the initial phase of a tank 5 removal process there.

They went through some sort of remedial investigation, and they actually got to the point of developing a workplan. And we thought that they were going to actually implement the workplan. But for some reason late in the fall of 1994, they stopped and they just quit work on it, and didn't do anything. And they didn't tell the Army that they weren't going to do anything. We just kind of found out by default, and we were wondering what was going on with that because we were doing the sampling program. And we found out that they just didn't want to spend anymore time or energy on it.

So the situation is this: We are in the process of negotiating with the Coast Guard to have them assume the responsibility for finishing the cleanup of that site. That negotiation is not going very well. (Laughter.)

So, because they're mad because the Army kicked them off of the Presidio and sent them over to East Fort Baker. (Laughter.) I can't believe

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1 our UST program and we'll take care of it. So, 2 that's where we're at with the Coast Guard.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So, in other words, there is that commitment?

BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yes. One way or the other, either the Coast Guard or the Army, we're going to clean up the site.

.  
BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: If they do, does that mean they will use different cleanup levels from the Army's cleanup levels, or you don't know?

BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, again, because it's a tank site, I think the water quality criteria from the Water Board are going to apply here. Will they actually use an FPALDR type-thing there? I don't know. It really depends on them.

The workplan is, like I said, has been published, I believe we have a copy of it in our repository, so if you're interested in looking at the workplan call up our librarian, Trudy, at 3911, and you can take a look at that.

BOARDMEMBER CHAN: That site was surveyed by the Coast Guard?

BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: We started during the remedial investigation, but we, basically,

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1 transferred that information to the Coast Guard.  
2 And they proceeded on with the investigation, and  
3 went so far as actually developing a workplan to  
4 clean up the site. And then that's when they just  
5 stopped their effort.

6 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: Who is sampling that  
7 site right now?

8 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: No one.

9 BOARDMEMBER SCOTT: Is that area -- the  
10 Coast Guard Area part of the official closing  
11 military base?

12 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Right.

13 BOARDMEMBER SCOTT: It's former military  
14 property?

15 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Right.

16 BOARDMEMBER SCOTT: Okay.

17 BOARDMEMBER KERN: All right. Thank you.

18 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I heard most  
19 of it but --

20 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Okay. The agenda I am  
21 submitting were updates on the sampling program.  
22 Further discussion on our efforts to establish  
23 leadcleanup levels. And the third one was just to  
24 give folks an update of our follow-on sampling  
25 program.

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1 Moving on to the levels -- soil cleanup  
2 levels. We've been having some ongoing discussions  
3 with regulatory agencies. We've been running some  
4 PB6 models at the Department of Toxic Substances  
5 Control developed for evaluating the lead  
6 cleanup levels, using a variety of scenarios and  
7 input parameters based upon input we received from  
8 Calvin Wilhite, and others.

9 And what we think -- we're going to  
10 propose, and we'll have further discussions on  
11 this, are two cleanup levels. One residential, and  
12 one a recreational scenario. At the present time,  
13 sort of unofficially, we proposed and we will  
14 develop this further, a cleanup level based upon  
15 the EPAs -- or residential based upon the EPAs PRT  
16 value, 400 parts per million. And we're looking at  
17 a recreational number in the 820/40 range. We're  
18 going to flush this out further to provide  
19 justification and a rationale for those numbers.

20 On the follow-on sampling program, I  
21 don't have any today, but I can get them if anybody  
22 wishes. We've been updating that chart showing  
23 what sites we've gone through and studied and have  
24 closed out. We have had five additional sites, or  
25 at least a portion of sites, that we feel we have

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1 The (inaudible) sampling program -- Herb  
2 Client was there, who is going to be preparing a  
3 document. We passed out an outline of what -- how  
4 that document's going to appear and the format and  
5 so forth. He's actually in the process of  
6 preparing that document. We have had discussions  
7 the Cedmen (phonetic) sampling and the storm water  
8 sampling have been complete.

9 The storm water data is going through  
10 quality control at this present time. I guess that  
11 the biggest conclusion was that there doesn't  
12 appear to be a need to do an analysis on Cedmen.  
13 One of the outfalls, in particular, did show a high  
14 level of copper. It's a very small outfall 79  
15 Area, of Crissy Fields.

16 In fact, I went out there and  
17 investigated with Mike Smith around the area.  
18 We're going to further explore the drainage area  
19 and potential sources, although, I can tell you  
20 there are no obvious sources at the present time.  
21 It's a small outfall, approximately five inches.  
22 It's primarily dry most of the year. You only get  
23 a flow from that during a storm event. That was  
24 probably the biggest conclusion of our efforts  
25 regarding the outfall sampling program.

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1 all the additional data that we need. One, being  
2 the Nike area; another one, Landfill 4 Area;  
3 Mountain Lake, we did some sampling there, and we  
4 did some samples up near the pesticide storage  
5 building for the Coast Guard. And that's about it  
6 for that site.

7 We are still going through quality  
8 control evaluation of the data from one of our  
9 labs, the latest somewhat -- we now project for the  
10 RI, the entire document, probably towards the end  
11 of August for that to be released. I think that  
12 essentially covers all the things that you probably  
13 heard, and if you have anything after that you want  
14 on the line.

15 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Questions? Yes.

16 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: When does the  
17 contract fit in at II? When are you getting the  
18 contract to start work -- I'm sorry, IT.

19 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Greg might be able to  
20 speak to that.

21 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: We're  
22 negotiating the contract; it hasn't been finalized  
23 yet. I'm not prepared to give a schedule, but I'm  
24 convinced it does tie in with the FPALDR, the  
25 corrective action plans. The whole thing is coming

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1 to a head right now, so it's in the works. So, I  
2 mean, it has to be awarded sometime between now and  
3 September because we're tied into this fiscal  
4 year.

5 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: One of the reasons I  
6 ask is, why can't we get IT here to explain what  
7 they are doing on Public Health Hospital because  
8 according to what they said, they have already been  
9 awarded that contract.

10 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: The contract  
11 has been awarded to the Sacramento District Corp of  
12 Engineers. What that means is, we have a contract  
13 within our district. It's being utilized at  
14 Hamilton Army Airfield, at Fort Ord, at the  
15 Presidio. Those were the sites it was set up for,  
16 as well as one other installation. And we can use  
17 it throughout our district, but then we have to  
18 negotiate individually for each installation. And  
19 that's what we're doing for the Presidio.

20 And once it gets started, we will have IT  
21 here. They can give presentations. And just like  
22 John said, we've had Montgomery Watson giving  
23 presentations. So we can have IT here as well.  
24 But until we get it highlighted --

25 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: The only thing

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1 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Do you have the  
2 figures on that as far as the amount of money that  
3 was awarded under the CERT contract.

4 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: It hasn't been  
5 done yet for the Presidio.

6 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I mean the overall,  
7 Fort Hamilton, Fort Ord, and the Presidio.

8 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: The total  
9 contract was set up for \$180 million for a 10-year  
10 period, and I believe that was set up for, I think,  
11 a three-year base period with several option years,  
12 which go into two-year increments.

13 So it's set for a total period of time of  
14 10 years and \$180 million; that's the total  
15 capacity. It doesn't mean that it would get  
16 awarded for that total amount but that's what it's  
17 set up for.

18 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: They were talking  
19 about the 60 million of the one third --

20 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Can I move on, Sol?  
21 Any comments? Bob, and then Dave.

22 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: My question is  
23 actually to ask another question about FPALDR  
24 whenever we get some time for that.

25 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Okay. Let me get

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1 is that they had a meeting down in Monterey where  
2 they were discussing the Presidio. I was kind of  
3 surprised when I walked in because they said they  
4 were already hiring subcontractors to do work on  
5 the Presidio; that's why I'm asking this. And  
6 there was someone from the Sacramento Office right  
7 there at the meeting, as well as the meeting here  
8 at San Francisco City College.

9 And they said that it had already been  
10 done and they are now contracting for people to be  
11 working at the Presidio -- subcontractors, that  
12 is. That's why I'm wondering about that.

13 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: That's because  
14 the contract has been awarded to the district, and  
15 it is going to get implemented here at the  
16 Presidio, but it hasn't been officially finalized  
17 yet. We have awarded -- it's called a delivery  
18 order and modification to contract. We did that  
19 for building 1349, which is going to get started in  
20 a few weeks. They're currently developing their  
21 workplans, so it could be that they're hiring  
22 subcontractors for that.

23 But as far as the overall total  
24 remediation of the Presidio, it hasn't been  
25 negotiated yet.

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1 Dave, and then I'll come back to you.

2 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, two things,  
3 one, now we have a representative who is actually  
4 the, and for give me if this title is inaccurate,  
5 the Project Manager from the Presidio, from NIT  
6 Corporation here. And I think it would be  
7 appropriate that he explain what exactly occurred  
8 down at Monterey because your explanation, Sol, was  
9 a bit inaccurate.

10 And just to follow on with that is  
11 additionally, we intend at the Presidio to have our  
12 own, if you will, business opportunity seminar,  
13 similarly to what they had at Fort Ord, at the  
14 Presidio at whatever point it is reasonable to do  
15 that here. That is, whenever the contract that  
16 Greg is talking about, this Installation Specific  
17 Contract, gets negotiated, and put in place, and  
18 all that other stuff. So I just wanted to let  
19 you know that.

20 Now, I would also ask, if you don't mind  
21 Ira, because I think what he said was inaccurate.  
22 And I think it's important, since this is on  
23 the record, that you explain what actually went  
24 on at Monterey. Because I don't think that  
25 that's -- anyway.

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1 AUDIENCE MEMBER: I'm Ira Fuera  
2 (phonetic) with NIT Corporations Project Manager  
3 for all our work here at the Presidio. Frankly, I  
4 have no idea what went on in Monterey. The program  
5 director was down there, and I'm not sure what he  
6 told the people. What I will tell you is: No, we  
7 have not started subcontracting any work for the  
8 Presidio.

9 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: No, no. I didn't  
10 say "started." They started taking the information  
11 on the subcontractor.

12 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Now we have been  
13 accumulating a business of subcontractors for  
14 various projects.

15 MR. FUERA: One of the things -- one of  
16 our goals under the Sacramento project is using  
17 small businesses and small disadvantaged businesses  
18 are very high, and we have started to collect the  
19 lists of small businesses small disadvantaged  
20 businesses in this area that we will consider for  
21 use here at the Presidio. That's what he is  
22 talking about.

23 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Dave, it wasn't what  
24 I said; it's what the people said, and I got it  
25 recorded that way -- that they said they were

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1 beginning to work on the Presidio. And that's what  
2 we assumed, the group of us who went down to  
3 Monterey.

4 And we were told that in the next few  
5 months, they will be holding an opportunity  
6 workshop up here at the Presidio for that  
7 particular area. But they also said they were  
8 doing some work immediately at -- for the Hamilton  
9 Air Force Base.

10 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Thank you. If I may,  
11 I'm going to move ahead and I want to give you time  
12 to ask that other question.

13 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Maybe we should  
14 settle with what Harry was going to talk about,  
15 setting the meetings, dates and topic.

16 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Right. And I'm there  
17 if I can do these two items, and that's -- we have  
18 status reports on cleanup activities; I believe  
19 that's a document that was handed around. So there  
20 are documents that have been handed around for that  
21 item. Park Services, activities update.

22 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: How many minutes do I  
23 have?

24 BOARDMEMBER KERN: About 30 seconds.

25 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Oh, boy. Well, the

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1 main thing that's going on is the plan for the  
2 future tenancy of the main post press releases  
3 issues that discussed the selection of 21 potential  
4 tenants to occupy up to 2030 feet of space at the  
5 main post. And some of them include the American  
6 Field Service, the American Lung Association, Bay  
7 Area Ridge Trail, the California Institute for  
8 Integral Studies, Fort Mason Foundation, Golden  
9 Gate University, the Hispanic Community Foundation,  
10 Inner Cultural Institute of California, the Junior  
11 League, Pacific Union, Presidio Partnership, San  
12 Francisco Girl Scouts, and a Joint Program of the  
13 Urban Habitat, and the National Indian Justice  
14 Center; and there's more beyond that.

15 What's happening now is initial  
16 discussions will be with those groups, and from  
17 there the lists will be finalized, and some of them  
18 may fall out new ones may be added. Depends on how  
19 the initial discussions go.

20 Other than that the housing RFP was  
21 actually reissued recently because it turns out  
22 that DOD wishes to retain approximately 300 units  
23 of housing at the Presidio, which is somewhat  
24 substantial units that were offered in that  
25 previous proposal. So it opened on June 2nd and it

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1 will close on August 4th.

2 The golf course was -- response to the  
3 golf course, we have some good offers. They're  
4 currently being evaluated, and we expect to make an  
5 offer in the near future, and have the golf course  
6 buy a new concession as of September first.

7 The bowling alley is going to be run by  
8 the Presidio Bowling Center Incorporated, and that  
9 should open in August, and it will be open to the  
10 public. We're negotiating with the Army for some  
11 continued use of the Commissary and possibly the PX  
12 for approximately five years.

13 The Crissy Fields planning process is  
14 going on right now. Currently they're having a  
15 public meeting tonight, just as we are. And  
16 consultants that we have will be presenting the  
17 alternatives for the restoration of Crissy Fields  
18 and, there will be a public comment period for  
19 that.

20 We're going to be issuing a request for  
21 overnight lodging. There's going to be a  
22 prospectus in July for the management of the  
23 recreational facility, Army gym and swimming  
24 pool and then there's an older gym and smaller  
25 gym also.

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1 Childcare center is supposed to open in  
2 July or August. And later plans are kind of  
3 quiet. We're working on a new boiler system and  
4 there's no tenant solicitation going on right now.  
5 That's kind of the big picture. Since I only had  
6 30 seconds, I think I've exceeded that.

7 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Questions?

8 MR. KAO: Just one comment on the  
9 Presidio. The Park Service just mentioned they are  
10 starting proceeding with leasing -- looking at  
11 people to lease property at the Presidio, which  
12 happens in most important bases. People are trying  
13 to get these bases before the cleanup has been  
14 completed. And in almost all the bases -- that the  
15 Department of Defense usually goes through a  
16 process called "funding for lease." Then we are  
17 extremely disappointed that at this base, neither  
18 the Army or the Park Services are willing to go  
19 through that process. And we hope we can revolve  
20 that issue very quickly before the leasing issue  
21 comes to surface.

22 BOARDMEMBER KERN: I think that may be an  
23 item for a future agenda.

24 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I just want to make a  
25 comment. There was a process set in place, and it

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1 clarify that, regardless of what we may decide to  
2 do on this meeting this time.

3 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, I think we  
4 need to think in practical terms. What's the best  
5 way to attack this thing? What's the next step?  
6 I'm wondering if maybe the next step is Brad's  
7 coming to a committee meeting.

8 You know, you said that you thought you  
9 needed another shot at explaining or something; or  
10 maybe another tactic is, you know, pick an appendix  
11 and go through it. I'm just thinking out loud, but  
12 I think that's what we need to do is, think  
13 practically. What's the next topic? What's the  
14 next subject that's best to go through? I favor  
15 the next meeting being a committee meeting like you  
16 say, "a thrashing meeting."

17 BOARDMEMBER KERN: So if we have monthly  
18 meetings with several meetings in between, perhaps,  
19 would that still satisfy what your concerns would  
20 be or --

21 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I think, first of  
22 all, we don't have a quorum for making those  
23 changes. But even if we do -- I think if you look  
24 at -- focus on one document at a time, you might  
25 want a little more time to look at a document. But

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1 discusses whether that process is an adequate one,  
2 and that was the Army preparing the CERCLA report  
3 to support the leasing documentation.

4 And that's something we need to have  
5 further discussions on. But it's not true that  
6 there's nothing in place.

7 MR. KAO: That's totally a different  
8 thing.

9 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Sounds like another  
10 issue for discussion. Very good. Now we need to  
11 spend a few minutes Jan, Bob, Harry about what  
12 future meetings we're going to have in the next  
13 five minutes.

14 You brought up whether we're going to go  
15 back to two weeks or once a month, so we're opening  
16 that discussion.

17 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: My understanding,  
18 the last time we voted on this is that we had  
19 basically agreed to make an exception on the  
20 two-week policy because some people wanted more  
21 time to comment, people wanted to have more time to  
22 prepare to look at this FPALDR document.

23 I did not have the recollection that we  
24 actually had set in place a totally different time  
25 schedule for meetings. So I think we better

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1 there's two weeks between meetings, and committees  
2 can meet on those intervening weeks if they want to  
3 meet on the intervening weeks.

4 And I think there are enough issues and  
5 enough things to discuss outside of document  
6 review, and not all members want to do document  
7 review, that we have plenty to fill up a RAB  
8 meeting of issues every two weeks. And I don't see  
9 a reason to just stop everything and focus on the  
10 document.

11 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Any discussion? Yes.

12 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I don't think that  
13 the intent here is to focus on a specific document,  
14 but as Bob said to look at a practical viewpoint of  
15 what is important to discuss here.

16 The other issue comes to participation of  
17 community members, which is a point I brought up on  
18 several occasions. And, in fact, there are many  
19 community members who are here tonight who in the  
20 last four to five meetings have missed three or  
21 four of those meetings. And in some of those  
22 meetings, you missed the discussions what were  
23 talked about, the frequency of having RAB  
24 meetings.

25 And it seems to me -- and I'm against,

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1 being from the Army's position on this, that we  
2 should identify having our meetings once a month,  
3 we have opportunities for the committees to utilize  
4 my office; they have access to that office whenever  
5 they want to. They have access to all the  
6 regulators, and if necessary, contractors, which  
7 can be arranged, to come and discuss specific  
8 issues or whatever it is of their concern any time  
9 that that needs to be done.

10 So, in general discussion formats and  
11 reviews like we've had tonight, I think should be  
12 on a monthly basis. And I disagree that we have  
13 enough material to fill up a meeting every two  
14 weeks.

15 A lot of the things that we're talking  
16 about tonight were really extensions of what's  
17 going on in committee meetings. And as I talked to  
18 people during the break, the concern was that if we  
19 have had better participation from regulatory or  
20 Army or its contractors at those meetings, and that  
21 was just a lack of communication that didn't allow  
22 that to happen, then maybe some of the extending  
23 discussion that went on tonight wouldn't have  
24 happened.

25 So, I would recommend that we just

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1 So for that reason, it would not, it  
2 seems to me like it would be a good idea for us to  
3 either meet next week as a committee or simply  
4 decide that our next meeting this time is going to  
5 be a month from now and devote the next two weeks  
6 to a committee meeting instead, focusing on this  
7 document exclusively.

8 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Thank you. Others who  
9 would like to take an opinion -- take a position?

10 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: One of the  
11 discussions we had the last time was that the RAB  
12 -- we were looking for new members at the RAB.  
13 Unfortunately Lee Ann is not here, but she's  
14 prepared an ad to go into the paper to recruit.

15 BOARDMEMBER KERN: I got to keep it on  
16 this topic.

17 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Actually, one of the  
18 reasons that I brought that up is because the  
19 discussion last time was we had it every -- four  
20 weeks ago because of the holiday situation. Now,  
21 we're having the same thing coming up in two weeks  
22 because that's going to be the July 4th weekend.

23 And I think this is what we have to  
24 consider; how many people are going to be here to  
25 attend the meeting within the next two weeks if we

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1 continue to evaluate the situation at each meeting  
2 and make a determination of when we would have the  
3 next one.

4 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Mike.

5 BOARDMEMBER WORK: We're kind of wadding  
6 up several issues here. The primary thing that  
7 strikes me is that this is not an ordinary  
8 document. This is not like looking at the cap for  
9 Building 637 or any of the other individual  
10 documents.

11 This is a broad-ranging application that  
12 will resolve many sites on principle. And this is  
13 a great difference from sitting and deciding to  
14 pick through a given document and blowing off an  
15 entire evening. It's a different approach. I  
16 think it requires a more in-depth study and  
17 discussion.

18 So I don't think that it's really  
19 deviating from our ordinary custom to halt  
20 everything to go over this because we're not really  
21 going over a particular document of a particular  
22 site. So while it is a movement away from the way  
23 we usually do things. I don't think it's  
24 extraordinary to do this or at least it's not out  
25 of the context of what this document has to say.

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1 are going to have a quorum? And I think that's  
2 important to realize because of the holiday  
3 situation.

4 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Other comments?  
5 Mike.

6 BOARDMEMBER WORK: I not sure if this  
7 will make a difference, but at this morning's  
8 meeting we found out that next week we're going to  
9 get a partial RI submittal, and perhaps we should  
10 take that into account when planning the future  
11 meeting.

12 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Okay. Proposals?  
13 Motions?

14 BOARDMEMBER SCOTT: I was just going  
15 to make a motion for the next meeting, but you  
16 can do it.

17 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Oh, that's all I  
18 was -- I was going to make a motion that we have  
19 the next meeting based on an evaluation of what we  
20 need to discuss, and to do that at each meeting, as  
21 well as just saying every two weeks we have a  
22 meeting.

23 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Bob?

24 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, I think that  
25 in two-weeks time we should have a committee

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1 meeting of the kind of thrashing variety that  
2 several members of the Army or the government  
3 agencies I hope can attend.  
4 And I propose that on the agenda for that  
5 committee meeting, that we first of all, ask  
6 -- this is voluntary -- but ask Brad if that's a  
7 good place or if he wants to do what he mentioned  
8 before about explaining or giving another crack at  
9 explaining the document.

10 And then as a second item on the agenda,  
11 just because it's the one that's the most entirely  
12 mysterious to me, I would like to talk about  
13 ecological risk, but doesn't have to be -- maybe a  
14 more appropriate time to pick what we can talk  
15 about -- in other words, if we don't try to read  
16 the whole document entirely at every meeting, but  
17 focus on one appendix and learn a little bit more,  
18 that could be very helpful. And that's what I  
19 think our next meeting should be.

20 MR. CALL: With Greg's concerns, I would  
21 suggest that all of the members of the Board might  
22 want to think about what they would like to have  
23 discussed at such a meeting, and if you would  
24 perhaps synopsise that so we could focus on  
25 the topics.

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1 only end up giving you some food for thought, so in  
2 the next formal meeting you can talk about some of  
3 these things.

4 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Okay. Peter we  
5 haven't heard from you tonight.

6 BOARDMEMBER O'HARA: I simply want to get  
7 back to what's on the table. Are we talking about  
8 when the next meeting's going to be, or what the  
9 content of the next meeting will be?

10 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Well, I was just  
11 about to say -- what I'm hearing, in two-weeks'  
12 time we'll have a committee meeting, and we'll have  
13 a RAB meeting in a month's time. That's the  
14 proposal I hear.

15 BOARDMEMBER O'HARA: Do you want that in  
16 the form of a motion?

17 BOARDMEMBER KERN: I would like that.

18 BOARDMEMBER O'HARA: I'll move that we  
19 have a meeting in two weeks at the committee  
20 meeting level, and a formal RAB meeting on  
21 July 11th.

22 BOARDMEMBER KERN: All right. Any  
23 further discussion? And I did hear your comments,  
24 Jan, with regard to having meetings every two  
25 weeks. I don't think that that discussion has yet

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1 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And in between now  
2 and then, hopefully, before too long.

3 MR. CALL: Yes. We need to know that at  
4 least a week ahead.

5 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I think that sounds  
6 fine. I almost would expand it to be just a risk  
7 based factor. There's a lot of questions on the  
8 risk approach, but I think the committee meetings  
9 tend to be discussion and not really a presentation  
10 kind of format like we had tonight.

11 So in terms of advising -- this doesn't  
12 have to be on the record. Anyway, I don't think we  
13 will expect you to come with a presentation,  
14 consultants that have presentations. But I expect  
15 maybe you'll probably want to be prepared to answer  
16 questions.

17 BOARDMEMBER WORK: This is one of the  
18 reasons why this discussion went on as it did  
19 tonight because there were questions that I don't  
20 think we would have simply sat here silent knowing  
21 the answers, but we're interested in pressing  
22 forward some of the issues so that you can sit and  
23 address a few of them. And it maybe informal or a  
24 formal presentation, but in the committee we just  
25 want to sit and flash out some things, and it may

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1 been resolved. We're just deciding the next two  
2 meetings.

3 BOARDMEMBER SCOTT: What committee are  
4 you talking about? Would this be just the UST or  
5 the main --

6 BOARDMEMBER KERN: It would be a  
7 combination.

8 BOARDMEMBER: That would be the 27th of  
9 June, River Street office.

10 BOARDMEMBER BAUTISTA: June 27th; where?

11 BOARDMEMBER: The River Street location.

12 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Everybody understand  
13 the motion? All in favor?

14 BOARDMEMBERS: Aye.

15 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Opposed?

16 BOARDMEMBERS: Nay.

17 BOARDMEMBER KERN: Two opposed. So we  
18 will have a committee meeting in two weeks at the  
19 River Street office, main installation, underground  
20 storage tank and a RAB meeting.

21 I have one other item from Joan. Joan  
22 has been putting out the redevelopment agency  
23 announcements. With her illness, she needs  
24 somebody to help her get that task done. So I  
25 would like someone from the Public Outreach

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1 Committee to get with me after the meeting and we  
2 can arrange somewhat to help Joan to get that item  
3 done.

4           So without further adieu, the meeting  
5 is adjourned.

6                   Off the record.

7       (Whereupon at 10:00 P.M., the meeting was  
8                   adjourned.)

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## THE RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

**CERTIFIED COPY**

1995

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1994

HELD AT

FORT MASON G.G.N.R.A HEADQUARTERS

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

7:19 P.M.

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS  
BY THERESA A. DARNELL CSR 996

CLARK REPORTING

2161 SHATTUCK AVENUE, SUITE 201

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94704

(510) 486-0700

## RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS:

PRESENT

(COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL)

HAROLD BALL  
JANETTE BAXTER  
ROBERTA BLANK  
GREG BRIDGESTOCK  
AMY BROWNELL  
JOHN BUCK  
ROMY FUENTES  
JOAN GIRARDOT  
BENNETT HORENSTEIN  
DOUG KERN  
LEANN LAHREN  
SOL LEVINE  
ANDREW LOLL  
BRUCE MCKLERoy  
JAN MONAGAHN  
ROBERT REINHARD  
ELLIS WALLENBERG  
DAVID WILKINS  
MICHAEL WORK

Also Present: Thomas Appling, REC Support Staff

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## PROCEEDINGS

MR. WILKINS: Doug, I count 11 community members. You might want to double check that.

FACILITATOR KERN: Eleven looks good.

Thank you and welcome to tonight's meeting of the Presidio Restoration Advisory Board. Welcome to all the RAB members. Members of the community, thank you for coming, your participation.

I'd just like to note for the record that our meetings do start at 7:00 o'clock and the last few meetings we have lapsed into a later and later meeting start, and so next go round will be back on schedule. Those of us that need to be here ahead of time will make sure we do that.

I'd like to go then to the agenda, a few changes on the agenda that I talked about with people beforehand. The first item would be under Item Number 4. The first item will be discussion of the FPALDR document, and then presentation of the Action Levels for Lead Contamination in oil. So we're reversing those two items.

Are there any other changes or additions to the agenda? Bob.

MR. REINHARD: Well, first of all, there

will be some more discussion about the Remedial Project Managers' meeting that took place today. Part of that is already under this presentation about Action Levels for Lead Contamination in Soil, but there were some other issues there.

I understand Brad also wants to make a presentation tonight about the sort of overall plan -- what do you want to call it, the draft plan?

MR. CALL: The Base Wide Corrective Action Plan, and I'll do that as a preamble to our discussion on the fuel fate and transport.

MR. REINHARD: Okay. I wasn't quite sure if you have this item here about Organizational Committee Update was going to cover what I understood to be a topic about new membership. Is that -- was that correct?

MR. LEVINE: Yeah.

MR. REINHARD: Okay. And also -- I guess that's it. We talked about --

FACILITATOR KERN: Okay. Michael Healy, our keeper of the minutes is not here. I don't see that we have minutes, so we'll move on to the first item on our agenda, which is the follow-on discussions of the FPALDR and, Brad, if you'd like

1 to go ahead. Brad will open and then we'll have a  
2 general discussion -- continuing general  
3 discussion.

4 MR. CALL: Before starting our discussion  
5 on the fuel fate and transport, two weeks ago the  
6 Army participated in an underground storage tank  
7 committee meeting in which we introduced an  
8 upcoming document that we're calling the Base Wide  
9 Corrective Action Plan, and I want to just give  
10 that same presentation to you all. This will just  
11 take a few minutes.

12 As you can see, the underground  
13 storage tank program here at the Presidio is one  
14 of the larger components of what's going on here;  
15 there's over 250 sites. So the Army began to look  
16 into ways of trying to reduce duplication of  
17 effort and streamline things to facilitate  
18 management and oversight of what we're doing.

19 Last spring we came up with the idea  
20 of providing that consolidation with a document  
21 we're going to call the Base Wide Corrective  
22 Action Plan, and as you can see, the FPALDR, which  
23 we'll be discussing in just a few minutes, is a  
24 component of that.

25 We wanted to show you all how these

1 things were all going to relate. You're already  
2 familiar with some of the aspects of this. For  
3 example, the Building 637 Corrective Action Plan.  
4 Also, many of you are also aware of some of the  
5 work plans and studies that we've done for some of  
6 the soil treatment that we propose to do here at  
7 the Presidio; and also some of the, what we call  
8 engineering studies, where we did a trial removal  
9 of an underground tank in a historical building to  
10 just confirm that it could be done safely without  
11 damaging the building. We're also doing a  
12 bioventing treatability study at another  
13 historical building.

14 And what we wanted to show was how  
15 the FPALDR relates to all this. The FPALDR is  
16 focused exclusively on soil contamination. It's  
17 been our observation that many of the underground  
18 storage tank sites here on the Presidio will have  
19 resulted in either minimal impact of the soil or  
20 no impact at all if the tank or system did not  
21 leak. It's those sites that the FPALDR is mostly  
22 applicable to.

23 Those type sites, we propose to do an  
24 abbreviated form of the corrective action plan  
25 process. We're calling it a miniature corrective

5

1 action plan, or Mini CAP; you see that on the far  
2 left there. That will be a component of this Base  
3 Wide Corrective Action Plan. Those Mini CAPs will  
4 be done in groups, probably two to three groups  
5 per year until we've addressed all of the  
6 underground storage tank sites here on the  
7 Presidio. The Mini CAP groups, as they're  
8 prepared, will go out for public review and public  
9 and agency review, just like all the documentation  
10 does, and then those Mini CAPs will be added to  
11 this ongoing document to be called the Base Wide  
12 Corrective Action Plan.

13 We'll also manage the normal  
14 corrective action plans. When we say "normal,"  
15 that would be the more formal corrective action  
16 plan that includes -- that's normally just focused  
17 on an individual site, for example, Building 637,  
18 where we summarize the results of the site  
19 investigation; we look at different remedial  
20 technologies; we look at different alternatives  
21 and we select an alternative.

22 I think that's about it. Let me  
23 just -- one more slide, and this slide shows some  
24 of the components of the Base Wide Corrective  
25 Action Plan. We've already talked about the Mini

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1 CAPs. Just to remind you, that the Base Wide  
2 Corrective Action Plan is looking at underground  
3 storage tanks and above-ground storage tanks that  
4 contain fuel; looking at the fuel distribution  
5 system. And then we're looking at some of the  
6 more significant sites that you're already aware  
7 of, for example Building 637. And then we'll also  
8 be looking at areas where we've got fuel  
9 contamination in the ground, but no obvious  
10 association with a particular tank or fuel line.  
11 And we've seen the first one of those type of  
12 sites at Crissy Field.

13 The Base Wide Corrective Action Plan  
14 is going to include a master schedule that tracks  
15 every single underground storage tank program  
16 site, and it will track major milestones; for  
17 example, when the tank was first identified, when  
18 the tank was removed, when the site investigation  
19 took place, et cetera, et cetera.

20 The Base Wide Corrective Action Plan  
21 will also detail how we propose to manage the  
22 soils -- contaminated soils that we excavate and  
23 treat. Closure procedures will be discussed, the  
24 verification/monitoring program will be discussed,  
25 and then the treatment technologies associated

1 with those sites that fall under the Mini CAP  
2 process. Once again, those are sites that have  
3 impacted the soil, the soil only, that will be  
4 discussed.

5 And that, in a nutshell, is what  
6 that's all about. We expect the first draft of  
7 this to come out later in August, about the time  
8 that the final version of the FPALDR is due.

9 And with -- question?

10 MS. BAXTER: Yeah, I have a couple  
11 questions actually. With this particular plan of  
12 lumping everything together into one document,  
13 you're asking to be treated significantly  
14 different than the private people in this state,  
15 so -- who, by the way, have to make cleanup  
16 numbers based on every site. So what you're doing  
17 is equivalent to a small town turning in one  
18 document to cleanup every leaking underground  
19 storage tank in their town.

20 So has the Water Board approved this  
21 departure from the norm?

22 MR. CALL: The Water Board is aware of our  
23 proposal, yes.

24 MS. BAXTER: They're aware of it?

25 MR. CALL: Yes.

9

1 MR. CALL: I think Dave could probably best  
2 answer that.

3 MR. WILKINS: Yeah, I'll speak to that,  
4 Bob.

5 What we have received thus far on the  
6 FPALDR is that the Army and its contractors have  
7 received comments from the four major agencies  
8 involved in the oversight or the endorsement of  
9 the FPALDR document; that is the Water Board,  
10 D.T.S.C., E.P.A. and the Park Service, and we've  
11 also received comments from a couple of RAB  
12 members.

13 It is our opinion that the Army  
14 should proceed forward with examining the comments  
15 from the four major agencies and responding to the  
16 comments, or addressing the comments, rather, for  
17 each of the agencies as they proceed to develop  
18 their final document. At the same time, because  
19 of the inexperience, if you will, of the lay  
20 members of the community that are also reviewing  
21 that document, we're going to allow the comments  
22 from the community members to continue to come in  
23 as they get an opportunity to review and digest  
24 all of the information in that document.

25 It is our opinion, though, that the

11

1 MS. BAXTER: That does not mean approved.

2 MR. CALL: I can't speak for the Water Board  
3 as far as what they do or do not approve, but  
4 they're aware of how we're proceeding and I think  
5 are generally supportive of it.

6 MR. REINHARD: When you talk about the  
7 schedule of the various arms of the organization  
8 chart like -- except the lower tiers -- when all  
9 those things are going to be coming out and we  
10 know some of them already, but --

11 MR. CALL: Let's see, the first round of  
12 the Mini CAPs will probably come out early fall.  
13 The formal corrective action plans will come out  
14 as the sites are identified. 637 is already out;  
15 we expect 231 to be probably on the street  
16 sometime in the fall. The FPALDR, you're well  
17 aware of the schedule on that. The treatability  
18 studies are both out in a draft form; those  
19 engineering studies are already published.

20 MR. REINHARD: Can we talk about the  
21 schedule for the FPALDR a little bit more in more  
22 detail? There have been a number of calls for  
23 their extending the comment period or thinking  
24 about the comment period and I wonder whether  
25 there's been some reaction to that and --

10

1 regulatory agencies, and the Park Service in this  
2 case, have done such a thorough job or enough of a  
3 thorough job that it probably will cover all of  
4 the concerns that you -- that the community  
5 members have as a whole. But we're not excluding  
6 any comments from the community members. We're  
7 just going to proceed forward with starting to  
8 develop the final document, but we'll recognize  
9 the fact that, you know, comments may continue to  
10 come in from the community members and we're not  
11 going to deny those comments or not respond to  
12 them appropriately or anything.

13 But again, we feel that the -- with  
14 the three major federal agencies which are members  
15 of the B.C.T., and of course the Park Service,  
16 have probably addressed all of the concerns that  
17 you're concerned with as well. But if you have a  
18 different slant on how you address those things or  
19 whatever, we'll continue to accept those comments  
20 as we go through the process, because right now  
21 we're looking at probably publishing a final  
22 FPALDR document somewhere towards the end of  
23 August. So we encourage you to continue to review  
24 documents, to digest the information, to  
25 participate in the committee meetings that you

1 have as a RAB and discuss these things.

2 And now in terms of what community  
3 members are reviewing those documents, because  
4 Bob, the community co-chair, he's getting a copy  
5 of all of the agency documents that have been  
6 submitted thus far. Okay, so he's kind of like  
7 the point man for the rest of the community  
8 members, and I know he hasn't received all of  
9 those, but they are in the mail to him because  
10 I've looked at the distribution list and he's on  
11 there. But I think he's also on the U.S.T. and  
12 Main Installation Committee so I understand  
13 that -- or I believe that as he reviews those  
14 comments, then he will organize committee meetings  
15 to be -- to meet to address any specific concerns  
16 that come out from the regulatory agencies on  
17 these matters. But that's how we're handling it  
18 from this point.

19 MS. BAXTER: Can the community members get  
20 copies of the regulator's comments?

21 MR. REINHARD: I'd like to respond to a  
22 couple of things, Dave, so --

23 MR. WILKINS: Yes, and everybody -- I mean  
24 we will make available all the comments from the  
25 regulatory agencies, that's not a problem. You

13

1 four agencies called for significant further  
2 explanation and accounting for a lot of  
3 information that remained mysterious or  
4 inexplicable to them.

5 So that the idea that the next thing  
6 that would come out in reaction to that would be a  
7 final product -- a final FPALDR or that the  
8 statement that the agencies have covered all the  
9 things that we're going to be concerned about, I  
10 think is overly broad, that depending on the  
11 filling in of the gaps of the information, there  
12 could be a number of issues that, you know, then  
13 need what we might call approval from the agencies  
14 and further comments because of things that we  
15 have not seen yet.

16 MS. BLANK: But will the final document be  
17 subject to review also?

18 MR. WILKINS: Well, as the process is  
19 going along, what we intend to do is have the --  
20 we did not intend to have specific responses and  
21 comments. Because as the B.C.T. has gone through  
22 this process of figuring out the best way to  
23 manage this, what we decided to do was wait until  
24 we got all the comments together. Because in many  
25 cases, commenters might have the same comments.

15

1 can call our librarian Trudy at 3911 and she can  
2 fax copies of those to you, that's not a problem.  
3 But I'm saying at this point that's how we're  
4 managing it.

5 MS. BLANK: Well, I just wanted to ask you  
6 where the RAB committee members stood in being  
7 able to -- is it coming from individuals, or  
8 coming from the committee members or --

9 MR. REINHARD: Yeah.

10 MS. BLANK: And do you have a sense of how  
11 close to being done they are, or --

12 MR. REINHARD: Yeah. Well, I'm sure  
13 everybody wants to speak for themselves, too, but  
14 let me respond to that and a couple of things  
15 David said.

16 First of all, I have received, I  
17 think, three out of four of the agency comments  
18 and I -- just today, so I'm just reviewing them.  
19 And I my first -- one thing is true of all of the  
20 agencies' comments; they all supported the idea of  
21 extending the opportunity for public members of  
22 the RAB to, you know, have significant input into  
23 this document.

24 Secondly, my other reaction to my  
25 first reading of the comments is that even the

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1 So if we get a comment from the E.P.A. saying -- I  
2 don't know, like, today and we respond to their  
3 comments directly for every one of their  
4 individual bullet items, and then two weeks later  
5 we get a -- comments from some other agency and we  
6 respond to their comments directly, we might be  
7 repeating ourselves.

8 So what I was asked by the  
9 contractors and the Corps in this case was to  
10 allow an ample amount of time so that all the  
11 comments could come in so that we wouldn't have to  
12 duplicate our responses. Okay, and I think that's  
13 fair. So that's one thing.

14 So we wanted to wait until we got  
15 pretty much all the comments, and at this point we  
16 got all the comments from the three regulatory  
17 agencies and the Park Service. And at this point,  
18 we're anticipating further comments from the  
19 public and we encourage and welcome those. But  
20 how we can handle the response to those is in a  
21 final document. We feel that we can address all  
22 of the comments from all the -- the three major  
23 regulatory agencies, the Park Service and all of  
24 the public members who comment within the next RPM  
25 meeting.



1 We talked a little bit about that  
2 today, and an appropriate strategy was that at our  
3 next RPM meeting, which would be probably in that  
4 first week of August, the Corps, in this case  
5 probably led by Brad or Roger, would actually have  
6 a presentation that would focus specifically on  
7 response to comments. And we would go from agency  
8 to agency on all their comments, item by item, and  
9 respond to those comments. And where comments  
10 were duplicated, we would address that and say  
11 that this comment is the same that the Water Board  
12 had and the E.P.A. and the D.T.S.C. and whatever,  
13 and we would respond to those comments directly  
14 and we would spend that entire time doing that.  
15 That's at an RPM meeting.

16 We also intended to do that here at  
17 the RAB so that you all would know how the Army  
18 and its contractors were responding to the agency  
19 comments here in the public forum.

20 MR. LOLLI: Do you have any plan to get  
21 this information out to the public?

22 MR. WILKINS: Well, yes. The plan to get  
23 it out to the public was through the RAB, because  
24 as we see it, you represent various different  
25 neighborhood organizations, civic organizations

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1 it's just kind one article out of an entire  
2 newsletter, but that's one manner that we do it.

3 The other manner that we do it is  
4 through fact sheets and press releases. The  
5 issue with press releases is that when we submit  
6 information to the press as a press release, they  
7 don't necessarily have to publish it. Okay, we  
8 put it out on the wire, so to speak, and they can  
9 either pick up the story and print it or they  
10 don't have to.

11 But that's the two ways we're trying  
12 to communicate our message to the public at large.  
13 But besides that, we've got the direct  
14 communication with you, and we hope that you will  
15 communicate that message to the rest of your  
16 constituents for the organizations which you  
17 represent.

18 FACILITATOR KERN: Excuse the interruption,  
19 just briefly, but I've been told there's a red  
20 jeep in the parking lot with their lights on.

21 (Interruption in the proceeding.)

22 MR. REINHARD: Just to finish my response,  
23 it seems to me that the next document that should  
24 come out should be like what happened with  
25 Building 637. That you have, what you might call,

19

1 and the like. So that when we express our  
2 responses to comments to you, then it is your  
3 obligation to further express that comment to your  
4 constituents.

5 MR. LOLLI: But it's got to be bigger than  
6 that. Is there a way to get it to the press? Get  
7 some information to the press?

8 I tell you why, I'm a member of a  
9 number of organizations, and I try to tell them  
10 what you're doing here and they seem to be  
11 completely ignorant of what's going on. There's  
12 got to be some way of informing the public what's  
13 being done, because you're doing a hell of a fine  
14 job. Tell them what you're doing, because they're  
15 interested. The press is interested now that the  
16 Army is moved out of here and who's going to take  
17 care of the problem.

18 MR. WILKINS: Well, there's two ways we're  
19 doing that, Andrew. One of the ways is we've got  
20 a newsletter. Now, granted our newsletter is only  
21 published every 60 days. However, that's a means  
22 by which we can communicate to the larger public.  
23 We have about -- Thomas, what is that -- about  
24 2500 people on our mailing list for our newsletter  
25 that we disseminate that information, and granted

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1 a draft final which incorporates all these  
2 responses. But like I said, even what I gleaned  
3 so far from my first lush reading of the agency  
4 comments, is that they have focused on a lot of  
5 areas of inadequate information.

6 So in other words, the response to  
7 that cannot be, "So here's the final document."  
8 The response logically to that sort of question  
9 is, "So here's the other information for you to  
10 evaluate and now let's look at what the  
11 reformulation seems to be." I don't know how  
12 there could be any more effective kind of way of  
13 glaring the proper input and evaluation.

14 And just to go back to what you were  
15 asking, Roberta, I don't want to speak for  
16 everybody, but I do understand that there are at  
17 least two or three more written comments on their  
18 way, like, from Harold and Doug and -- I didn't  
19 know if Bennett was going to be putting something  
20 on paper or not, but those are at least two that  
21 I'm aware of that are like in drafting stage of  
22 some kind.

23 MR. WILKINS: Well, again, the plan to  
24 address all of those types of comments is: We,  
25 the Army, and its contractors anticipate that the

1 RAB and its committees will want to organize a  
2 meeting and have the Army and its contractors come  
3 in and do a presentation in advance, just like you  
4 did -- just like we did a couple weeks ago on June  
5 27th, and if that's the case, we'll be prepared to  
6 do that.

7 But I think that there's a mechanism  
8 available with this subcommittee organization that  
9 we have with the RAB. It would allow the Army and  
10 its contractors to come in and address your  
11 concerns or associated concerns with the comments  
12 that you have reviewed or had an opportunity to  
13 review from all of the other regulatory agencies  
14 and the Park Service. So the system's there to do  
15 that. Whether it's timely or not, I think it will  
16 be timely.

17 Right now we plan to, at the next RPM  
18 meeting, to have a formal response to comments.  
19 Well, that means at some point before that, we're  
20 going to have to be ready to present that  
21 information. So maybe in about three weeks or so,  
22 if one of the committees wants to have a -- say  
23 the U.S.D. and the Main Installation Committee --  
24 want to have a special presentation, maybe we  
25 could be prepared by that time and we can advance

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1 framework? That you can, through a meeting  
2 format, have your comments adequately addressed?  
3 Or do you feel that you'll have to see another  
4 iteration of a report? Or are you saying you're  
5 going to provide written responses to the comments  
6 in addition to the meeting?

7 MR. CALL: Yes.

8 MR. BLANK: So would written responses then  
9 be something that would be reviewed?

10 MR. FUENTES: There was a suggestion  
11 already from the Water Board for us to meet to  
12 discuss comments.

13 MS. BLANK: I'm saying though that -- I  
14 guess I would address Calvin, you know, the  
15 comment he wrote. Do you think that through a  
16 meeting, you could get all of your concerns  
17 addressed in a meeting --

18 MR. WILLHITE: The general practice is that  
19 the folks take comments. Oftentimes, they'll  
20 retype it, depending on how long it is, so they'll  
21 know what the question is; then they'll have like  
22 question and an answer. So it's just as simple as  
23 that. Then you'll know, like, what it is. What  
24 you more or less plan to do.

25 MS. BLANK: So Brad, your guys are

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1 the RPM to address those comments.

2 That's a -- I don't know. I mean we  
3 still have to talk about that with Brad and Roger  
4 and the rest of the crew, but I think that we can  
5 manage that.

6 MR. CALL: Yeah, I think that's a very good  
7 idea. In fact, perhaps a formal written response  
8 to the comments would be a good first step in  
9 communicating our responses and allowing the  
10 people who made the comments to evaluate our  
11 responses rather than going through the expense  
12 and trouble of publishing that entire document  
13 again.

14 MR. REINHARD: Well, first of all, I  
15 heartily support your plan to manage everything in  
16 what you're calling a Base Wide CAP and that idea  
17 and not doing 300 different documents. And so the  
18 purpose of facilitating that kind of management  
19 scheme is to make sure that the key or core  
20 pillars on which it rests are formally in place.

21 MS. BLANK: I guess the question that we  
22 should probably be asking is of Calvin and Romy. I  
23 mean, do you guys, you know, who have generated  
24 and RIFS, you know, the significant comments,  
25 believe that you can work within that kind of

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1 available? You guys will write a written  
2 response?

3 MR. CALL: Right.

4 MS. BLANK: And those will be reviewed?

5 MR. WILLHITE: Right.

6 MS. BLANK: So what he's saying, that  
7 there won't be anything to review --

8 MR. REINHARD: Well, I'm concerned about  
9 the schedule, which I understand in a month you'll  
10 have a presentation of response to comments. Those  
11 responses will be satisfying or unsatisfying, we  
12 don't know until you make them. And then a couple  
13 of weeks later, boom, it's final, and without some  
14 real opportunity to say well, what about the  
15 response that you gave. What if it's  
16 unsatisfying, how would it be --

17 MR. CALL: No, I don't think -- we wouldn't  
18 go final until the process of discussing our  
19 responses to those comments had reached a  
20 conclusion.

21 MS. BLANK: I mean, I think the idea is to  
22 have an expeditious schedule, as much as possible.  
23 I mean, I understand that you're saying there are  
24 some important issues that have been raised and  
25 they're obviously the RAB's going to bring their

1 comments to the floor, so not to downplay the  
2 significance of those. But we still want to try  
3 to keep the idea of moving forward and not getting  
4 into -- I mean, I guess I have a question.

5 I mean, does the RAB have a vision  
6 that this process could move expeditiously? Or  
7 do, like, Harry and Doug and people like yourself,  
8 who have looked at it, think that that's not going  
9 to be able to happen?

10 FACILITATOR KERN: Are you asking me?

11 I think there were a couple of  
12 comments over here that need to be heard, so Molly  
13 and Jan, if you had your comments.

14 PUBLIC MEMBER: I'm new to the process and  
15 certainly not very knowledgeable on a lot of  
16 things, but one thing that hangs over me is what I  
17 understand is a cut-off of federal funds that are  
18 in the pipeline and -- is it the end of September?  
19 And I'm just wondering whether this is dictating  
20 the whole streamlining process?

21 MR. WILKINS: No, the funding issue or the  
22 funding concern is not an issue at this point.  
23 That part is well in hand.

24 PUBLIC MEMBER: Can you be a little --  
25 speak a little more directly to that, because I

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1 million being allocated to the Presidio and all  
2 that stuff, that was all the politicians trying to  
3 get votes, okay.

4 That money was -- like for example,  
5 we recently -- up to this point, we have received  
6 92 percent of all of the money that was allocated  
7 for all of our FY95 projects. And those projects  
8 are for cleaning up the Presidio, not for any more  
9 studies. It's actually, go out there and clean up  
10 contamination. Okay.

11 That money was appropriated in FY91,  
12 93 and 94, I think, and so that's all said and  
13 done; it was said and done years ago. So that  
14 should not be the concern.

15 PUBLIC MEMBER: But we're not under  
16 pressure -- so we're not under a time constraint  
17 in that regard?

18 MR. WILKINS: Not now. I mean, two months  
19 ago we were, because we didn't know whether we  
20 were going to get -- that money was going to be  
21 distributed to the Presidio or whether it was  
22 going to get distributed to Fort Ord or some other  
23 installation. But it has been distributed.

24 PUBLIC MEMBER: Where is that money at?

25 MR. WILKINS: Right. So two months ago,

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1 have heard otherwise from somebody who's quite  
2 close to --

3 MR. LOLLI: I heard the same thing.

4 MR. WILKINS: Well, let's see, who else is  
5 closer than me and Greg and --

6 PUBLIC MEMBER: Try Barbara Boxer's office.

7 MR. WILKINS: Yeah, but see -- okay. I  
8 understand what you're saying about the  
9 politician's office, but let me be quite clear on  
10 this. The politicians and the staff people that  
11 work for their office have little impact on what  
12 goes on with every single base closing issue in  
13 their jurisdiction, even though they may put it in  
14 the papers that they do.

15 PUBLIC MEMBER: No, no. This isn't in the  
16 papers, this is a line item in the budget and, you  
17 know, how -- what dictates the release of those  
18 funds.

19 MR. WILKINS: Right, right. And let me  
20 explain that to you.

21 MR. CALL: About the future?

22 MR. WILKINS: All the money that we have  
23 for FY95 projects came from money that was  
24 appropriated several years ago. So despite all of  
25 those articles you read in the paper about \$64

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1 yes, that was a concern and I brought that out in  
2 our discussions, but now it's not a concern. We've  
3 obligated 92 percent of the money to clean up the  
4 Presidio. Okay, so that's where we're at with  
5 that particular issue.

6 FACILITATOR KERN: You had a comment?

7 MR. LOLLI: What you just said about the  
8 funding -- the reason I raise that point is  
9 because that's a question I'm always asked when it  
10 comes to money, "Where is it coming from?" "Is it  
11 coming in?" "Is it satisfactory?" And if you do  
12 it quoting -- I think you would have a lot of  
13 validity, and I'm sure those newspapers and even  
14 TV would be glad to hear that, what you just told  
15 us.

16 MR. HORENSTEIN: Especially the quote about  
17 politicians.

18 FACILITATOR KERN: Jan, your comment and  
19 then we have a question that was posed by Roberta  
20 and I'd like to come back to it.

21 MS. BAXTER: Okay. I have actually a  
22 two-parter. One is that I want to agree with Bob  
23 in his saying that you and Brian pulled a document  
24 that's going to be significantly revised, because  
25 it doesn't sound like, from what you were

describing, the comments, that it was just removing a paragraph from this place to that part of the page or this or that. It sounds like it is a significant input of technical information and a need to perhaps rethink the way things integrated within the document. And that, in and of itself, would require a very effective, very close look at the reintegration of all of the new information. So I can see that you would need more than just an hour presentation or a few disembodied pieces of paper with responses on it in order to really evaluate the document. So that was -- I just wanted to give support to Bob's point on that.

And then the second question I had was, I was very -- it's actually a question for the State and I was very interested if the State has taken a position on the FPALDR document and whether or not that is going to be the way that the State has set cleanup levels at this site?

MR. FUENTES: If you talk to the main agency, you know, we were talking as an consultant to the Water Board, who has the ultimate jurisdiction. If you see our comment, it's directed to the Water Board, because they requested that. They don't have the technical

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agency for the cleanup program here, but in this case, they concede the expertise to the Water Board and that's all that's happening in this case.

MR. WILLHITE: It's a little more complicated than that. There's actually been -- it's both in the Federal -- well, it's actually another branch of government, judicial branch. We are formerly -- we are formerly excluded because of regulatory -- case law, essentially the regulatory agencies like the E.P.A. For instance, the USEPA, as well as the State E.P.A. business, this D.T.S.C., we can't work on petroleum hydrocarbons.

MR. REINHARD: That's not true. He's not a lawyer and that's not a true statement, Cal.

MR. WILKINS: The management memo is part of the -- it's attached to the D.T.S.C. comments and you'll be able to see -- I don't know, it's maybe attached to six or so. The actual management memo signed by the director, that we are excluded from the petroleum hydrocarbons. Tanks, leaky tanks, this kind of business. It's extremely clear.

The only time that the D.T.S.C. can

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expertise with regards to toxicology of petroleum, so we provided this consultation to the Water Board.

MS. BAXTER: But I thought your agency spoke for the State.

MR. FUENTES: No, the Water Board.

MS. BAXTER: So what you're saying is the Water Board either hasn't taken a position, or you want them to make their position known?

MR. FUENTES: No, it's the jurisdiction of the Water Board. You know, they have this regulation to --

MS. BAXTER: I'm aware of the regulations of the Water Board.

No, my question was, I was just trying to -- my understanding was that the D.T.S.C. was the one that gave State positions, so I was simply asking for a State position. If the person we're supposed to ask is Rich from the Water Board, then that's fine and we'll wait until Rich is here.

MR. FUENTES: Yeah, there's still ongoing discussions.

MS. BAXTER: Okay. Thank you.

MR. WILKINS: The D.T.S.C. is the lead

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work on any such things is where there's either commingled spills so you had to chlorinate the solvents mixed in with it or something. Or for instance, let's say you had used motor oil where it had been adulterated by the combustion products, then it would come into our purview, but not regular gasoline tanks, bunker --

MS. BAXTER: I think I would like to clarify a little bit, as the only ex-Water Board person, or semi Water Board person in the room.

I think it's quite true that in the State of California, D.T.S.C. doesn't have jurisdiction over underground tanks under State law. I think, however, that that wasn't really the question we were addressing. It was whether or not the D.T.S.C. was the agency that articulated the position of all State agencies, and that's a different matter.

MR. FUENTES: With regards to what issue? I mean, there's a lot of issues.

MS. BAXTER: Any issues.

MR. WILKINS: But what about the water issues?

MS. BAXTER: I'm not talking about who makes a regulatory decision. Different agencies

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1 will make different decisions based upon their own  
2 relations, and D.T.S.C. is the agency that  
3 articulates that as a point of contact. That's  
4 what I'm referring to. Not that you had  
5 jurisdiction or regulatory authority over all  
6 aspects; and you don't, that's quite true.

7 FACILITATOR KERN: If I might interject  
8 here.

9 We're now talking about things like  
10 who has the authority, and we're not really  
11 talking about the actual issues right now. I just  
12 wanted to let you know that, so if we can sort of  
13 steer it back a little bit towards actually  
14 talking about the contamination part of it.

15 Now, I've seen two hands down here  
16 and I did promise Roberta that -- she asked from  
17 Harry and me whether -- and perhaps other folks --  
18 whether we saw this as a long drawn out process,  
19 but I'm just going to --

20 For me, I can speak for myself, that  
21 I'm going to have some questions answered tonight,  
22 I'm going to make my comments. They'll probably  
23 completely have to rewrite the entire document  
24 because of my thoughts. But I mean beyond that,  
25 it shouldn't be, you know, a big thing and I don't

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1 But I do anticipate that we'll have a  
2 comment by the end of the month, so --

3 MR. CALL: Great.

4 FACILITATOR KERN: Did you --

5 MS. BLANK: I just wanted to get a  
6 perspective of where other people were coming from  
7 and what their expectations were.

8 MR. REINHARD: Can I just add one thing  
9 about what Harry said? I also don't want to  
10 delay, and I'd like to say that I think that your  
11 scheme of management is very important. We can't  
12 have 300 individual corrective action plans. But  
13 this is a big part of the puzzle. We don't want  
14 to get it wrong. This has to be the right answer,  
15 this document. If any of them have to be the  
16 right answer, this one does. And so let's figure  
17 out what the right answer is.

18 FACILITATOR KERN: I think Joan and Molly,  
19 and Sol, do you have a comment?

20 MR. LEVINE: Okay.

21 FACILITATOR KERN: And then I think let's  
22 try to, if we can, wrap-up this discussion,  
23 actually move on to discussing FPALDR if we can.

24 MS. GIRARDOT: I just wanted to go back  
25 briefly to the funding questions of Andrew and

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1 know about Harry.

2 MR. BALL: I was going to kick in, too -- I  
3 mean, my feeling is that -- from the U.S.T.  
4 committee standpoint, our objective is not to  
5 delay the progress, and I always anticipated that  
6 we would be able to have comments available by the  
7 end of July. And I was hoping to get through this  
8 meeting so that we could deal with the issues of  
9 fate and transport, which is on the agenda, and  
10 people would have the opportunity to ask questions  
11 about those issues. And then in the next two  
12 weeks, accumulate the comments from the people on  
13 the committee and others if they would like to  
14 kick in to some kind of group comment letter that  
15 we would deliver by the end of the month.

16 But the issue that Bob raised as to  
17 the substantive nature of the changes that may  
18 have to be made in the document, probably not or  
19 possibly not due to the comments of the U.S.T.  
20 committee, but by others, raised a question in my  
21 mind as to whether a simple response to comments  
22 is going to be adequate. And that I think I would  
23 support what Bob's proposed, and that is another  
24 draft final so that we could get a look at how  
25 these comments are addressed in the document.

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1 Molly and the comment that David made.

2 There is a distinction between funds  
3 being appropriated and funds being obligated, and  
4 the funds were appropriated a long time ago, but  
5 they weren't obligated until the contracts are  
6 signed. And you asked where is the money? Well,  
7 it's an I.O.U., because the government operates on  
8 a deficit. So when you read this -- these press  
9 releases by Senator Boxer and Vice-President Gore  
10 when they were here, you would have gotten the  
11 impression that suddenly this money was found, but  
12 that is what he meant by "That's politics." You  
13 call it grandstanding, because the money was  
14 appropriated previously, and a lot of it was  
15 appropriated, wasn't it, by the BRAC Act itself?

16 MR. WILKINS: Yes, many years ago.

17 MS. GIRARDOT: In 1989, I believe.

18 MR. WILKINS: Right.

19 MS. GIRARDOT: But it's not actually  
20 obligated until you sign the contract.

21 PUBLIC MEMBER: I think it was more money  
22 in the '94 budget. That I had heard, if it wasn't  
23 spent by the end of September --

24 MS. GIRARDOT: Well, yeah, they have a --

25 PUBLIC MEMBER: -- which is something else.

1 MS. GIRARDOT: No, it's part of that. If  
2 they don't obligate it by a certain time.

3 PUBLIC MEMBER: And so you have assurances  
4 that it will be obligated?

5 MR. WILKINS: We have 92 percent of the  
6 money that was appropriated for the Presidio  
7 cleanup for the FY95 budget, which is like 50 some  
8 odd million dollars. 92 percent of that 50 some  
9 odd million has been obligated as of today, July  
10 the 11th, 1995.

11 PUBLIC MEMBER: Okay.

12 MR. LOLLI: That's good information.

13 PUBLIC MEMBER: What I wanted to know,  
14 that's another fundamental question, is in your  
15 cleanup plan, have you, or have we as a committee,  
16 set priorities? Is there any -- this is a  
17 comprehensive plan, but is there a clear idea of  
18 what should be cleaned up first? And I know  
19 there's a cleanup, but is there a hot list?

20 MR. WILKINS: Yes.

21 PUBLIC MEMBER: And what are the lead  
22 sites?

23 MR. WILKINS: At the -- well, this again --  
24 and I will refer this back to Doug. This is off  
25 the subject that we're talking about, but I'll

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1 member of this committee?

2 MR. WILKINS: That is accessible. It's all  
3 in the administrative record.

4 FACILITATOR KERN: So we can get you  
5 together with Dave at the break or something.

6 PUBLIC MEMBER: Okay.

7 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay. Great.

8 So why don't we go into the general  
9 discussion about the FPALDR. This is where I know  
10 several of you know that I've been commenting on  
11 this particular part of it, sending E-mail to some  
12 of the folks around, so this is where, at your  
13 pleasure, I would actually participate a little  
14 bit more, asking questions. You'll actually have  
15 to facilitate me if I get out of control. And any  
16 other people, if you'd like to -- anyone else  
17 who'd like to start this discussion, that would be  
18 fine.

19 But just to give you a feel, last --  
20 two weeks ago we discussed ecological risk and  
21 development of the actual numbers that go into the  
22 FPALDR, and tonight we were going to spend a  
23 little bit of time talking about the assumptions  
24 that go into -- if there's a fuel spill, how does  
25 it migrate, where does it go. What are all the

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1 answer your question very quickly.

2 The priority for cleanup has  
3 tentatively been set based on a Park Service reuse  
4 plan that was discussed at a B.C.T. meeting back  
5 on May the 3rd, I think. You guys can chime in  
6 here if that's a wrong date. I don't think it was  
7 a June meeting, but a May meeting.

8 But essentially what happened was we  
9 had a discussion where we said, "Okay, we've got  
10 this contract that's going to come in and clean up  
11 the Presidio." Okay, we're in the process of  
12 negotiating that at that time. Okay, and we  
13 said -- we asked the Park Service "What places do  
14 you need to have cleaned up first in order to  
15 promote the development of your cleanup plan?"

16 And then they provided us the areas  
17 where they would like to have -- the areas that  
18 they would like to see cleaned up first and all  
19 the way down to the areas that they would like to  
20 see cleaned up last, and so we went through that  
21 whole process.

22 So, yes, we have come up with a  
23 tentative grouping of what areas on the Presidio  
24 are going to be cleaned up before other ones.

25 PUBLIC MEMBER: Is that accessible to a

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1 scientific assumptions that are going into that?

2 And if anybody has any comments,  
3 questions, otherwise I have a couple of them.

4 MR. CALL: Well, before we jump into that,  
5 I'd just like to introduce Dr. Bill Mabey, who I  
6 think most of the RAB members should remember from  
7 the presentation on the FPALDR we had in May, I  
8 think.

9 MR. WILKINS: May the 2nd. Earlier.

10 MR. CALL: But anyway, he's kindly agreed  
11 to join us this evening to enter into this  
12 discussion. And without further adieu, I'll turn  
13 it back to you, Doug.

14 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay. If there are --  
15 I'll just jump right in then and give a little bit  
16 of background as to what -- and I'm offering this  
17 in kind of an open dialogue sort of fashion.

18 The way I read this document, the  
19 FPALDR, it's -- and what I've been told is it's  
20 supposed to look at soil characteristics. You  
21 dump some fuel out on the soil and it spreads out  
22 or forms a pool or whatever, and this is to deal  
23 with how to clean up the soil. It's been a little  
24 bit my view that it's also intimately connected  
25 with the groundwater. Some aspects and

1 assumptions also affect the groundwater, and in  
2 particular this is how I read it, there are  
3 assumptions, for example, that below ten feet of  
4 the ground surface that is an area where it's not  
5 going to impact a person.

6 Now, I'm just sort of being -- this  
7 is not a formal presentation, so you could say,  
8 "No, that's not right" or "Yes, that's generally  
9 correct." So we wouldn't necessarily deal with it  
10 if it's below ten feet.

11 MR. CALL: If the concentration is not  
12 greater than the residual saturation of the fuel,  
13 that's correct.

14 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay.

15 MS. BAXTER: Is that from a human health  
16 view point only that they're talking about when  
17 you say you're not going to deal with it, below  
18 the ten feet? I mean, where does that come from?

19 MR. CALL: That's human health.

20 MS. BAXTER: Okay.

21 MR. CALL: Residential areas.

22 MS. BAXTER: Thank you.

23 FACILITATOR KERN: So one of the things  
24 that I also noticed when I was looking at this is  
25 that there's kind of an highland region of the

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1 the questions that I personally have about; do the  
2 assumptions in this document take care of that  
3 kind of situation?

4 We don't really know yet. We haven't  
5 had a report that I've seen, and I get all the  
6 reports of the fuel distribution system and all  
7 the leaks. I know that there has been some  
8 characterization they have found some leaks, but I  
9 don't really know what they are, and we're going  
10 to get a document about that soon.

11 So there's been extensive  
12 characterization around Building 637, for example,  
13 what happens to the fuel as it spreads out. But  
14 do we know what's going to happen to the fuel if  
15 it gets into this sort of rock area and perhaps  
16 migrates?

17 So that's my take on it. If there's  
18 comment or dialogue about that --

19 MR. CALL: That's not -- that question  
20 doesn't directly relate to what Dr. Mabey is --  
21 his contributions to the FPALDR.

22 I'll note that you have made this  
23 comment; the Water Board has also made this  
24 comment; it's an issue that we're going to look  
25 into. If we take your example of Building 1349,

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1 Presidio, and I just happened to do some geology  
2 field work when I was at school that actually  
3 looked at this and across the Bay and you can see  
4 road cuts of this area. There's the Franciscan  
5 Formation, it's very tightly folded, fractured.  
6 Actual folding of the rock is -- you know, you can  
7 put your arms across the fold, it's that short.  
8 It's very complex.

9 So it just occurred to me, from sort  
10 of a common sense point of view, that if I took,  
11 you know, some gasoline and poured it on this  
12 rock, would I necessarily know where it was going  
13 to go? Would it necessarily act like soil sitting  
14 there. And I didn't really view it as soil. So  
15 that began to cause me to ask some questions.

16 If you had a big fuel spill -- for  
17 example, Building 1349, which is up on top of the  
18 mountain up there, which is a big tank, and it all  
19 leaked into this formation and then the rain came  
20 down on it, where would it go to and would the  
21 assumptions that are in this document necessarily  
22 be appropriate for that case? And so I've had  
23 some discussions with the contractors, Roger,  
24 Brad, after the meeting, and we began this  
25 dialogue, and so that's kind of the background of

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1 for example, it's true that there is probably  
2 fractured bedrock underneath that particular site.  
3 However, there is approximately 25 to 30 feet of  
4 residual soil above that. So you're right,  
5 there's a lot of different things to consider in  
6 that instance.

7 I would remind everybody that  
8 whenever we do have a fuel release, especially of  
9 that extent that we had at Building 1349, there  
10 will be a site investigation that will identify  
11 the extent both vertical and horizontal. We'll  
12 also be looking specifically for things, for  
13 example, distance; depth to bedrock, depth to  
14 groundwater.

15 If that type of a scenario does  
16 develop, then that will be identified during the  
17 site investigation process and the FPALDR may not  
18 apply in a situation like that. But we are going  
19 to address that comment.

20 FACILITATOR KERN: That's kind of  
21 interesting. If you say the FPALDR may not apply,  
22 but it's in soil, then what would you do? Create  
23 another set of --

24 MR. CALL: There's a number of things we  
25 might consider doing. One possibility would be a

corrective action plan for that particular site rather than attempting to use the Mini CAP FPALDR scenario.

But right now it's premature for us to speculate on what we would do. We'd like to have a chance to consider your comments, see how the FPALDR might be appropriate or might need to be modified to address that.

MS. BAXTER: It's my understanding that you have a lot of fuel lines crisscrossing across the Presidio. Quite a few like that --

MR. CALL: About five miles.

MS. BAXTER: About five miles.

What percentage of those fuel lines traverse over bedrock; do you have an idea?

MR. CALL: I would estimate that probably about 40 percent. That's just kind of a guess off the top of my head.

MR. MABEY: Is that in bedrock or over bedrock?

MR. CALL: Over bedrock. Over what I consider to be the pylons of the Presidio. Not directly resting on bedrock.

MS. BAXTER: Where fracture flow might be an issue?

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soil or average character of soil from the Presidio and you plugged that into the model and with a lot of other assumptions, you get some idea how these individual components move from a contaminated site.

And I'm really interested in this issue of the lack of homogeneity, because one thing that is clear is that the soils aren't homogeneous; they're very heterogeneous. And so I guess my question is: How robust this model is to deal with issues of heterogeneity in the real world?

Ideally, it seems that the information you presented in the appendix sounds real good in terms of the migration of those, you know, polynuclear aromatics from a contaminated site. They're not going to go very far and ideally, benzene is going to go, I think, only a half I foot a year. But these are all under ideal conditions. And I guess my question to you is: What can you realistically expect in the Presidio? Because it doesn't seem to me that the FPALDR presents -- it presents, I guess, the ideal case, not the realistic case, I think.

MR. MABEY: Well, you know, the lack of

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MR. CALL: Could be, could be.

MS. BAXTER: That's a considerable amount.

MR. CALL: Of course what we have going for us with the fuel distribution system, though, is that's the fuel product that would be least likely to move of the fuel products that we're concerned with.

MS. BAXTER: That's a theory.

FACILITATOR KERN: Do you have any comments or questions?

MR. BALL: Again I have a question. The document uses this model, I think it's called C-Soil?

MR. CALL: Right.

MR. BALL: And you pointed out in the appendix that some of the uncertainties associated with that, using a C-Soil -- with the analysis, anyway, is -- could be associated with lack of homogeneity in the soils.

MS. BAXTER: Of what?

MR. BALL: Lack of homogeneity in the soils. So the soils are not totally uniform.

And I don't do modeling of this kind of thing, so I was just wondering, it seems to me that you probably used some average composition of

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homogeneity is an issue in any soil of course.

One of the things, which in reviewing the comments we've seen, we recognize that we need to go back and document and clarify a lot more and input. You know, while the comments are very helpful there, it's always an iteration process, how much detail you put into it without blowing people away. And so I think we have a good handle on what we need to put in there in clarifications.

One of the things we would plan to do is go back and look at a sensitivity analysis. So actually vary some things such as porosity and give you a range, and I think that would address that homogeneity problem. Because it's very hard to describe heterogeneity or homogeneity; I mean, it's all relative.

And so the plan is to go back and put in some sensitivity analysis and vary some of those parameters and then give you a range of mobilities, if you would, of these constituents. Certainly benzene is more sensitive, as you've pointed out, to the homogeneity issue than polycyclic aromatics, benzo(a)pyrene.

So that would be our plan at this point, to go back and do more sensitivity



1 analyses, I guess. That's the best way I can  
2 think of.

3 MR. OZBILGIN: In terms of variability and  
4 parameters, I just wanted to clarify this; when we  
5 started this field investigation part of this, we  
6 anticipated, based on the geological survey  
7 reports of area, that we would see at least ten  
8 different types of materials varying from  
9 mobilities, varying characteristics, varying soil  
10 types. And we embarked on those 50 samples just  
11 to identify this variability.

12 And our criteria was to hit all those  
13 soil types identified by the geologic survey; and  
14 also was to hit areas that we are anticipating,  
15 based on the concentrations of underground tanks,  
16 that we will do some remediation; and also hit  
17 areas where the field distribution system passes.  
18 And what we found out was, in essence, 90 percent  
19 of the samples were sand, fine sands and silts.  
20 All very, very similar characteristics.

21 We ran physical grain size analysis,  
22 porosity analysis, moisture content. All the  
23 physical parameters that we could think of and  
24 there is very, very little variability from site  
25 to site. And that was even surprising to us, when

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1 you pull a tank or pull a pipeline, which then  
2 helps you say, "Okay, what sort of tank was this?"  
3 If it was gasoline, then you would take an  
4 appropriate investigative approach, if it's in  
5 bedrock. So then, I think, it would be also in  
6 terms of that in the context of FPALDR, which is  
7 basically when you start pulling tanks, what are  
8 your criteria for action on the soils.

9 MS. BAXTER: I would have to add a little  
10 bit of clarification. If you would go to the  
11 Water Board and look in their case files, you  
12 would find case after case where there was no  
13 physical observations of spills or leaks from the  
14 tanks and yet there turned out to be contaminated  
15 soil when they got soils back from the lab. There  
16 were also cases where the soil did not show a lot,  
17 particularly in cases of sand, and the groundwater  
18 showed it.

19 So I think you should keep in mind  
20 that there are many possibilities on the way  
21 things can come out of underground tanks. It  
22 shouldn't be assumed that if you don't see  
23 something, there's not contamination there.

24 MR. MABEY: But soil samples will be  
25 collected at each of these locations, basically,

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1 we thought, especially, areas like Crissy Field  
2 would be substantially different than the highland  
3 areas; but in essence the soil types are very,  
4 very similar.

5 In regard to the rock business, there  
6 is very little information specifically of the  
7 sites on that. None of the sites that we have  
8 looked at so far have contamination up to the  
9 bedrock with the exception of maybe 1349, which we  
10 are doing an investigation this week. We're going  
11 to core the rock and look at the rock and see what  
12 it is about and maybe we'll be able to better  
13 address those questions after that.

14 MR. MABEY: To clarify, Table G5, actually  
15 in the FPALDR, does have all soil properties we  
16 collected; they're all tabulated there, as well as  
17 statistical analyses.

18 The other thing I think is worthwhile  
19 also in context of bedrock, and that is -- you  
20 know, in the context of a FPALDR decision, that  
21 you pull a tank, you know, you will then observe  
22 some material if there's been a release, and that  
23 will then prompt, you know, the investigation  
24 which Brad was talking about. So that, you know,  
25 usually there is some evidence of a release when

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1 to address issues such as this in terms of, you  
2 know, the document for posterity, but, you know,  
3 what was found when that tank was pulled.

4 MS. BAXTER: I had a question for Harry.  
5 When you're talking about soil  
6 heterogeneity, are you talking about the  
7 heterogeneity that exists within a single soil  
8 type, or were you talking about heterogeneity in  
9 that you have lots of different soil types in one  
10 area?

11 MR. BALL: I mean the heterogeneity -- it's  
12 both. Heterogeneity also exists, you know -- or  
13 also includes, you know, boulders and, you know,  
14 there would be groundwater flow around a boulder  
15 or a pipe, you know, like a utility type thing,  
16 there would be heterogeneity as well. But  
17 presumably if there -- you know, those kinds of  
18 heterogeneity would present pathways for migration  
19 of hydrocarbons that I think that the Army would  
20 be aware of. Local utilities would be able to  
21 deal with that kind of issue. But I don't know.

22 Where were you going to go with that?

23 MS. BAXTER: Well, I was going to ask him  
24 which he was talking about when he was answering  
25 you when you were talking about the heterogeneity

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1 within a single soil type. When you were talking  
2 about things -- is this where you were going to?

3 MR. MABEY: Well, I was just referring to  
4 the issue of input. The model which we can test  
5 in terms of sensitivity, because I think that's  
6 the operational way to go. I mean, whatever the  
7 heterogeneity is due to, the heterogeneity is  
8 there and must be evaluated and, you know, I see  
9 the sensitivity analysis as being the appropriate  
10 way to handle that. If indeed you see, you know,  
11 huge differences in terms of boulders and clay  
12 together, that's a heterogeneity you're referring  
13 to, that would have to be included as part of --

14 MS. BAXTER: But it would be intrasoil. So  
15 are you intending to run a single run of the  
16 model, and with your sensitivity analysis, would  
17 get like a range of answers for your model, and  
18 that's the answer for the Presidio? Or are you  
19 planning to run the model for, say, a clay soil  
20 type, a model run for a sand soil type and one --

21 MR. MABEY: No, we're changing basically  
22 the input perimeters which are for the porosity  
23 and those perimeters.

24 MR. OZBILGIN: Well, in a sense, yes, we'll  
25 be doing that. When we did the original model we

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1 few other major topics to cover. I know Bob has a  
2 couple broad questions.

3 MR. BALL: I have one.

4 FACILITATOR KERN: Harry.

5 Any other questions? Okay. So we'll  
6 limit it to those and then we'll move on.

7 Harry.

8 MR. BALL: The FPALDR proposes that -- or  
9 as a consequence of the FPALDR, contamination up  
10 to residual -- as Brad said residual saturation,  
11 is going to be left in the ground if it's located  
12 in places that presumably will not pose a threat  
13 to human health and ecological health of the water  
14 quality. So that's like below ten feet in the  
15 soil and if it's above five feet of the  
16 groundwater table. And my question goes to the  
17 ultimate fate of this contamination that's going  
18 to be left in the ground.

19 As I understand it, as these  
20 hydrocarbons weather and degrade, the first things  
21 that go are things that are volatile and things  
22 that are mobile like the aromatic compound, the  
23 BTEX compound. And then what's left really are  
24 these heavier -- the heavier end compounds, and  
25 they are somewhat subject to, I think,

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1 took the tilting sand, in this case ended up being  
2 the most permeable material that we found. And  
3 yes, we will test it, I think, against instance of  
4 higher gravel content, of higher permeability, of  
5 less porosity, of high porosity. We'll test it.

6 MS. BAXTER: So that means you'll run a  
7 model for each soil types --

8 MR. OZBILGIN: Right. For different soil  
9 types, right.

10 MS. BAXTER: -- that are like your worst  
11 case?

12 MR. OZBILGIN: That's right. Obviously  
13 when we picked the samples for this case, a lot of  
14 the soil type that we had observed were much less  
15 permeable and much less porosities than those, and  
16 we elected to choose a more conservative soil type  
17 and we will test them both for the lower  
18 permeabilities and higher permeabilities.

19 MS. BAXTER: And will you be using site  
20 specific input parameters?

21 MR. OZBILGIN: Absolutely.

22 (There was a recess taken.)

23 FACILITATOR KERN: I just wanted to get a  
24 feel for the amount of questions we have for this  
25 particular part. We got started late, we've got a

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1 biodegradation; they certainly are not going to  
2 move very far. And I guess my question is, will  
3 they ultimately biodegrade to -- you know, to CO2  
4 and water? Will they -- and if they do, does  
5 it -- how long does it take? Do you have any feel  
6 for kind of how long we're looking at? Are we  
7 talking centuries or are we talking decades?

8 But particularly, I guess, I'm really  
9 interested in whether all of the components that  
10 are gasoline and fuel oils are actually  
11 biodegradable and will ultimately be destroyed and  
12 the time period for that.

13 MR. MABEY: The challenge is we've only  
14 been studying microbiology for only a hundred  
15 years and so we're sort of limited in terms of the  
16 biodegradation rates and experiences. Something  
17 like gasoline, you've got a lighter constituent  
18 and more solid constituents. You know, gas will  
19 disappear much faster in terms of biodegradation.  
20 It's more accessible. Something like your fuel  
21 oils will be around a lot longer. In part its  
22 solubility is limited.

23 And we have enough literature now to  
24 indicate that it's -- the solubility is a major  
25 factor which determines how fast it will degrade.

1 So yes, it can be there and I would  
2 say, you know, for probably, you know, potentially  
3 hundreds of years in some cases.

4 We're looking at the time --  
5 degradation time scale of natural organic  
6 materials, like leaves to humic acid and folic  
7 acid, that cycle there. We're talking that scale  
8 of time, I believe. But, you know, the important  
9 thing as far as -- you know, I look at it being  
10 trapped in there. At least staying in the soil  
11 there, and so the risk that they pose is, you  
12 know, not significant, and so that's what, you  
13 know -- but they're going to be there for a long  
14 time, I think.

15 MR. BALL: As these are degraded -- as  
16 these hydrocarbons are degraded, they turn into  
17 like acids and alcohols and some of these are a  
18 little bit more mobile. In your experience, are  
19 any of these components -- are they less toxic  
20 than the original fuel or are some of them more  
21 toxic?

22 I mean, are there any issues like  
23 that that we should be concerned about? Because I  
24 know that part of the pitch in here is that these  
25 hydrocarbons, once they are initially degraded and

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1 alcohols we have -- you know, naturally occurring  
2 fatty acids from plants and that sort of stuff  
3 that's naturally recurring.

4 So I don't see this particular issue  
5 in terms of the toxicities being released slowly  
6 over a long time to be a significant issue. We  
7 tried to address this issue, I think it's a good  
8 point that I've been thinking about for some time  
9 in other projects.

10 The other thing which does occur for  
11 some of the polycyclic aromatics is that they are  
12 being incorporated into the soil organic matter,  
13 and, for instance, they're converted to phenolic  
14 type materials. Phenolic materials themselves is  
15 a hyperactive, and incorporated into the soil  
16 biomass. And so I don't see that bit of product  
17 to be of any particular concern either.

18 MR. BALL: So that's my answer there?

19 MR. MABEY: Yes.

20 MR. REINHARD: I have a question which is  
21 sort of like throwing darts at a dart board.  
22 Although I have just mentioned this briefly in my  
23 written comments, I'd like to hear, maybe not as a  
24 response to comment but as a discussion of the  
25 selection of the soil model as compared to other

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1 they are no longer saturated hydrocarbons, they're  
2 unsaturated and they are oxidized -- partially  
3 oxidized, and your -- one of the pitches in here  
4 is that these partially oxidized hydrocarbons  
5 should no longer really be a part of this TPH that  
6 we're measuring.

7 And I guess my question is: Is there  
8 any health risk associated with not considering  
9 them a part of this TPH? Are these less toxic --

10 MR. MABEY: Well, I'm not a toxicologist  
11 and I won't pretend to be one. I think some  
12 people appreciate that.

13 I think that the toxicity, it's a  
14 function of both of the chemicals present as well  
15 as it's concentration. It's an important thing to  
16 remember is that degradation is very slow, over a  
17 long time, in terms of this -- let's say, this  
18 hypothetical mass of hydrocarbons in the soil. As  
19 it degrades and releases these constituents, they  
20 still have sizable micro weights, so they have a  
21 limited mobility; probably greater mobility than,  
22 say, the parent compound. And so they will move,  
23 but it's my feeling that, you know, the  
24 concentration of these materials is probably not  
25 going to pose a threat. I mean, the acids and the

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1 available models. What drew you to this  
2 particular model?

3 MR. MABEY: C-Soil model of course is not  
4 the only model that could be used. The C-Soil  
5 model is a model that we've had operating at  
6 Montgomery Watson for some time, and based on  
7 technical -- and keeping in mind I'm not a  
8 geologist; I'm a chemist -- we are comfortable  
9 with what it models in terms of handling the water  
10 infiltration, the absorption data. One thing I  
11 did not put in there was degradation. I didn't  
12 feel degradation was appropriate since there was  
13 some concerns. So basically, we're looking at an  
14 absorption, convection type of model, so I didn't  
15 want to put degradation in there.

16 Other models are out there. There's  
17 a paper that appeared -- well, actually I guess  
18 for what it's worth, the C-Soil is mentioned in  
19 the Huff Manual as being, you know, an appropriate  
20 model. I guess I can say that. There's a paper  
21 of several years ago that looked at various models  
22 and concluded that C-Soil was appropriate for  
23 constituents of hydrocarbons.

24 MR. REINHARD: That is cited in here; is  
25 that correct?

1 MR. MABEY: No, I will cite it and get a  
2 copy of the paper if you'd like to see it.

3 And I just talked to the gentleman  
4 today who wrote the paper, and I'm still convinced  
5 that it's a good paper. He's a very reputable  
6 modeller. And if there are other models that  
7 people know of that think would be better, we  
8 could take a look at them. But I think at the  
9 level we're doing this modeling, I think C-Soil is  
10 an appropriate model.

11 MR. REINHARD: Well, I did mention one in  
12 my comments.

13 MR. MABEY: Yes, and I'll take a look at  
14 that. That's the organic V-Shaped model. The  
15 thing is some of these models have varying degrees  
16 of sophistication.

17 MR. REINHARD: Right. And that's why I'm  
18 trying to ask about the reference you mentioned,  
19 so I can learn more about it.

20 MR. MABEY: I'll get you a copy. I have a  
21 copy of the paper and I'll get it to you. And  
22 I'll take a look at the organic V-Shaped model, am  
23 I correct?

24 MR. REINHARD: Right.

25 MR. MABEY: And that might be actually

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1 that you're talking about. What I did was try to  
2 give people sort of a feel for how the KOC value  
3 was related to retardation.

4 If there are specific compounds that  
5 are of interest, you know, I could expand that  
6 retardation factor table if you think it would be  
7 clearer, and that's the sort of input I'd really  
8 appreciate getting back.

9 MR. REINHARD: Well, this is way over my  
10 head.

11 MR. MABEY: Sure, that's why I'd be happy  
12 to answer questions.

13 MR. REINHARD: And the KOC values in Table  
14 G6, for example, are not the ones in Table G4.  
15 That's because these are log values, I guess, or  
16 something, right? I'm just trying to understand  
17 the method -- the difference in the magnitude  
18 here. Whether the difference between, like, 30.9  
19 and 3.91, how much of a difference that is?

20 MR. MABEY: Let's see, this is between G --

21 MR. REINHARD: In G4, you talk about log  
22 KOC values and then G6, you have KOC values, but  
23 not a log involved.

24 MR. MABEY: I took them out of a log -- I  
25 mean the log is the way the calculations are done

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1 designed for, say, a landfill, which may have very  
2 different properties in, say, the soils, you know,  
3 than at the Presidio. But I will take a look at  
4 it.

5 MR. REINHARD: Yeah.

6 There is a table in here where you  
7 list retardation factors and KOC values for some  
8 of the constituents. Did you have available also  
9 for listing the values for some of the  
10 constituents that may have also been nominated as  
11 surrogate compounds? For example, in the  
12 discussion of surrogate compounds when I was  
13 reading it, there were a couple of other  
14 constituents that I was trying to understand  
15 whether they were appropriate surrogates or not.  
16 Pyrene, phenanthrene and a couple of others.

17 In other words, did you develop a  
18 longer table with the retardation factors of some  
19 other constituents?

20 MR. MABEY: I did not have retardation  
21 factors as a table close -- more up front, if I  
22 can find it, where I did go through and  
23 estimate -- and I believe it's Table G4.

24 MR. REINHARD: Yeah, I see that one.

25 MR. MABEY: And they have the KOC values

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1 when you have such a huge range of values, and you  
2 put them in a log form because it's just easier  
3 to -- I took them out of KOC values because that  
4 has an equation there for the KOC, the equation I  
5 have in there, and I felt that relates -- easier  
6 to see the range there. But if you think that's  
7 confusing, I can switch it back and forth.

8 MR. REINHARD: Like I say, I'm just trying  
9 to get an understanding of what the difference in  
10 the values would be for some of the other  
11 compounds that are potentially interesting as  
12 surrogates.

13 MR. MABEY: Okay. So that -- for instance,  
14 if you have -- those of you who didn't bring your  
15 report with you, I'm sorry -- G4 was it?

16 MR. REINHARD: Yeah, G4 and G6 are the  
17 tables I'm looking at.

18 MR. MABEY: One of the things I'd like you  
19 to notice, for instance, is that, you know, for  
20 polycyclic aromatics, once you get into the state  
21 of fluorene, 3.91, that's roughly ten to the  
22 fourth or 10,000 for KOC. So if you look then at  
23 the value, say, on Table G6, that's sort of in the  
24 ballpark of something like, say, a hexane. Okay.

25 MR. REINHARD: Right. Okay.

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1 MR. MABEY: I think for the purpose of  
2 clarity, I'll make sure there's a link between the  
3 two tables.

4 MR. REINHARD: Okay. Yeah, it was a little  
5 confusing.

6 MR. MABEY: I think that's a good idea,  
7 yes.

8 MR. REINHARD: Now, again, I understand the  
9 discussion, it was really tough -- not because you  
10 didn't write it well, because I don't know it  
11 well.

12 The numbers that we come up with at  
13 the end, for TPH numbers, which are in the range  
14 of like 10,000 parts per million, essentially that  
15 number is -- it's naphthalene, is the reason for  
16 that -- is the driver for that number; am I  
17 correct? Naphthalene moves -- is the one you  
18 figured out is the compound that moves so swiftly  
19 through the representative soil that you've  
20 chosen?

21 MR. MABEY: Well, it turns out that the  
22 naphthalene moves the swiftest, but I would -- you  
23 know, I wouldn't bet on it against a snail. I  
24 mean, it's still moving very, very slow. Okay.  
25 And so what we did in order to -- we need a chalk

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1 up with for TPH values is really dependent on  
2 naphthalene because naphthalene, although less  
3 toxic, gets there faster, more intact or whatever,  
4 so we want to make sure, of course, that we've  
5 chosen the right compounds in terms of those  
6 criteria.

7 Now, in this model, does the model  
8 look at how naphthalene alone has separated out  
9 from all the other constituents to move? In other  
10 words, is it also -- does it also -- is it also  
11 true that in this mixture, that the mixture  
12 moves -- I mean is there something about the fact  
13 all those compounds are in a mixture makes them  
14 move together, or do they separate out in the way  
15 they move? Not in their toxic properties, but how  
16 do they move together or not?

17 MR. MABEY: Initial movement together is as  
18 a free organic liquid moving through soil. As it  
19 moves through soil, some of the organic liquid is  
20 lost and trapped in the soil. The absorbent soil  
21 particles are trapped in soil pores. It finally  
22 gets down to what they call residual saturation  
23 levels at which they exist as almost micron size  
24 globs, or what they call them or gangly in soil,  
25 but there's no longer sufficient mass for it to

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1 board and we need to explain this more carefully  
2 or discuss it. What we did was to take a  
3 naphthalene concentration in the soil and then  
4 adjust it by the factor, its percentage in the TPH  
5 to get that TPH number.

6 MR. REINHARD: Right. So I guess what I'm  
7 asking is, in Table G6, for example, these numbers  
8 for nonane and eicosane are very interesting, but  
9 we could delete them, really? It's naphthalene  
10 that matters.

11 MR. MABEY: And what I was trying to do on  
12 that table was, again, to give people a sense of  
13 the mobility of these various constituents.  
14 Because an issue has been that hexane, you know,  
15 is at the lower end of gasoline and I was trying  
16 to demonstrate that hexane still moves quite slow  
17 in soil water systems, and so that's the main  
18 purpose of that table in G6. And then we sort of  
19 describe the chemistry and what one would expect,  
20 and then we went into the TPH trying to come up  
21 with the site numbers.

22 MR. REINHARD: So just as a comment or way  
23 of describing what's happening, although hexane  
24 may be toxicologically more potent, it has a lower  
25 RFD number. Like I say, the number that you wind

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1 drain.

2 It's very similar to when -- for  
3 instance, when water is poured into the soil. If  
4 you use a cup of water in, you know, a big sand  
5 box, the water will go down so far and eventually  
6 stop and you can come back, you know, five days  
7 later and go down and you can actually find water,  
8 okay, but that water is in sort of what they  
9 call --

10 MR. REINHARD: I guess what I'm asking is a  
11 chemistry question. In the mixture, these  
12 compounds are not linked in any way, they're not  
13 chemically bound to one another?

14 MR. MABEY: They're not chemically bound.  
15 They're basically --

16 MR. REINHARD: They're -- they just exist  
17 together in the mixture.

18 MR. MABEY: They exist together.

19 MR. REINHARD: I guess I'm trying to  
20 remember what I was taught in high school about  
21 the periodic table.

22 They're not hooked up together?

23 MR. MABEY: No.

24 MR. REINHARD: Okay.

25 MR. MABEY: In hydrocarbons they're not.

1 FACILITATOR KERN: I'm going to jump in, if  
2 it's okay. I just need to check in with you. I'm  
3 getting the sense from my own timing that we need  
4 to move on. I know we've had -- this discussion  
5 is important and it addresses a lot of important  
6 issues, but can you give me an idea of where  
7 you're going with this?

8 MR. REINHARD: Well, I only had about ten  
9 more seconds worth of questions.

10 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay. I'm sorry.

11 MR. REINHARD: I thought the purpose of  
12 this was to get into this appendix.

13 FACILITATOR KERN: You're right, Bob, and  
14 I'm also -- my purpose is to try to get through  
15 most of this.

16 MR. MABEY: I appreciate that because I  
17 need to know the level to which to take this in  
18 order to satisfy the reading public.

19 MR. REINHARD: Well, like I say, I'm just  
20 trying to scout out some issues that I want to go  
21 back and think about later.

22 Well, I don't know, maybe that's it.  
23 I would like to see that reference you mentioned  
24 about the models.

25 MR. MABEY: Yes.

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1 the previous data sort of highlighted this, lead  
2 seems to stick out as a constituent of concern at  
3 many sites, and at a lot of them actually it was  
4 really the only thing of concern. And because of  
5 that, we thought it was appropriate to allow for  
6 the program to go forward to see if we could  
7 develop cleanup goals early on and perhaps push  
8 some of these lead cleanups through the process a  
9 little quicker.

10 So that's really the rationale for  
11 our presentation tonight and why we think it's  
12 important to discuss this topic.

13 MR. BALL: John, can you go back and  
14 explain where the lead is and where it came from?  
15 You're not talking about the bridge now?

16 MR. BUCK: I'm not talking about the  
17 bridge. And I'd like to get through the  
18 presentation and then address questions, but  
19 generally, it's on a variety of sites. I would  
20 say most of them are along the Crissy Field area.  
21 That's the primary -- I would say the primary  
22 region where we have elevated lead. Although,  
23 there are some other sites throughout the  
24 Presidio, but we aren't talking specifically about  
25 the Golden Gate Bridge; correct, or the

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1 FACILITATOR KERN: I extend our thanks to  
2 you for your attending tonight and appreciate your  
3 comments very much.

4 Thank you, Brad, for arranging it.

5 MR. CALL: You're welcome.

6 FACILITATOR KERN: Why don't we go on,  
7 then, to the next topic, which is our lead  
8 contaminated soil.

9 MR. BUCK: Did everybody get a handout  
10 entitled Development of Lead Soil Cleanup Goals to  
11 Protect Human Health?

12 We're going to use some new fangled  
13 technology here tonight, so bear with us, I hope  
14 it goes as planned. I think it really enhances  
15 the presentation and helps get across the point  
16 that we want to get across tonight. As you can  
17 see by the title, this is one in a series of  
18 presentations on one of the key issues that will  
19 be affecting us in the RIFS process. We'll be  
20 doing more of these as the --

21 As the title says, the focus of this  
22 is for -- on human health. We recognize there's  
23 also an ecological component of cleanup levels.

24 Why did we pick out this as a topic  
25 tonight? As we've gone through the RI, and even

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1 overduct -- viaduct.

2 PUBLIC MEMBER: You are not?

3 MR. BUCK: Correct.

4 MR. HORENSTEIN: So the sources for the  
5 lead -- you're going to talk about that?

6 MR. BUCK: The sources of the lead are  
7 really actually difficult to determine. There is  
8 no obvious source in a lot of these areas. Paint  
9 operations could be some sources in some of the  
10 areas along Crissy Field. Some of the areas, we  
11 really don't have a good explanation as to why  
12 those elevated lead levels are there.

13 But in going through this process, we  
14 consulted a wide variety of sources. They include  
15 not only regulatory agencies, such as E.P.A.  
16 documentation, there's also some technical  
17 articles out there in the literature. Actually,  
18 you can notice that some of this stuff is quite  
19 recent. That's making us rethink some of our  
20 assumptions that we've previously held about lead.  
21 We also utilized the Department of Toxic Substance  
22 Control's Lead Risk Assessment Spreadsheet, which  
23 for the rest of my presentation, I'm going to be  
24 calling the Pb6 model. We also consulted  
25 regulatory agencies. I want to clarify that they

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1 are not endorsing these numbers at this point, but  
2 that we did have some discussions to get their  
3 feedback on some of their concerns regarding lead.

4 As I mentioned before, that what  
5 we're proposing tonight are health based numbers,  
6 and in looking at the general management plan, we  
7 think it's appropriate to consider both  
8 residential and recreational uses. Our proposed  
9 number for residential is 450 -- 400, rather, and  
10 our recreational is 840, and I'll now go into an  
11 explanation and rationale for those numbers. I  
12 want to point out that those are ceiling numbers,  
13 they're not average numbers, so that's a more  
14 conservative way of looking at that.

15 The number we proposed for the  
16 residential cleanup level is actually the USEPA  
17 National and Region 9, what they call, PRG, which  
18 stands for Preliminary Remediation Goal for lead.  
19 That PRG is actually not -- they even say in their  
20 documents, shouldn't be considered a cleanup  
21 level, but for our purposes, we think it's  
22 appropriate to use. There is some documentation  
23 for CERCLA regarding lead, that that is not  
24 necessarily recommending cleanup levels for below  
25 5,000. For those levels below 5,000, many times

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1 battery storage where they set up a recreational  
2 facility for kids.

3 MR. LEVINE: Some at 200.

4 MR. BUCK: In part of that evaluation, we  
5 ran the Pb6 models using a variety of input  
6 parameters, not only the default parameters that  
7 are used by the D.T.S.C., but some parameters that  
8 we believe are more realistic based upon more  
9 recent scientific information.

10 As you can see here, you see quite a  
11 range there. It ranges from 125 to 2,981. So you  
12 can see where by plugging in different input into  
13 the model, you can get a variety of results. As I  
14 was saying before, the default parameters are  
15 extremely conservative. They are absolutely worse  
16 case. In some cases, they're not consistent with  
17 some of the site specific data that we've  
18 developed in our evaluation.

19 This is the recreational  
20 justification. Actually there is a federal  
21 register out there which has set a limit of 840 as  
22 the ceiling for allowable soil amendments. Soil  
23 amendments are stuff you could use to add to your  
24 garden and so forth. So there is an actual  
25 federal register which sets a ceiling on that,

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1 they recommend just eliminating access to those  
2 specific areas. So it just shows, you know, we  
3 are being conservative in our proposal.

4 PUBLIC MEMBER: But those are preliminary  
5 goals, aren't they?

6 MR. BUCK: They're called preliminary  
7 remediation goals; correct.

8 PUBLIC MEMBER: But that suggests that  
9 they're not as stringent as final goals.

10 MR. BUCK: I don't think that's the -- it  
11 considers a residential scenario. I think they  
12 are, in fact, frequently the cleanup goals that  
13 are established at Super Fund sites.

14 MR. LEVINE: That's 400 parts per million?

15 MR. BUCK: Yes. I've seen many RODS, as a  
16 matter of fact, where that number has been --

17 MR. LEVINE: Not 200?

18 MR. BUCK: Frequently it's 400. On  
19 isolated cases for -- like on playgrounds and  
20 stuff, I've heard that the number has been lower  
21 in certain cases.

22 MR. LEVINE: On playgrounds for recreation  
23 number --

24 MR. BUCK: I think there was a site over in  
25 Oakland, as a matter of fact, that was on an old

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1 which is 840.

2 Again, we plugged in the Pb6 model.  
3 Under the recreational assumption, which is this  
4 page, we showed a range. Again, you can see by  
5 using a variety of input from the most  
6 conservative to the least conservative, a range of  
7 230 to 7,330.

8 PUBLIC MEMBER: And those soil amendments  
9 are intended to be used --

10 MR. BUCK: That's stuff you could add to  
11 your garden.

12 PUBLIC MEMBER: I know, but for produce and  
13 stuff, you could eat, or just for flowers?

14 MR. BUCK: Yes.

15 There is actually recent information  
16 showing that there is very little reduction in  
17 risk, actually, with cleanups anywhere from  
18 between 500 and 1,000. So you can see we're again  
19 not proposing the maximum; we're being  
20 conservative; somewhere in the middle of that  
21 range.

22 FACILITATOR KERN: You have 10 minutes  
23 longer to talk on this.

24 MR. BUCK: We believe the recreational  
25 values are -- that we're proposing would be

adequately protective of future visitors. We don't believe that most conservative numbers utilized in the D.T.S.C.'s model necessarily reflect some, again, information we developed for site specific data.

We recognize again that we have to do some more homework on the ecological number, which we will give a presentation on also when we have that finalized; that this is just one component of the picture.

We also, in our consideration here, did consider groundwater. Nature of lead in the deposition here, it's very surfacial. We see a drastic decrease as you go down. It's a phenomena that's consistent with other sites. You have it frequently along highways, much higher levels than we see frequently on the Presidio; that when you take some subsurface samples, it's just not showing that it's migrating, and it's consistent with the properties of the lead. And so we did consider this, but we think it would really have a negligible impact.

MR. LEVINE: John, except for one area.

MR. BUCK: What area is that?

MR. LEVINE: Some under the Golden Gate

Bridge.

MR. BUCK: You mean in the Bay?

MR. LEVINE: No, under the Golden Gate. Under the -- no, I'm talking about right under the bridge. The soil under the bridge.

MR. BUCK: But we're saying, it's a surfacial -- but if you dig down, even their samples show it drastically decreases once you take a subsurface sample.

MR. LEVINE: But lead does not reach out, for the most part.

MR. BUCK: Right, that's what we're trying to say. Maybe I didn't say it adequately.

I wanted to go into the Pb6 model a little more in depth, and afterwards we have some people here who are much more familiar with this model than I am that can answer your questions.

And basically it's the D.T.S.C.'s tool for determining, you know, what levels will have an impact on human health. And the premise is that they know what lead levels are -- can negatively affect your health. It's basically a level of ten micrograms per decaliter and it really focuses on children as opposed to adults. I think --

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Is it true that the adult acceptable lead level is higher than children?

MR. WILLHITE: No.

MR. LEVINE: Except for pregnant ladies.

MR. WILLHITE: The Center for Disease Control has a -- this is like a goal. It's the Center for Disease Control's screening level that was originally designed for children.

Say, for instance, a physician or public health nurse that had data that came back from the screening of elementary school kids. If they were above -- if some kid was above ten, it's kind of your obligation to go find out where that kid was getting his lead or what have you.

MR. LEVINE: But John, this also affects women who are pregnant, is added by the C.D.C. now.

MR. BUCK: At that same level, no.

MR. LEVINE: Yes.

MR. BUCK: And this model also takes into account a variety of pathways. Just to sort of illustrate those pathways, this is sort of just a generic presentation of factors considered in the Pb6 model. Everything from the air, ingestion of soil, drinking water, uptake of -- into your food.

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So it's a multi pathway analysis really.

As I said before, there's a variety of inputs that you put into this model. One of these are lead in the ambient air. The D.T.S.C. then has a default value. For all purposes, we used that default value. We didn't have any better information to plug in.

MR. WALLENBERG: There was no ambient air sample done on it?

MR. BUCK: Correct.

MR. WALLENBERG: Why?

MR. WILKINS: It's a usual procedure for our investigations, and for our purposes, we didn't think it was really warranted. And historically at the Presidio, I might add, there was no -- there had been no ambient air or any other air parameters that have been tested or investigated at the Presidio, because we haven't had the type of industrial sources that would warrant such an investigation.

MR. LEVINE: David, even with OSHA?

MR. WILKINS: Yeah, even with OSHA. We just haven't had the type of activity that would warrant that type of thing for permitting purposes or anything.



1 MR. BUCK: Another big input for the lead  
2 model is the drinking water. Again, default value  
3 here is 15 parts per billion. Anyone familiar  
4 with the drinking water standards, that's actually  
5 the action level for drinking water. If you have  
6 levels above that in your drinking water, you have  
7 to take some corrective actions to minimize that  
8 exposure.

9 We actually have -- starting with --  
10 David, actually when he was environmental  
11 coordinator, started undertaking a program to  
12 sample the water at the Presidio, so there's quite  
13 a number of samples. We did a study of those  
14 results, got an upper confidence level -- please  
15 don't ask me to explain that. I get always  
16 confused about how that's explained. In any  
17 event, that's a conservative number. It's not the  
18 mean, but it's a 95th percentile upper confidence  
19 of the mean, which indicates that the exposure to  
20 lead from drinking water at the Presidio is  
21 actually less than that maximum value. And in  
22 fact, if you look at the sampling results, the  
23 vast majority of them are non-detect. There are  
24 several buildings where the taps were extremely  
25 high and they skewed the results considerably

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1 getting 100 percent of its dietary intake of  
2 vegetables, fruits from that contaminated site.  
3 In our view, that's an incredibly conservative  
4 estimate. We don't really see that as being a  
5 realistic occurrence on the Presidio. It would  
6 be, if anything, a sporadic consumption of garden  
7 produce, but not anywhere near 100 percent of the  
8 dietary intake. So we turned that off in many  
9 cases, that model.

10 Respirable dust, the default's 50  
11 micrograms per liter. We've done some  
12 preliminary -- I mean some evaluation in the --  
13 actually the last RI showing respirable dust was  
14 real minimal through the vegetation and the  
15 pavement and so forth in the area. So we  
16 therefore believe it's very -- it's really an  
17 insignificant pathway. We did run a few test  
18 cases, though, which showed it really didn't  
19 affect the modeling outcome significantly.

20 MR. HORENSTEIN: Why would they have a  
21 default of 50? I mean, what's so different about  
22 the default value in the --

23 MR. BUCK: Again, they're assuming the  
24 absolutely worst case, that you're living in a  
25 dust storm, virtually inhaling this material. They

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1 upward. But most of the results were actually  
2 below the five part per billion range.

3 MR. MCKLEROY: Have you taken the water  
4 levels just in the taps or from the source of  
5 further down the pipeline?

6 MR. BUCK: We took it at the taps and we  
7 also sampled at the source. Similar levels, yes.  
8 And sometimes it was individual taps within a  
9 building, you know, not the whole building,  
10 sometimes was elevated. It was sometimes an  
11 isolated tap and a lot of this is associated with  
12 the plumbing of the building.

13 MR. REINHARD: How high did it go at these  
14 worst --

15 MR. BUCK: I remember -- I think there was  
16 one building, I recall it was like a hundred and  
17 something. It was extremely elevated. What they  
18 do is frequently take the first draft of the  
19 thing, that it's been sitting there for a while.

20 MR. LEVINE: Six to eight hours?

21 MR. BUCK: Yeah.

22 Another, plant uptake is considered.  
23 Now, the model has a code in it for plant uptake.  
24 You either could put a one in there or a zero. If  
25 you put a one in, that assumes that a person is

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1 took the worst case in every case of the default  
2 -- with the defaults, worst-case scenarios.

3 Another thing is dermal skin content.  
4 The D.T.S.C. assumes these -- this percent of  
5 exposure. In our baseline risk assessment, we  
6 used these values which are lower than the ones in  
7 the default. But again, ours are based upon more  
8 recent information that's actually used in the  
9 risk assessment guidance at this point.

10 Soil ingestion rates, these are the  
11 values that the default uses. We actually bumped  
12 them up; again, based upon the use of the RAG's  
13 guidance. But here we're actually being a little  
14 more conservative. But we wanted to be consistent  
15 with work we've done in the past and we believe  
16 it's warranted by the documentation.

17 Bioavailability, this really affects  
18 the values. The D.T.S.C. value -- and it's  
19 actually the highest ever recorded and that's why  
20 it was, again, this worst case scenario. We ran a  
21 variety of simulations with the Pb6 with our  
22 preference within 20 percent, and we did that not  
23 -- after doing some research, again, with some  
24 very recent studies in '92 and '94 showing the  
25 percent -- and when I say bioavailability, th

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1 when you ingest this stuff, how much actually gets  
2 into your body as opposed to being passed through.  
3 It's actually a lot less than the 44 percent. The  
4 E.P.A., in their -- they have what's called UBK  
5 model, and they have traditionally used 30  
6 percent. But they're doing more studies and  
7 finding that the lead levels for the bio update  
8 are less.

9 MS. BROWNELL: I assume that's for  
10 children, because that's usually the biggest  
11 concern for the bioavailability, concern for the  
12 children and adults; or do you know that?

13 MR. BUCK: Those studies, I don't know --  
14 well, some of them are based upon animal studies,  
15 you know, in utilizing fetal pigs.

16 MR. WILLHITE: It's pretty difficult to get  
17 a human study. The committee to --

18 MS. BROWNELL: I mean, I'm saying, are  
19 they -- the big concern is that children can  
20 absorb it much quicker than adults. So is that  
21 how they -- I mean, I don't know how they do those  
22 studies.

23 MR. WILLHITE: See, children absorb it in  
24 almost a different way.

25 MS. BROWNELL: Right, so that's what I'm

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1 Like a lead slag, which we have at  
2 Pacific State Steel, that's zip bioavailability on  
3 that, zip. The worst thing that could happen to  
4 you there is like if you drop it on your foot.

5 So it's a huge difference, depending  
6 on the physical form, the size of the particles.  
7 It's not a simple sort of thing; but yes, is the  
8 answer.

9 MR. LEVINE: What about the dust?

10 MR. BUCK: You mean from window sills and  
11 stuff?

12 MR. LEVINE: That's right. I'm sorry --  
13 because there are certain studies that we've been  
14 working on. Our studies were -- we had a friction  
15 surface where lead dust is very problematic and  
16 that affects children more so than any other --

17 MR. BUCK: We would agree. Those are in  
18 the interiors of these buildings.

19 MR. LEVINE: So are we going to be cutting  
20 off the children from the interior buildings and  
21 the exterior buildings?

22 MR. BUCK: No, but that's part of the Corps  
23 of Engineers' study of the building structures.

24 MR. LEVINE: So we're going to have a  
25 further study on this?

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1 asking. So are these studies trying to model it  
2 in children or in adults?

3 MR. WILLHITE: The answer is there are data  
4 available for both, and the most recent is a quite  
5 sophisticated kind of a thing; comes from the  
6 Cincinnati Perspective Lead Study. It's actually  
7 in kids.

8 So depending on -- it's a complicated  
9 answer for your question. It ranges from animals  
10 to people and it also includes things all the way  
11 to, like, house dust that was measured.

12 MR. HORENSTEIN: Does the source of the  
13 lead or like the substrate of the lead play a part  
14 in the bioavailability?

15 MR. WILLHITE: Absolutely. It depends on  
16 the particular form. If you say, for instance,  
17 let's pick the most egregious examples. Probably  
18 the most -- the highest bioavailability would be  
19 like lead fume in soldering operations, or you  
20 see -- like there's actually a yuppy disease, Lead  
21 Line, on the gum from taking like a blow torch and  
22 going in and trying to get paint off an old  
23 Victorian or whatnot. That's a fairly common new  
24 disease of lead poisoning in high income couples  
25 and whatnot. The important thing is the form.

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1 MR. BUCK: They're actually -- do you know  
2 offhand how far along they are on that?

3 I think they've actually taken -- I  
4 know they've actually taken samples of the  
5 residences, interior and exterior.

6 MR. WILKINS: Yes, that's correct. The  
7 survey -- the lead survey that's going on at the  
8 Presidio's exRAF survey. It's going around and  
9 taking exterior and interior samples, they go  
10 along every window sill and every door frame, any  
11 place that's normally exposed to weathering, both  
12 inside and outside, that may -- that historically  
13 has resulted in an exposure to lead contamination  
14 from chipping, peeling, cracking or fragmenting  
15 paint chips or whatever.

16 MR. WILLHITE: We're getting a bit off the  
17 subject here; we're getting on to houses. But  
18 it's important to recognize that the Pb6 model  
19 here, you're looking for dirt numbers. That's  
20 what it's calculated for. It's calculating soil.

21 MR. LEVINE: Well, then let me ask you one  
22 question. What about the drip lines around  
23 buildings? That effects the soil.

24 MR. WILKINS: That's also being sampled.

25 MR. LEVINE: But that's exterior now, not

1 interior.

2 MR. WILKINS: Right. It's also being

3 sampled. We talked about that a couple months

4 ago. In fact you're the person who brought that

5 up, and we have taken measures to address that and

6 include that as part of our lead survey program,

7 sample-on the drip lines. And the soil sampling

8 that's going along the drip lines is going to

9 include -- it's going to be consistent with the

10 modeling that's being done with the lead

11 contamination at the other CERCLA sites other than

12 the Presidio that John's talking about right here.

13 MR. REINHARD: Well, in your description of

14 the Pb6 model, this is used just as a way of

15 proving the E.P.A. number. I mean, if the E.P.A.

16 number is what you're using and this discussion is

17 just for some kind of comparative value, your

18 numbers are not based on the model at all.

19 MR. BUCK: Well, we want to give you a

20 range and we'll have a table coming up next that

21 will show you what that range is and we want to

22 show you -- give a perspective of where we stood

23 in the range.

24 MR. REINHARD: In other words, this

25 discussion sets the E.P.A. number in some kind of

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1 percent ranging to the 44 percent. So in a sense,

2 the most conservative number is the plant -- this

3 125 is the most conservative. The least

4 conservative is the 3 parts per billion assumption

5 water with the no plants. So you see the range

6 here, ranging from 125 to 2981. Our range -- as

7 you see, we're projecting 400, which is sort of,

8 on the scale, is pretty conservative if you

9 consider all these values.

10 In a similar fashion, we'll go

11 through the recreational. This is a recreational.

12 Again, the most conservative is in the lower

13 right-hand corner, the one slightly to the left,

14 from 230 to 7,000. So in the perspective of those

15 numbers, our proposal of 840, we believe, is

16 adequately conservative.

17 MR. REINHARD: All these assume .15 ambient

18 air?

19 MR. BUCK: Correct.

20 MR. HORENSTEIN: Going back to what Bob was

21 saying, the numbers that we're using --

22 MR. BUCK: The ones that we're actually

23 proposing?

24 MR. HORENSTEIN: -- are not generated by

25 this model?

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1 framework of how the department has come at its

2 numbers, but you're using E.P.A. numbers?

3 MR. BUCK: Right. Correct.

4 MR. MCKLEROY: Which one are you using on

5 the Pb6? You say this is such an important number

6 on this bioavailability, the 20 or the 44?

7 MR. REINHARD: They're not using it at all.

8 MR. BUCK: What I'll show you -- if you

9 bear with me on this, I'll show you a table here

10 of all results of 3, 20 and 44 percent. It will

11 show very illustrative of what the results are and

12 it gives you a sense of where our numbers are in

13 context of all those model numbers.

14 So in a sense, we used sort of

15 everything and used the weight of evidence.

16 Again, they make some assumptions on how much you

17 actually drink a day. D.T.S.C. value, we actually

18 used the same for the children; bumped up our

19 adult again, because it's more consistent with

20 your RAG's guidance.

21 Okay. On the left-hand side, you'll

22 see various concentrations of lead in water that

23 we ran from three parts per billion down to the

24 default parameter of 15. Across the top -- going

25 across the top, the bioavailability, you see the 3

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1 MR. BUCK: They are not generated by this

2 model. However, we looked at that model to see

3 where those proposed numbers fell within these

4 various model results. So we did consider them.

5 We think that this is a useful tool to look at. We

6 looked at some other sources, some very recent

7 studies, and essentially that's where we -- how we

8 devised our numbers.

9 MR. HORENSTEIN: Would you be able to use a

10 number higher than the E.P.A.'s number if this

11 modeling showed that to be a --

12 MR. BUCK: Would we be able to? I suppose

13 we could propose anything. We wanted to be what

14 we believe conservative. We probably are. In the

15 future, I'm not -- I won't speak for the E.P.A.,

16 but I've been reading some articles. They may be

17 revising their thinking as to what's an

18 appropriate number for a cleanup.

19 Any other specific questions? Again,

20 Calvin is pretty knowledgeable about this, he's

21 the toxicologist for the D.T.S.C., and I'm sure he

22 could answer specific questions about that model

23 more definitively than I.

24 Nothing else, I appreciate it. Thank

25 you.

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1 FACILITATOR KERN: All right. I would  
2 anticipate that there would be some questions  
3 about that, but why don't we take this document  
4 and develop the questions and present them at a  
5 later time. It's hard to absorb that much,  
6 especially with the rolling screen, which was very  
7 good. Thank you.

8 From the Organizational Committee, we  
9 actually have not three minutes, but we have some  
10 time to hear you tonight, so --

11 MS. LAHREN: Well, a while ago I  
12 volunteered to help in this new member initiative,  
13 and we've made some progress. So I'd like to just  
14 give you an update about what the Organizational  
15 Committee is up to.

16 Today an ad went out in the paper, a  
17 public notice that said that we're looking to  
18 supplement our RAB membership. And the last time  
19 we spoke about this, we all kind of agreed to  
20 increase our membership by four people on the RAB,  
21 up to 25 members. But that was under the  
22 assumption that we had 21 people in the RAB, but  
23 we only had 19. So we're actually adding our  
24 membership to six people. And evidently, the  
25 response to this has been pretty great. We

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1 case, we'll be sending out the new language when  
2 we vote.

3 The deadline for the applications is  
4 the end of August, and we'd really like to  
5 encourage everyone on RAB to help in this outreach  
6 process, and so what we have for each of us is  
7 five fliers for us each to distribute where we  
8 think, you know, it might get a lot of viewing.  
9 Because evidently, this ad that we ran in the  
10 paper, just this one ad cost about \$1,000. So to  
11 the extent that we can do our own advertising, we  
12 can save on the public outreach budget. But we  
13 are trying to advertise in a wide variety of  
14 papers including the Guardian, including papers,  
15 in Marin and Oakland. So we're going to be  
16 passing out those fliers to everybody, and if  
17 anyone would like to get involved in this outreach  
18 effort, feel free to contact me, because, you  
19 know, we need to come up with who's going to be  
20 sitting on the selection panel.

21 PUBLIC MEMBER: And you decided just to go  
22 for this broad-based approach rather than a more  
23 selective way of calling San Francisco Tomorrow  
24 and other organizations?

25 MS. LAHREN: Well, one of the things that

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1 received over 200 requests for applications just  
2 this morning, and this was the first day it's been  
3 out in the paper. So --

4 MR. HORENSTEIN: We're keeping Tom busy.

5 MR. APPLING: Yeah, we received an  
6 onslaught of calls today, and so I think there's a  
7 lot of people interested in joining up with this  
8 particular RAB and helping us move forward. And  
9 in meeting with Leann and talking with others --  
10 also with some of the other organizational  
11 committee members, we wanted to move this thing  
12 forward as quickly as possible, so we got in the  
13 ad in the paper and we're off and running.

14 In addition to that, we plan on  
15 having a meeting, I believe, on Thursday, and this  
16 will allow us to go over the selection criteria  
17 for the types of members that would be a good  
18 addition to the group.

19 MS. LAHREN: There's one issue that we need  
20 to discuss, and that's who's going to be sitting  
21 on the selection panel besides D.O.D. guidance. It  
22 seems to be a little unclear, and our own bylaws  
23 are unclear, and this seems to be something that  
24 we need to iron out on Thursday, and then maybe we  
25 may have to amend our charter. So if that's the

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1 the Organizational Committee wanted to do is to  
2 really take a hard look at who composes our RAB  
3 now, and figure out what sort of skills or  
4 functions we're weak in and sort of focus our  
5 outreach in that effort to try and maybe recruit  
6 people that might fill in the gaps.

7 PUBLIC MEMBER: The ad, as it ran,  
8 suggested that there were no particular skills  
9 needed.

10 MS. LAHREN: Right, and that's true,  
11 because they aren't, according to D.O.D. guidance.  
12 But in the application form, there is an  
13 opportunity for people to list any skills that  
14 they have, what organizations they represent, and  
15 in that way we'll be able to assess who might be a  
16 good contribution.

17 PUBLIC MEMBER: For our benefit, if we're  
18 supposed to help in this effort, could you tell  
19 us, please, what characteristics you're looking  
20 for?

21 MR. LEVINE: I think that's one of the  
22 reasons that we're having a meeting on Thursday  
23 evening to outline some parameters so that we can  
24 discuss it before the whole RAB.

25 MR. HORENSTEIN: All of this is going to be

1 brought before the whole RAB for discussion and  
2 approval.

3 PUBLIC MEMBER: But this went out without  
4 the whole RAB.

5 MR. HORENSTEIN: Which is why it says "No  
6 special interests," so we aren't excluding anyone.  
7 And that's why we got 200 people and will probably  
8 have 500 people by the time we're done.

9 PUBLIC MEMBER: Why are we even keeping  
10 going, if we've already got 200?

11 MR. HORENSTEIN: Oh, no. I mean that just  
12 came this morning.

13 PUBLIC MEMBER: So why are you even  
14 going --

15 MR. HORENSTEIN: Because some people have  
16 it posted on their refrigerator and won't ever  
17 send it in.

18 MS. LAHREN: Well, actually, we hope to  
19 reach just a broader audience than just the  
20 Chronicle. You know, it might be a whole other  
21 group of applicants when we advertise in the Bay  
22 Guardian, and so we thought we'd at least  
23 circulate to the other newspapers.

24 MS. BLANK: And is there anything in the  
25 guidance about having it be accessible to the

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1 MR. WILKINS: Well, I think there's a  
2 significant amount of RAB guidance that defines a  
3 stake holder, and basically a stake holder is  
4 somebody who has that interest in participating in  
5 the process of the Army's environmental cleanup  
6 program at a given installation. That's who a  
7 stake holder is. And that could be somebody who  
8 lives in an adjacent neighborhood. That may be  
9 somebody who lives in Oakland, who has -- does a  
10 lot of activity here on the Presidio. They may  
11 come over here to roller blade every day; they may  
12 come over here and participate in Park Service  
13 functions or meetings or something like that.  
14 Whatever it is, that's what a stake holder is.

15 PUBLIC MEMBER: I'd like to know, though,  
16 what particular skills you're looking for.

17 MS. LAHREN: Well, we would like that to be  
18 a collaborative process. We would like our whole  
19 RAB to give us their input as to what we feel that  
20 we're lacking. I know we definitely need more  
21 work in the public outreach area for our RAB, and  
22 hopefully, some applicants will be strong in that  
23 area and they can contribute.

24 The Organizational Committee is going  
25 to look at those issues and come up with our

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1 local communities?

2 MR. LEVINE: Can you tell me if this is a  
3 national park or is it a local community?

4 MS. BLANK: Yeah, I mean, I guess it would  
5 be a pretty broad interpretation.

6 MR. LEVINE: Well, I've had some -- I mean,  
7 I've had some people from Marin who said, "Hey, I  
8 go across the Golden Gate Bridge every day and I  
9 cross the Presidio and I like to go to the  
10 Presidio for activities." Why can't they be  
11 represented on the RAB?

12 MR. HORENSTEIN: And Jan's not here, she  
13 lives in Berkeley. She feels strongly that it's  
14 not just people in San Francisco who should be on  
15 the RAB, because it is a national park for the  
16 San Francisco Bay Area or a greater community.

17 MR. APPLING: Also, if I can add to that,  
18 you know, when you look at who the stake holders  
19 are, there's a lot of different people who could  
20 come under that definition; those people may not  
21 be living right here close to the city. So we  
22 certainly don't want to cut them off from the  
23 opportunity to -- of applying to be a member.

24 MS. GIRARDOT: How do you define stake  
25 holder?

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1 suggestions of what we feel the missing links of  
2 our RAB are, and present that to the RAB at our  
3 next meeting just to get comments on it from  
4 everybody.

5 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay.

6 MR. APPLING: I'd like to add that it's a  
7 rather open process. I mean, I think the  
8 Organizational Committee is trying to move this  
9 thing forward by taking a look at what all the  
10 people that are out there, what are all the people  
11 that are in here, what our strengths, our  
12 weaknesses, what are we looking for, the  
13 direction, the total scope, and we would ask that  
14 everybody that is a current member participate in  
15 that process, even though the Organizational  
16 Committee, as I understand it, involves a select  
17 few people. I think everybody and anybody that's  
18 currently a RAB member is welcome to participate  
19 in that process.

20 FACILITATOR KERN: Great. I think with  
21 everyone's concurrence, we may have to skip this  
22 Building 637 item unless there are a couple of  
23 clarifying questions that people might want to  
24 ask. I think it's a broad topic.

25 MR. REINHARD: I just have one question.

1 Again, it's about the scheduling and comment  
2 periods that we were talking about. My view of  
3 the 637 comment period is, that since the  
4 selection of cleanup levels has -- is a key part  
5 of it and we don't know the answer to that, that  
6 you can't make comments on the appropriate remedy  
7 there until we know what those objectives are. And  
8 so that means, to me, that the schedule is  
9 dependent on how the FPALDR goes final. Is that  
10 right?

11 MR. CALL: I would think that, in the view  
12 of the Army, those are two separate issues. That  
13 the FPALDR is focused just on sites where we have  
14 exclusively soil contamination; where Building  
15 637, of course, has a groundwater contamination  
16 element as well, and we -- it's true that we've  
17 used the same sort of scientific principals in the  
18 building 637 corrective action plan to develop the  
19 action levels, but the intent was that that  
20 particular corrective action plan would be able to  
21 stand on its own.

22 MR. REINHARD: But you don't use the same  
23 sort of principals. You use the principals of the  
24 FPALDR in Building 637. It says these numbers  
25 were developed based on the risk assessment in the

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1 in terms of a presentation and discussion about  
2 the selected alternatives and the changes to the  
3 CAP itself. I mean we haven't even discussed it  
4 here.

5 MR. WILKINS: Well, what we had at the end  
6 of April, you remember, is a discussion on the  
7 FPALDR document that was subsequently published  
8 in -- like a couple weeks later there in May, and  
9 it was not -- I mean that presentation wasn't  
10 different from what -- or the document wasn't  
11 different from what the presentation was two weeks  
12 prior to that.

13 The thing what we've been jockeying  
14 around with, as you know, the Army here, is to  
15 address, you know, Bob's concern, and that is the  
16 correlation between the 637 document and the  
17 FPALDR. And initially what we came up with was  
18 that we were expecting comments to be provided on  
19 both documents by mid-July, except for the RAB  
20 members. But I think we may need to revisit that,  
21 so I'll speak for the Army on this point and for  
22 the Corps, and we can go back and discuss this  
23 maybe tomorrow or something like that, but I think  
24 for right now, we'll just leave that as an  
25 unanswered question, and we'll let you know --

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1 FPALDR, and it makes a big difference. I mean,  
2 how do I know whether Alternative 5 is appropriate  
3 or Alternative 4, if I don't know what I'm  
4 shooting for as a cleanup level?

5 FACILITATOR KERN: It doesn't look like  
6 we're going to resolve that tonight, but I think  
7 the point stands to -- that it needs  
8 clarification.

9 MR. REINHARD: Well, I'm asking it as a --  
10 not as a comment about the substance of the  
11 document; I'm talking about the comment period, an  
12 opportunity to say something about the result.

13 FACILITATOR KERN: And the current comment  
14 period, officially, does it have an end date or  
15 no?

16 MR. REINHARD: That's a good question.

17 MR. BALL: Yeah, the document hasn't even  
18 been presented to the RAB, has it yet?

19 MR. REINHARD: Well, we have copies of it.

20 MR. CALL: Yeah, draft final.

21 MR. REINHARD: It's that draft final,  
22 that's what we're talking about.

23 MR. WILKINS: It was distributed or made  
24 available at least a few days after the FPALDR.

25 MR. BALL: Right. I know that, but I mean

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1 we'll inform everybody here about the comment  
2 period or whatever the extension of that is going  
3 to be, or the length of that's going to be for  
4 this 637 project, and get a clarification on how  
5 that is synchronized or not synchronized with  
6 what's in the FPALDR and give you an explanation  
7 of why. I mean, we owe you that, so we'll do that  
8 more effectively than we can do here in the next  
9 couple minutes.

10 FACILITATOR KERN: Great. Thank you.

11 MS. BAXTER: I just wanted to make a  
12 comment about the public outreach thing. As you  
13 know, for the last four months, I've been working  
14 with the redevelopment agency to get our agendas,  
15 which David has drawn up, mailed out to their  
16 mailing list free of charge to us, and that's been  
17 going on for four months now and that goes to a  
18 mailing list that -- of all the people who signed  
19 up are interested in Treasure Island. And we  
20 assumed that we would get a group of hard-core  
21 interested individuals from that mailing list,  
22 which numbers in the hundreds, to come here; and  
23 that has been going out for four months and it  
24 hasn't produced much interest. And so the  
25 question is, should we continue to do this? I

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1 mean that is an identifiable group of people who  
2 are interested in the base closure process.

3 FACILITATOR KERN: I think that's a  
4 difficult thing to determine right now. I know,  
5 personally, I've very often invited and had people  
6 committed to come to this meeting, probably a  
7 dozen or more over the last few months, just  
8 people that I've met that were interested, that  
9 have not attended. So I'm not sure that I would  
10 stop the effort right now. I mean, part of it is  
11 just getting --

12 MR. HORENSTEIN: The other thought is, if I  
13 got this agenda and hadn't been attending, I  
14 probably wouldn't come either. It's just not a  
15 very descriptive -- a lot of numbers and CAPs and  
16 I just wouldn't know what the heck it is.

17 A lot of other RABs are sending out  
18 newsletters with a lot more descriptions with  
19 discussions on the activities that are going on in  
20 very specific terms. So maybe to augment  
21 occasionally with more of a newsletter type thing.

22

23 MS. GIRARDOT: Well, that's not possible  
24 for this RAB to do, because if you look at  
25 Treasure Island and the things they're doing, they

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1 individual RAB members coming and giving their  
2 input to find out how they can improve  
3 interrelations between the RABs, and also improve  
4 the relationship between the RABs and the  
5 regulatory agencies.

6 PUBLIC MEMBER: And how many groups do you  
7 expect to have represented?

8 MR. LEVINE: Well, they'll probably have  
9 about -- well, all the RABs in the Bay Area  
10 usually come. All the way from Ford Ord, Mather  
11 Air Force Base in the Sacramento area and  
12 Hamilton --

13 MR. REINHARD: I thought the sponsor was  
14 actually the Cal E.P.A. Base --

15 MR. LEVINE: Well, it is, but it's part of  
16 the Career Pro --

17 MR. REINHARD: Right, but the people who  
18 are going to be speaking are actually government  
19 officials, are the ones who are going to be doing  
20 the presentations, right? Somebody from E.P.A.,  
21 somebody from D.O.D. --

22 MR. LEVINE: Here's the agenda. You've got  
23 Joyce Witten, Robin Clarky, David Wong, , Julie  
24 Ann Miller, David Wong, John Cameron, Julie  
25 Anderson King, Amy Houten and Joyce Witten again.

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1 have the redevelopment agency that has a whole  
2 staff of professionals who are doing it for them;  
3 it's not the RAB members.

4 MR. HORENSTEIN: The Mare Island RAB is  
5 doing it as a RAB. Putting out a very broad --  
6 very nice document in terms of a newsletter. Not  
7 too often. I don't know if we have copies of it,  
8 but we can share that with you.

9 MR. LEVINE: Not only Mare Island, but the  
10 Alameda Naval Station and a few other stations are  
11 putting out monthly newsletters.

12 PUBLIC MEMBER: I'd like to see an example.

13 MR. LEVINE: You can give me a call. I  
14 have copies of them all, and it's just a lead-in  
15 to the next part of the agenda. Because we do  
16 have a San Francisco Bay Area RAB Caucus where all  
17 these people come and meet, and it's once a month,  
18 and tomorrow there's going to be a meeting  
19 tomorrow at 425 Market Street, which is sponsored  
20 by the Career Pro in conjunction with Community  
21 RAB Caucus. It's an all-day meeting. It starts  
22 at 9:30 and anybody who wants a copy of the  
23 agenda, I'd be glad to give it to them. The  
24 public is invited.

25 Mainly they're interested in

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1 And it's open to the public. I know it's the Cal  
2 E.P.A. Base Closure Environmental Advisory Group,  
3 but as it says here, "The meeting is open to the  
4 public," so anyone may come, and that's what they  
5 wanted.

6 And the topic that they're going to  
7 discuss there are Membership Update; the D.O.D.  
8 Budget Update, which I think people seem to be  
9 interested in; 1995 Clark Closure; Property  
10 Transfer; Environmental Issues; Lunch; E.P.A.  
11 Proposed Rules.

12 Particularly this is a very, very  
13 important subject, because it regards to  
14 unexploded ordinance which is a very big concern  
15 with Ford Ord and a couple of the other bases. I  
16 don't know if we have anything like that here on  
17 the Presidio.

18 Technical Assistance Grants Update,  
19 and this is also is a very important subject that  
20 I was going to bring up, because we have until  
21 July 24th to make comments about -- for non-NPL  
22 sites to be able to get some possibly technical  
23 assistance grants for up to \$25,000. It's going  
24 to be discussed at tomorrow's meeting.

25 And then at 2:00 to 3:00 p.m.

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tomorrow, RAB Public Input Period, and what that concerns -- and unfortunately they just sent me a five-page fax, but I only got three and a half pages, and they're going to be sending a letter to James Stronk of the California Environmental Protection Agency concerning the various aspects of RAB problems that each RAB member has had an input into at the meeting.

So I urge anybody to come. It's at 425 Market Street, second floor, and I think you'll find it very, very useful. And it's a good thing, by the way, to network with some of these other RAB people. If they tell you how many people -- in some of the RABs they have 30, 40, and one of them has 60 members. They've been improving, getting their membership; they've been doing an awful lot of work, and they're doing a lot of work as far as sending out newsletters and things. If anybody would like it, I'd be glad to give them the agenda, and that's it.

FACILITATOR KERN: Thank you, Sol.

MS. GIRARDOT: I didn't get a clear-cut response of whether we should continue to send the agenda out while you're in this process of --

FACILITATOR KERN: My personal view would

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is the one that has the staff, and he has the --

MR. WILKINS: We do a newsletter as well.

MR. HORENSTEIN: You know, I heard you say every 60 days. I think I've only gotten one. I may not be on that list. A newsletter goes out on the Presidio every 60 days?

FACILITATOR KERN: Okay. Thank you.

We have a couple of items before we wrap up tonight. That would be any status report on cleanup activities or documents. I know we have the list, the Presidio document tracking system, and I know I've had some comment that, what are the actual cleanup activities going on. People have asked me recently. Is there one or two items out there that somebody could remark, or a hot cleanup currently in action?

MR. BRIDGESTOCK: Well, most all of the remediation activities are in this document that comes out once a month. As far as anything big going on right now, there isn't anything other than the groundwater monitoring that occurs on a quarterly basis.

We are getting ready to do the work at Building 1349, which is the large above-ground storage tank, which -- there's actually some --

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be to continue to send it to advertise our RAB, what's going on. I mean, that's four times people heard about us. From an advertising point of view, sometimes it takes eight or nine times before people -- it hits them. So that's my own personal view. But I don't make the rules here, so --

MR. WILKINS: I would just add, if it's not that much effort for you, you know, you can work with Thomas, he's onboard now and has been for the last month. As we get the agendas put together, if it's not that much effort to you, go ahead and continue to put it out. But I mean, if you're doing a lot of work to do this, I would say back off. But if it's just a once-a-month type of deal or every couple of weeks that takes like an hour of your time, you know, hopefully you wouldn't consider that too much of a burden on yourself and we can just go ahead to continue to forward our information to this --

MS. GIRARDOT: Treasure Island. The Treasure Island notice that they send out, by the way, is the same as ours; they just send out the agenda. But the newsletter is a separate effort by the redevelopment staff. So I think that David

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the final phase of investigation work is going on right now, right this week; they're doing some drilling. In fact, they're using a sonic rig, which is a little bit different from the norm; we've always done auger rigs. So that's a different type of process. The actual remediation of -- demolishing the tank and getting rid of some of the most contaminated part of the soil is due to occur sometime in -- probably in late August. That's our goal right now. The work plans are being developed. They'll come out for review pretty soon.

MS. BLANK: Are you going to have a ribbon cutting ceremony, so everyone can come out and say good bye to it?

FACILITATOR KERN: Any items from the Park Service?

MS. BLANK: I didn't have anything from the last time I gave an update. I wish I could say we were moving along so quickly, there was a whole series of actions to report, but I don't. So next RAB.

FACILITATOR KERN: Any other items?

John.

MR. BUCK: I just wanted to -- someone



1 pointed out that I had -- in my handout, I have  
2 two corrections to make. On the sixth page, which  
3 says -- starts with Residential Justification. On  
4 the fourth bullet down, on the last line where it  
5 says "208," cross that out and put 125. And  
6 where it says "474," put in 2981.

7 And then on the next page, the second  
8 bullet where it says "325," put in 230. Where it  
9 says "1,166," put in 7,330. That's it.

10 And I also would like to acknowledge  
11 the efforts of Thomas and Lisa in helping me with  
12 the presentation.

13 FACILITATOR KERN: Yes, Bob.

14 MR. REINHARD: I guess I can announce for  
15 the committees, the joint committees will be  
16 meeting in two weeks time at Ruger Street,  
17 7:00 p.m., and the topic that we'd like to focus  
18 on is Appendix P, the health risk assessment, and  
19 we're hoping that the government participants will  
20 be able to show up in the same strength that they  
21 did the last time.

22 And also, are you going to be  
23 showing stuff about comments at all?

24 MR. BALL: Well, the U.S.T. committee,  
25 we're going to try to have our comments organized

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1 STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
2 COUNTY OF ALAMEDA )

3 I, Theresa A. Darnell, C.S.R. No. 9966, in  
4 and for the County of Alameda, State of  
5 California, hereby certify that the foregoing  
6 proceedings in the within-entitled cause was  
7 reported by me, a Certified Shorthand Reporter  
8 and a disinterested person, to the best of my  
9 ability, and was thereafter transcribed into  
10 typewriting under my direction and supervision.

11 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my  
12 hand.

13 Date: \_\_\_\_\_, 1995

14  
15  
16  
17 Theresa A. Darnell, C.S.R.  
18 License No. 9966  
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1 into a single committal that we'll give to the  
2 Army. And tentatively I've talked to other  
3 members, and we're going to put our comments  
4 together next week, and then hopefully we can  
5 discuss them at that committee meeting at some  
6 point in two-weeks time.

7 MR. APPLING: Anybody else who has an  
8 interest in signing or contributing comments to  
9 the U.S.T. committee's comment letter can please  
10 get ahold of me and/or fax me their comments at  
11 the fax number that is in the general list.

12 FACILITATOR KERN: Very good. Any other  
13 items before we adjourn? Then we'll be having our  
14 next RAB meeting two weeks after that.

15 Does anybody have the date?

16 August 8th. Very good.

17 Thank you for your attendance  
18 tonight. Meeting adjourned.

19 (Meeting adjourned at 10:07 p.m.)  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
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1 THE RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

2  
3  
4 **CERTIFIED COPY**

5  
6  
7 TUESDAY, AUGUST 8TH, 1995

8 HELD AT

9 FORT MASON G.G.N.R.A. HEADQUARTERS

10 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

11 7:00 P.M.

12  
13  
14 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

15 BY: ELIZABETH VALSTAD

16  
17  
18  
19 CLARK REPORTING

20 2161 SHATTUCK AVENUE, SUITE 201

21 BERKELEY, CA 94704

22 (510) 486-0700

23  
24  
25

1 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARDMEMBERS:

2 (COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL)

3  
4 THOMAS APPLING

5 HAROLD BALL

6 JAN BAXTER

7 ROBERTA BLANK

8 AMY BROWNELL

9 GREG BRIDGESTOCK

10 ROMY FUENTES

11 JOAN GIRARDOT

12 BENNETT HORENSTEIN

13 DOUG KERN

14 LEEANN LAHREN

15 SCOTT MILLER

16 JAN MONAGAHN

17 PETER O'HARA

18 ROGER HENDERSON

19 ROBERT REINHARD

20 SOL LEVINE

21 JOHN BUCK

22 ANDREW LOLLI

23 DAVID WILKINS

24 MICHAEL WORK

25

1 FACILITATOR KERN: We have several

2 announcements to begin the meeting. Around the table  
3 you should find -- oh well, why don't we start off by  
4 welcoming everybody to this evening's meeting of the  
5 Restoration Advisory Board. We would like to thank the  
6 Committee members for their continued participation.  
7 The Army, and their contractors. The Regulators, and  
8 members of the City for their participation.

9 You may notice several new additions. We have  
10 Thomas Appling to thank for these lovely new name  
11 plates and microphone system. Thomas has also put  
12 several handouts on the table that we might review.  
13 Does everyone have them all? Does everybody have a  
14 file of those handouts in front of them? All right.  
15 So I'll just run through to make sure we have the same  
16 set of documents.

17 Fact sheet on Base-Wide Corrective Action Plan.  
18 Memorandum for Remedial Project Manager's National Park  
19 Service RAB members. Environmental Program Management  
20 Development of Soil Background/Metal Threshold packet.  
21 Organizational Committee Issues. Organizational  
22 Committee memo from Bennett. The agenda, and document  
23 tracking paper. All right. Very good.

24 Are there any changes, or suggested changes to  
25 tonight's agenda?

1 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Under 4, I think it  
2 should read RMP meeting of August, and actually, the  
3 issue from July 11th, on background concentration, I  
4 wasn't there unfortunately, it was repeated; is that  
5 right?

6 FACILITATOR KERN: Yes.

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So the RPM meeting  
8 from today is the relevant issue? And then respond to  
9 the FPALDR comments, so far, should probably be the  
10 third bullet, just because all those three bullets  
11 together make up the technical issues that we need to  
12 address.

13 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I'd like to add that  
14 letter from the caucus RAB, the discussion of that.

15 FACILITATOR KERN: All right. Under New  
16 Business. Would that be fine with you, Sol?

17 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Yes.

18 FACILITATOR KERN: I also have a suggested  
19 change, and so if anybody has any suggestions, please  
20 let me know.

21 I have spoken to the Army Chief, and the Committee  
22 co-chair about this, only with them. One proposed  
23 change that I would make is that we would move the  
24 Organizational Committee discussion up further in the  
25 meeting to make sure that we get that included in

5

night's discussion. It generally gets pushed off.

2 A little bit of background about that is, that  
3 early in our meetings we were often stuck on committee  
4 organizational-type discussions. I would just like to  
5 be able to make sure that we get this report in this  
6 evening. Any objections on this?

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I do have one more  
8 comment since I was the victim of this. I would  
9 request from Thomas that the microphones not be turned  
10 on until the meet starts.

11 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Maybe it would be nice to  
12 have the microphones off during the breaks, too.

13 FACILITATOR KERN: I would like to welcome  
14 all the members from the public, and thank you for your  
15 participation. I recognize a couple of Hunter's Point  
16 RAB members.

17 So agenda stands. We will move ahead then. Do we  
18 have any minutes that we can approve? No. Then we  
19 continue to work with Thomas, and others, to get those  
20 taken care of. So let's then go on for our first  
21 discussion then, which would be the Organizational  
22 Committee Report.

23 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: You should have a  
24 handout that looks like this. It's a one-pager. It's  
25 titled, Organizational Committee Issues. So basically,

6

1 what this is, it addresses the issue of new members and  
2 talks about forming a selection of members. And it  
3 talks about how the whole selection process will occur  
4 from review of the applications, any decisions, and  
5 presenting this to the RAB. And the reason why it's an  
6 Organizational Committee issue is because our bylaws,  
7 as they stand now, don't accommodate having new  
8 members. The bylaws only discuss when the RAB was  
9 first formed at the initial process. So what we have  
10 here is a section which is called "old language," and  
11 then the new proposed language. And if you look at the  
12 first section there, there's an issue that I think  
13 should be brought up. And that is, is when a RAB  
14 Committee member resigns their seat, and they represent  
15 an organization, does that organization keep their seat  
16 or does the seat go to a new member? And I think  
17 that's something that we should talk about. And if  
18 anyone has any ideas, because that's happened in three  
19 instances. I'm one instance. Scott Miller has taken  
20 Sol Levine's, and Molly has taken Heidi's. And so if  
21 anyone has any thought.

22 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: When you say, "taken"  
23 you mean permanently, or do you mean sort of sitting  
24 there?

25 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: I'm sort of sitting

7

1 here. I'm not sure what Molly is doing, or Scott.

2 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I think our position is  
3 that this is our seat, and I'm sitting instead of the  
4 Organization. And an alternative is some sit in on  
5 occasion on behalf of the organization.

6 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: It's kind of an  
7 interesting point, because I know when we're talking  
8 about selecting new members I don't envision we're  
9 going to select organizations. I think we are going to  
10 select people that have diverse strengths. One may be  
11 representing an organization. Another may be some  
12 technical expertise. But because they happen to  
13 represent an organization, whatever that is, I don't  
14 know if that gives the organization their seat. My  
15 sense is that it's an individual seat.

16 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I don't know if this  
17 is an ideological split of the three examples that we  
18 have mentioned, but two of those organizations were  
19 automatically folded in as members of RAB, because of  
20 their previous work on the TRC Committee which preceded  
21 the RAB. And I think that was always the assumption  
22 because of that history of why those particular  
23 organizations became members of the RAB in the first  
24 place. I think it's very important that organizations  
25 have continuity on the RAB because of their status as

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1 organizations. Because it's effective to have people  
2 who represent a larger constituency and the  
3 organization has done its best to present and promote  
4 people who have expertise, and, you know, they change  
5 the point of view of that organization, theoretically.  
6 Joan's not here, but I know that she has mentioned a  
7 couple of times, for example, that she's been unable to  
8 attend, but maybe somebody else from her group would  
9 come, and, I think, that's a very important population  
10 here. I don't know, it just seems natural to me that  
11 that would be the case.

12 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Well, I think what we  
13 have to discuss is whether we are an organization or a  
14 community organization. I think what we should do  
15 first is to list everyone, and their organizations,  
16 along the same line. It's fine when you have  
17 organizations, but we could be an entity for just an  
18 organization, or are we a community organization?

19 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I guess to me the issue  
20 is whether we are selecting new members, regardless of  
21 their past organization, if when we select a new  
22 member, and we select a member of an organization, is  
23 that the same as selecting the organization? So are we  
24 going to be choosing the people, or are we going to be  
25 choosing the organization? And how do we want to set

1 it up? Do we want to just basically -- any person that  
2 represents an organization that gets on the RAB? That  
3 means that organization is on the RAB. Or do we do it  
4 by people? And we should figure that out before we  
5 vote on this language.

6 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Well, the way this  
7 language stands is:

8 "A replacement member may be solicited from  
9 a list of alternates from the member's  
10 organizations, or otherwise, as determined  
11 by the RAB."

12 So the way that it has been drafted is that it's  
13 on a case by case basis.

14 BOARDMEMBER BROWNELL: I'm familiar with the  
15 way this was done on the Hunter's Point RAB. And the  
16 way we did it there was we had what we called  
17 organizational seats, and community individual seats.  
18 And what we did was, we wanted a certain type of  
19 organization, so the seats were designated for certain  
20 types of organizations, and then once, for instance,  
21 when ARC was put on that type of organization, and they  
22 had that seat, and they could alternate, they had to  
23 designate who was going to come, and who the alternate  
24 was to be. They didn't change it every time. And then  
25 the thinking, is that in the future, if those

1 designated people stopped coming, then the organization  
2 would be notified and if they decline, or whatever, we  
3 would get another organization that was a similar type.

4 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Just look at the  
5 turnover we have had in the government people.

6 FACILITATOR KERN: Well, it seems that we  
7 should not belabor this. It seems clear that we are  
8 going to have organizations and individuals, and it's  
9 important for somebody up front to state what they are.  
10 Are they representing just themselves, or an  
11 organization? And, again, this group can decide based  
12 on that.

13 BOARDMEMBER LOLLI: I'd like to make a  
14 recommendation. I belong to several organizations, and  
15 one of the questions that always comes up, what are we  
16 doing in this field? Is there some way we can get that  
17 information out to the public? Do we have someone here  
18 that can inform the press, and what not? What is being  
19 accomplished? Because I've listened to comments here  
20 and they are excellent. These people here are  
21 dedicated to doing something, but the public wants to  
22 know where the money is coming from. How you are  
23 coming along? Are you ahead or behind the program?  
24 Who do we get in to help? And that information would  
25 be helpful in getting additional members that you want,

1 or even new members.

2 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: I would like to respond  
3 to that. The Organizational Committee understands the  
4 problems that we are having with public outreach. And  
5 we have identified the issues that we would like to  
6 improve. And actually, the Committee has come up with  
7 a list of skills or people that we think would be  
8 helpful to our RAB. And does everyone have a copy?

9 FACILITATOR KERN: Before we go on to that  
10 issue, though, which I think is important, let's just  
11 tie this one up, and we'll go on to the next one.

12 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I don't know if this  
13 is to early, but I would like to make a motion to amend  
14 the proposed language that's presented here as follows.  
15 The second sentence should be:

16 "A replacement member may be solicited from  
17 the list of alternates." Period. "If the  
18 person who has resigned represents an  
19 organization an alternate from the  
20 organization may continue to hold that RAB  
21 position." Period.

22 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I second that  
23 motion.

24 FACILITATOR KERN: So we need to make sure  
25 that we have the language.

1 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Shall I repeat it?

2 FACILITATOR KERN: Yes.

3 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Second sentence of  
4 the proposed language should read:

5 "A replacement member may be solicited  
6 from the list of alternates." Period.

7 "If the person who has resigned represents  
8 an organization an alternate from that  
9 organization may continue to hold that RAB  
10 position."

11 FACILITATOR KERN: All right, any discussion  
12 on that? So what we would be voting on now, is to have  
13 this proposed new language be added to our chart with  
14 the amended language, as Bob has stated. Does everyone  
15 understand that all right? So all in favor signify by  
16 raising your hand. 13 for; opposed one. That motion  
17 carries.

18 BOARDMEMBER LOLLI: You opposed. Will you  
19 tell us why? Could you explain?

20 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Well, my reason for  
21 opposition is not to be taken as a reflection on  
22 anybody that's here, or anything like that. But I  
23 think when you have a group like this, it should be a  
24 group of individuals, and that they should bring with  
25 them the ability to interface with an organization.

13

at's just one factor that should be considered in the selection. That's why I opposed it.

FACILITATOR KERN: Why don't we move on then. Do you want to cover the second part of this?

BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: The reason I jumped to this memo was because we are looking for somebody who's good at public outreach. That's one of the primary goals in the application form. Someone who knows about communication, and who can work with Thomas, the new public outreach person for the Army.

Okay. So moving on to the next part of the by-laws. So what we would be wanting to look at is proposed language. Several people had commented on this, and basically everyone's comments are incorporated, including the Army's. And the Army has signed off on this proposal. So just to go through it briefly.

It's going to be a cooperative effort between the Army Regulators and the existing RAB members. We're basically following DOD guidance. And a selection panel is going to be formed which will be composed of community members. And membership on this panel will be voluntary. So far, the six people who have volunteered are the Organizational Committee, which is me, Bennett, and Sol, and the two volunteers we have

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diverse enough, the BCT can request the selection panel to reevaluate their decision. So that's the new language.

And then, the very last issue is the last sentence of that paragraph. I'd like this to come before the RAB for a vote. We have to decide how we want the slate to come in. Do we want to vote on each individual the selection panel proposes? Do we want to vote on the entire slate all at one time? Or do we want the selection panel just to present us with the six new people? So that represents Alternative 1, 2 and 3. Oh, and then there's a 4th. The 4th is, which Rob suggested, which the RAB has done before, and that's if we should want to vote, should it be a majority instead of two-thirds?

BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Is that the slate or the individual?

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Either one.

BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I think there's that kind of important point that we were discussing with the Army today. And that was their preference, that the RAB is held to a similar standard for accepting new members as the BCT is, and the Army is, and that's to accept the slate or not to accept the slate. But not to individually dissect each individual

14

1 are Doug and Jan. And if anyone else is interested, 2 there is plenty of room. So then the selection panel 3 will assess the needs of the RAB and develop selection 4 rules. And basically, what these goals are is this 5 list right here. And this list says, we are interested 6 in having more minorities, more gender diversity. 7 Acquire some people from outside San Francisco, such as 8 Marin, and the South Bay. Someone who has skills as a 9 biologist. Someone who has skills in public outreach, 10 such as communications. Someone who has a cultural or 11 verbal heritage background. Someone who may be a 12 scientist, maybe a toxicologist, or an urban planner. 13 Maybe someone who represents the new tenants at the 14 Presidio of San Francisco.

So this is a list of ideas that is very ad hoc, 16 and a lot of people have contributed to it. We would 17 be happy to add any new ideas to this list. So this is 18 an on-going process. I'd like to move back to it in a 19 minute, after I go through the language.

So basically, those are the selection goals. And 21 based on these goals the selection panel is going to 22 develop a slate of proposed members and offer a slate 23 of proposed alternates. And then the BCT will review 24 it to make sure it reflects these goals in accordance 25 with DOD guidance. And then, if it doesn't seem

16

1 member. We asked that they don't do that, and they 2 said, fine, but the RAB shouldn't necessarily do that 3 either. And it should look at the slate. Does the 4 slate meet these targets that we all agree upon that 5 are good valuable targets? Then we accept this slate 6 based on this, or based on this. Then the committee 7 goes back, based on specific issues not meeting with 8 targeted goals, goes back and backs another target 9 slate. But not a dissection of individual members 10 based on perhaps arbitrary things that aren't discussed 11 up front with the development of the targeted goals. I 12 don't know if that makes sense, but that was the 13 discussion today.

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: You're saying that the 15 Army is -- basically their position is that if they 16 have to say, yes, no, on the slate. Is that what 17 you're saying?

BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: In the general 19 discussion today, those are the things that came up. 20 And it seems kind of an issue of fairness. And, I 21 don't know, they have a hard position on it. I just 22 wanted to share that. Because, initially, they don't 23 want, necessarily, to take away their responsibility to 24 do their job and just have to buyoff on all or nothing. 25 And then have a few people on the RAB dissecting

17

1 individual members and bog down the whole process for  
2 some other agenda that is on this memo.  
3 FACILITATOR KERN: Perhaps if it would be  
4 appropriate we should hear the Army's position on their  
5 language.

6 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: As I reviewed the  
7 draft that came in on that language, basically, our  
8 position was that the selection panel is a group of  
9 individuals that we feel is entrusted by the other  
10 members of the RAB. Although they are voluntary  
11 positions, they are entrusted by the other members of  
12 the RAB to make a reasonable decision using the  
13 appropriate selection criteria to come up with a slate  
14 of new members. And once that slate is presented to  
15 the rest of the RAB for a vote, on however it's  
16 determined, you're going to vote on that slate. Then  
17 that slate is presented to the BCT for acceptance. And  
18 the reason that we think that that's appropriate, or we  
19 concurred during the discussion to accept the slate, as  
20 opposed to nit-picking individual persons, is because  
21 we feel we have to trust the selection panel to be  
22 responsible enough to meet all of the criteria in our  
23 selection, which are going to be discussed. As it says  
24 here, the selection goals are developing consultation  
25 with the BCT. So given that relationship of trusting

1 the selection panel to identify and slate new members  
2 with all those goals, it's really not necessary to look  
3 at a certain individual and say, "We don't like this  
4 person." We just need to look at the slate. Does our  
5 slate meet our overall selection criteria? And if  
6 that's the case, we will sign off on it. For whatever  
7 reason we don't think that's the case, then we'll send  
8 it back to the selection panel for further discussion.

9 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: In other words, if the  
10 BCT feels there's an individual on that slate that is  
11 not acceptable, would that mean they would reject the  
12 complete slate?

13 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: No. Not individual.  
14 If looking at the slate, it does not meet our selection  
15 goals, or selection criteria. This list of proposed  
16 selection criteria was developed from the  
17 Organizational Committee based on their assessment of  
18 the RAB, and maybe some needs that we have to fill.  
19 Okay? And so when we look at the slate, we are not  
20 going to be looking at individuals, per se. We are  
21 going to be looking at the selection goals. And  
22 because you could have one individual that might meet  
23 four or five of these selection goals, it is very easy  
24 to meet all of the criteria with six people.

25 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: In other words, what

19

1 you're saying, it's the need rather than the  
2 individual?

3 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: We felt in agreement  
4 during the discussion with several community members  
5 today that that was reasonable. To not nit-pick a  
6 specific individual, but to look at the slate in its  
7 entirety and see whether or not it meets our selection  
8 goals.

9 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Well, the reason I  
10 bring it up is, because I would feel very badly if  
11 anyone was rejected, or the slate was rejected, because  
12 of an individual. Because I think that we are looking  
13 for a diversity, and we cannot -- as long as we have a  
14 selection, as long as we are going to have a group  
15 meeting to talk to these people, and give you a list, I  
16 think we can only go by the needs that we need for the  
17 RAB so that we can function.

18 BOARDMEMBER O'HARA: In an effort to bridge  
19 that, could I suggest that the selection committee  
20 publish a slate in advance of a vote, and if individual  
21 members have a problem with anybody on that slate that  
22 they contact the selection committee and give their  
23 reason or reasons for opposing one or more individuals.  
24 The selection committee then can take that into  
25 consideration if they choose to override it. They can

20

1 stay with the slate, if they want to amend it, they  
2 can. Then, at some following date, the selection  
3 committee can call for a vote.

4 BOARDMEMBER LOLLI: Do we have a legal  
5 opinion as to this proposal? The reason I raise that  
6 question is because we want to be correct so that we  
7 don't violate any regulations along the line.

8 FACILITATOR KERN: It's my understanding  
9 that the Organizational Committee consulted the DOD  
10 guidance with respect to RAB operations.

11 BOARDMEMBER LOLLI: In other words, you do  
12 have a legal opinion? That what is presented here is  
13 according to the rules of the game?

14 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: No. We don't have a  
15 legal opinion. But what we do have is what I consider  
16 to be a very thorough view of the DOD policy guidance.  
17 It's not law, it's policy. The guidance for governing  
18 selection processes and new members for the RAB. And  
19 there were several alternatives that we could have gone  
20 by. And in the Army's discussion with the  
21 Organizational Committee, and other community members,  
22 we agreed to go with voluntary positions on the  
23 selection panel instead of being directed by the Army,  
24 which was another option. So I feel confident that  
25 this meets the DOD guidance.

21

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I have a somewhat

2 different perspective on this, in that, my  
3 understanding is, that the Army -- correct me if I am  
4 wrong -- wanted diverse representation of the  
5 community, and that was your main concern.

6 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: That's correct.

7 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Okay. I don't see any

8 reason why the RAB should be contained. We're a body  
9 of individuals and we should have the opportunity to  
10 select individuals, and that if we vote on individuals,  
11 you have a slate of six, if we have to do them  
12 individually, we can pick four. We don't have to pick  
13 all six. Or we would pick six and ask for more, and  
14 what we bring on to the community, onto the RAB. And  
15 so I see actually a lot more power in our ability to  
16 structure our RAB in looking at people as individuals.  
17 We can still vote all of them in, but we have the  
18 option of not, if we structure it that way.

19 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I have a comment.

20 First of all, I think that government members could  
21 also participate on the selection, and that could be  
22 accomplished by adding the sentence, "Government  
23 members may also participate."

24 And my question, I guess, is about this issue of  
25 the selection goals. You read some just now. And it

22

1 didn't say here that the selection goals would be  
2 something that we would all think about. That would be  
3 just purely the idea of the selection panel according  
4 to this language. So that's fine. I guess what I'm  
5 saying is that, I don't know, if tonight, or maybe  
6 after their vote, or something, if we had more  
7 discussion of those selection goals, because when you  
8 read that I didn't think of them as cast in stone, as I  
9 do now, after reading this language. And, I think, if  
10 we get the selection goals right, slate versus  
11 individual, and personally, kind of an abstention on  
12 that issue, I think, if you get the selection goals  
13 right, the rest will fall in place, as long as it's a  
14 majority vote. Maybe, what I'm saying is, I would like  
15 more explanation of that part.

16 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: The government has an  
17 opportunity to participate because it's the BCT, it's  
18 not just the Army. So they will be part of the process  
19 and we will be consulting with them to assess what they  
20 feel are the needs of the RAB.

21 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: Not all government  
22 agencies are members of the RAB. It's Park Service,  
23 DPSC, the Army, and EPA.

24 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Okay. That's my  
25 mistake. I thought the Regional Board was on there.

23

1 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Well, if there's

2 members of the RAB, couldn't they volunteer? Since  
3 we've been asked about a legal standpoint, and we are  
4 going to follow the guidance, I think that's what we  
5 should stick with, as community members.

6 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: In fact, in this

7 one, I think, in my mind, not only in the guidance we  
8 are replacing community members, that seems like a  
9 role, clearly, only community members should be  
10 involved in. I agree with Rob on this, that maybe  
11 there should be some language in the RAB, approve the  
12 targeted goals, and perhaps it could be appropriate for  
13 the whole RAB to approve that, and include the  
14 government agency in that, and that may be kind of a  
15 middle ground, because, I think, they should be  
16 participatory then.

17 FACILITATOR KERN: Maybe it would be  
18 appropriate to table this then.

19 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Perhaps we could  
20 come back to this after the break.

21 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: So if anybody has any  
22 ideas they could come to me, and I could jot them down.

23 FACILITATOR KERN: Anything else then, that  
24 we need to cover?

25 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Could we talk about

24

1 this after the break? Because, we shouldn't be putting  
2 this off, as you said before.

3 I would like to move that we just put that  
4 sentence in.

5 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I would make a  
6 motion that the middle sentence read:

7 "The selection panel should assess the  
8 needs of the RAB and develop selection  
9 goals to be voted on and approved by a  
10 majority vote of the RAB."

11 FACILITATOR KERN: Further discussion? So,  
12 we are voting to accept the proposed language on the  
13 bottom portion of this paper, with the added language  
14 that was just stated, which I assume everybody  
15 remembers. All in favor signify by raising your hand.  
16 18 for, none opposed. So that motion carries.

17 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I would make a  
18 motion for No. 2 amended for a majority vote, but keep  
19 it community members.

20 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Second.

21 FACILITATOR KERN: Any discussion on that?  
22 Does everybody know what has been moved? The new  
23 alternate slate will be presented to the RAB for a  
24 majority, community-member vote. Further discussion?  
25 All in favor signify by raising your hand. 16 for,

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1 three opposed. That motion carries. Further  
2 Organizational issues?

3 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: What about the last  
4 three? Are we going to table that?

5 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I have a clarification to  
6 ask about, and that had to do with what Lee said in the  
7 very beginning. It was unclear to me, the implication  
8 of the alternate sitting at the table. And what it  
9 sounded like she was saying was, that she is  
10 representing -- you didn't really say you're taking  
11 over Michael's seat, and again, you pointed to Molly  
12 and Heidi. And as I understand it, Heidi -- is Heidi  
13 an official RAB member, and Molly is a substitute? But  
14 it was unclear what you presented, whether now there  
15 are two members. You certainly see two people's spots  
16 at the table, and we also have Michael Alexander's  
17 place here, and your place. So the question, I guess,  
18 is to defined the alternates, whether they are de facto  
19 members or whether they were alternates for the member.  
20 Because, it sounds like it was the former, that now we  
21 have two members.

22 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Actually, the concept  
23 that we had in mind for alternates was to develop a  
24 pool of community alternates for the community members  
25 here that don't represent organizations. That if

1 somebody resigned, that we can just go to that  
2 alternate instead of having to begin outreach again.

3 So maybe we could come up with six people --

4 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I'm talking about  
5 alternates who are people who are officially members of  
6 the RAB and --

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: One organization, one  
8 person. It's not two people per organization.

9 BOARDMEMBER BENNETT: Are you suggesting  
10 there should be some formal notification by the --

11 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I just thought that the  
12 way Leeann presented it that we now have two people  
13 from the organizations and --

14 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: What could be done in  
15 that particular case is, if there are two people in the  
16 organization who are going to be the actual members at  
17 that meeting, and the other one could be a member of  
18 the public.

19 FACILITATOR KERN: I think this discussion  
20 probably could go on for some time. In general, it  
21 never has been a problem for us.

22 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: The final thing,  
23 and that is, if everyone has reviewed this or does  
24 sometime during the break, comment on it, perhaps near  
25 the end of the meeting, if we do get this in, and vote

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1 on this, and get approval. And then we can proceed,  
2 and not wait until the next RAB meeting now that this  
3 is part of the Charter, it makes it that much more  
4 important.

5 FACILITATOR KERN: Thank you. And I  
6 appreciate the Board allowing this discussion to occur  
7 at the beginning of the meeting. Very good.

8 Let us proceed then with the RPM meeting  
9 discussion.

10 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Mike Schmidt, from Dames  
11 and Moore will give a presentation on background values  
12 for the Presidio.

13 MR. SCHMIDT: Thank you, everyone. This  
14 discussion contains the remedial investigation by Dames  
15 and Moore. My name is, Mike Schmidt, and I am the  
16 project manager for Dames and Moore, working under  
17 contract for the Army Environmental Center.

18 This discussion centers on the investigation of  
19 background concentrations of metal and inorganic soils.

20 We have got about 75 individual sites where we  
21 have done some sampling in the Presidio, just to make  
22 sure that everybody knows that this is separate from  
23 the FPALDR, and a lot of the other programs.

24 Also, to put this in context, what we are talking  
25 about in this discussion, metals, many of which are

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1 naturally occurring in the soil at the Presidio, and  
2 the challenge here is to characterize what range of  
3 concentrations are naturally occurring, and in order to  
4 evaluate what sample results may have elevated the  
5 concentrations of the perimeters due to Army  
6 activities.

7 Two main objectives in this investigation are that  
8 we have attempted to estimate the upper threshold  
9 concentration of naturally occurring metal in soil on  
10 the Presidio, and we had intended to use those  
11 threshold concentrations to assess the impacts of the  
12 Army's activity at these sites on the Presidio. We  
13 really don't have precise definitions, but it should  
14 become clarified during the discussion.

15 The main rationale for doing this type of  
16 assessment and investigation is so that we can -- so  
17 that the health risk, the baseline-risk analysis for  
18 human health and ecological risk is only on those  
19 elevated metal and inorganic concentrations found that  
20 may be due to Army activity. In other words, naturally  
21 occurring metals and inorganic soil should not be a  
22 factor in the baseline-risk assessment. This  
23 discussion only pertains to inorganics.

24 We have done a soil sampling investigation at the  
25 Presidio that specifically focuses on background. So



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our samples are investigative samples where we investigated individual sites. We took a total of 28 soil samples for the express purpose of characterizing background. And those samples were taken at locations away from buildings and roads, and away from the areas where we specifically were investigating for contamination. The results of our background sampling indicate that we have three natural soil categories that individually are specifically distinct from each other in terms of the distribution of the metals and inorganics. And those are the beach dune sand deposits. We have 14 background samples from those units. In the colma formation, we have eight background samples, and with the serpentinite, rock type, we have six background samples. And in addition to these three categories we have kind of a catch-all category called "fill" where no specific background sampling was formed because many of these sites are fill sites, and were investigated because they are fill sites, and sampled for the purpose of characterizing because of that activity.

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Are we allowed to ask questions? I noticed that you have colma formation that consists of two or three. Did you separate -- did you sample each distinct types of clays and the soils?

MR. SCHMIDT: We attempted to get that variety in the sampling.

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: And when you did your analysis did you throw them all back? Colma formation? Because we are trying to -- so you mixed both sand and clay and called the resulting average, whatever it was, colma?

MR. SCHMIDT: Well, we have some site information on that, and I will go into that further.

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: And, serpentinite, is that your representation of the serpentinite rock-type that occurs?

MR. SCHMIDT: No. The representation of the serpentinite rock-type -- not in the background sampling, no.

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: What is the rationale for that?

MR. SCHMIDT: I was not directly involved in -- do you have any memory on that, John?

BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Well, the serpentinite was the predominate metal formation that we had at the Presidio. The metals that I facilitated forming nickel values found in that unit aren't the focus there.

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Then was the assumption that the other Franciscan rocks did not contribute any

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metal that could be used in the background determination?

BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I believe what we have at the Presidio is predominately the serpentinite. I think we have a map that will show that, that's color-coated.

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Okay. That may be helpful.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I have a question. When you say you collected samples away from known-site activity, with regard to the beach-dune sand deposits, that means you didn't take any samples along the Presidio, or in the Crissy Field areas?

MR. SCHMIDT: I have a map coming up that will show the location.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Okay.

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: One more question before you leave this one. It was your methodology that in order to characterize the colma formation you had to throw together each member of the colma formation for the --

MR. SCHMIDT: Well, you could follow that line of logic to infinity. Because, there are many forms of methodology in the colma formation there. There are many methodologies in the transformation, in

the consisting formations --

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: There are not many formations. The colma formation basically is the sanding clays, and it has basically the sanding members.

MR. SCHMIDT: You have sanding clay, you could end up with a large number of methodology groups.

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: You consider two methodologies a large number of groups?

MR. SCHMIDT: When you need to take a specific sampling from each, and --

FACILITATOR KERN: If I have might interject. I think you're raising some assumption questions, and perhaps we should get through some of the findings, and then you might raise those again.

MR. SCHMIDT: This is a map of our background location. Also, Baker Beach area. Really, pretty well scattered around the whole site. This pre-dates my involvement in the project, too, but, as I understand, there was quite a bit of discussion and actual field inspection of the site by some of the RAB members. I guess, quite a few people got involved in the selection of these sites as being, apparently, representing the background.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I just think with

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1 regard to -- especially those Crissy Field sites --  
2 that doesn't seem to fit the criteria of being away  
3 from those sites, those sources.

4 MR. SCHMIDT: Well, that depends on what you  
5 define as being away.

6 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, I mean, if we  
7 took an overlay of that map and put it over there.

8 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I would like to point  
9 out, particularly Crissy Field, a lot of that is fill  
10 that we have specifically excluded from the background  
11 sampling. So there's not much along Crissy Field that  
12 isn't fill.

13 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, how many would  
14 that be? You have two; is that right?

15 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Well, those are actually  
16 in back of Crissy Field.

17 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, here's my point  
18 then. Let's use that one on the right, near the beach,  
19 as an example, which again, I don't have an overlay  
20 map, but it could be either near Building 231, or near  
21 the DPH building.

22 If one of the judgments that we are making to try  
23 to determine how we figure out whether a source should  
24 be contamination is by measuring, or doing some  
25 remedial investigation, and using contaminate points as

1 evidence that a source may have been present, then by  
2 your logic, we are kind of putting the cart before the  
3 horse by saying this automatically suggests that it's  
4 background without -- because we kind of eliminated  
5 that question of whether that is due to a source or  
6 not. Part of a remedial investigation is, when you  
7 don't have perfect information about activity, is to go  
8 ahead and see whether the concentrations that you find  
9 suggests that a source contributed to those numbers.

10 MR. SCHMIDT: Good point. It gets more  
11 interesting. You'll find a little later in the  
12 presentation that there actually are pending remedial  
13 investigative samples that characterize background  
14 levels as well as ones that are specifically taken for  
15 background characterization.

16 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, I'm just  
17 saying, in that case, that the numbers in those areas  
18 are probably not -- not irrelevant, what's the word?  
19 They don't go one way or the other towards answering  
20 the question of either background or source. They just  
21 -- if they are in that gray area of a hit, that you  
22 don't know, you know, whether that concentration is due  
23 to background or source of activity.

24 FACILITATOR KERN: Would it be appropriate  
25 then if we just continue, and we note another

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1 assumption that we have got to keep track of? The  
2 location and sampling point and what formation, and we  
3 still need to hear some of the results.

4 MR. SCHMIDT: This is kind of a casual map I  
5 am putting up, and the impression is, how much of the  
6 Presidio is, at least at the surface, is expressed in  
7 the different views. The orange color is serpentinite,  
8 and I see that really isn't a large percentage of the  
9 service-expression of the Presidio, but, of course,  
10 serpentinite has that sub-surface depth in the area,  
11 too. Also, it tends to go out on some of the higher  
12 areas. The largest graph is representative of the four  
13 groups. The beach dune deposits are in yellow, that  
14 covers the southwestern area, here, and a fairly large  
15 junction over here. The colma formation, here,  
16 doesn't appear to be covering very much area, but it  
17 also has some depth, quite a bit of fill material here.

18 So using the results of our background sampling  
19 investigation, we have a range of concentration of each  
20 of the perimeters, in each of those categories, and  
21 calculated an upper tolerance limit on each constituent  
22 in each category. UTL is a statistical calculation of  
23 the 95th percentile of the distribution at a 95 percent  
24 content level.

25 Then we have some suggestions from some of the

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1 Regulatory agencies. We developed numerous probability  
2 plots using the background sample results, and  
3 investigating sample results, separated into these four  
4 categories that I described. That is an attempt to use  
5 all of the sample data to have a little broader power  
6 in our assessment of what the background assessments  
7 really are. And just for comparison, that's for  
8 world-wide. Western U.S. soil, and from a study of the  
9 Northern Santa Clara County, just for comparison.

10 We got a series of examples of the accumulative  
11 probability plots. This particular plot is for  
12 aluminum and for fill. And there was no specific back-  
13 ground sampling to characterize background in fill.  
14 And to summarize what's on this plot, we have a total  
15 of 184 sample results that are plotted on this. The  
16 probability plot is one way to depict the statistical  
17 distribution of data set. What we attempted to do on  
18 here is to assess from the plot whether we have two  
19 separate statistical distributions in this data set.  
20 The theory being, if there is a background distribution  
21 of concentration it should be lower than the  
22 distribution of concentration in contaminated areas.  
23 On these plots, those two distributions could show up  
24 and have two separate lines separating background at a  
25 lower range at one slope, and contaminated chemical

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1 results at a different angle at the same break point.

2 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: What would be the  
3 reason that you would assume that the lower group and  
4 the upper group, that it would produce the different  
5 range of degrees of contamination?

6 MR. SCHMIDT: It would be that that can help  
7 assess the difference between what is background and  
8 what is elevated contamination. We have some direct  
9 information on what is background. This approach, by  
10 the way, was suggested because of the size of our back-  
11 ground data set. Statistically, it would be my  
12 judgment, a data set of six or eight or 14, may not be  
13 a large number data set to characterize the parent  
14 population for all the possible distributions that  
15 could be sampled by a larger group. So this is an  
16 attempt to use all of our sample results that fall into  
17 a category and you have more data points to support our  
18 conclusions.

19 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: How do you handle  
20 that question when your data number is zero for a fill?

21 MR. SCHMIDT: Well, this is a fill. None of  
22 these samples were specifically taken from specific  
23 background characterization. These are all of our  
24 currently available final results on fill samples  
25 analysis.

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1 for formation for some analysis.

2 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Why does the percent  
3 scale have such a funny length?

4 MR. SCHMIDT: It's a probability scale.  
5 These numbers correspond to the first percentile, 50  
6 percentile, 99 percentile.

7 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Can you take that  
8 previous one, specifically, one step further? What  
9 this means and how you interpret it all the way  
10 through?

11 MR. SCHMIDT: When we take in the law of  
12 transform and apply it, and you see a pretty pattern  
13 like this, that is consistent with that data set being  
14 with distribution. In this case, it does not appear to  
15 help us if there is a sub-set of these examples where  
16 the aluminum content is high, because of artificial  
17 contamination, it doesn't stand out. It may not prove  
18 that there is no aluminum contamination in these  
19 samples, but in this particular case, the evaluation  
20 doesn't help us sort out background contamination.

21 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: So for a specific  
22 site, and specific aluminum samples, it falls in the  
23 middle there. What does that tell you? It doesn't  
24 really tell you what's background and what's due to  
25 site specifications.

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1 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Are you going to  
2 actually present what your conclusions are with respect  
3 to -- specifically, the last page. What I have doesn't  
4 show that.

5 MR. SCHMIDT: On the last page of your  
6 handout it shows what number we are working on right  
7 now.

8 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: But could you show on  
9 this particular slide, so I can get a sense where that  
10 particular cutoff is? I mean, what you mean by the  
11 upper threshold.

12 MR. SCHMIDT: Let me just develop this for a  
13 minute. On each data set we have done a straight-plot  
14 result. So what you see here is concentration.  
15 20,000, now 40,000 and 60,000. Of each data result  
16 test, we plotted those. Now on this plot, if you  
17 stretch your imagination, you might think you see a  
18 little bit -- like these appear to have a different  
19 slope pattern, but in this particular data set, this is  
20 aluminum fill material. When you take a transform of  
21 that data set its plot is almost perfectly straight.  
22 And what we assess that to mean is that this entire  
23 data set is a distributed data set which is often found  
24 in nature, really, it's probably more common than  
25 normal distribution when you take a number of samples

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1 MR. SCHMIDT: This particular approach, and  
2 this particular data doesn't help us.

3 Okay, this is a plot of copper results for the  
4 beach dune methodology category. Now in this  
5 particular case, you see a very sharp break in the  
6 pattern right here. It corresponds with concentrations  
7 with the parts per million, copper and beach dune, a  
8 total of 126 samples. Now this is non-logged  
9 transform. When we transform this data of the natural  
10 logged residue of each result, and apply it, it appears  
11 to still have a break at that same concentration level.

12 So in this case, when we transform it, it does not  
13 look like a single logged -- it appears to still have  
14 an inflection point, a break point.

15 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: So what does this  
16 tell you in looking at the data?

17 MR. SCHMIDT: It tells us that this is not a  
18 single, logged, normally distributed data set. And it  
19 is not a single, normally distributed data set.  
20 Because, the untransformed plot would appear to be a  
21 straight line. It was a normally distributed data set.  
22 So we appear to have here, results from two separate  
23 parent population distributions. And, in this  
24 particular case, this reflection point with which it  
25 corresponds with your concentration of 70, if you read

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1 very closely, where there is tolerance when it was  
2 calculated from samples that were taken specifically  
3 for background characterizations.  
4 So in this case, this result tends to support each  
5 other. What we found from your background samples, it  
6 appears to agree with this result, which comes from 146  
7 samples in the set. And one thing that this approach  
8 does, it recognizes that many of your investigative  
9 samples are actually more representative of naturally  
10 occurring backgrounds than they are of parts of  
11 contamination. When they investigated many of these  
12 sites there was no clear record of copper  
13 contamination. There was no copper spill, there was no  
14 known release of copper complex chemicals.  
15 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: What I get from what  
16 you're saying, is if you see some pattern in your data  
17 set you then -- you make assumptions as to what that  
18 pattern represents. Is that the way you do it? So if  
19 I saw three different segments in that data set, and if  
20 I followed your methodology, I would have to assume  
21 certain causes for each separate population; would that  
22 be correct?  
23 MR. SCHMIDT: If you're really interested in  
24 each segment of that line you might do that. In this  
25 case, I would be more inclined to accept this break

1 point here. We know we have a range of background  
2 results and a distribution of background results from  
3 places that everybody agreed at the time should be  
4 background locations that happened to give us back-  
5 ground results.  
6 BOARDMEMBER WORK: It was EPA that asked  
7 that the Army strengthen their background analysis by  
8 looking at it this way. Because, if you're trying to  
9 make a calculated number, based on six samples, as you  
10 said, it raises red flags for toxicologists and  
11 statisticians. And so our idea was that you could do  
12 an analysis like this, and, actually, the upper part of  
13 that scale we would not consider to be background, but  
14 if you do look at the lower part, that does support the  
15 case that the background number that they were coming  
16 up with, based on, I don't know how many you have for  
17 copper, but when you were doing your methodology, your  
18 background. Anyway, the idea was that you could point  
19 to their high number of samples and also support that  
20 same conclusion. Another one of our recommendations  
21 was to look at distribution of concentration.  
22 MR. SCHMIDT: When we see a pattern like  
23 this the plots, and or background samples, tend to  
24 communicate some threshold, which may or may not be  
25 readable. What this does is -- these four samples,

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1 data points, at least those top four -- look for a  
2 pattern. Do they all come from the same site? Do they  
3 all come from a site with similar activity? What other  
4 constitutes are elevated or detected in those samples  
5 that may constitute some sort of a pattern? And I  
6 think that's what we are getting out of this analysis.  
7 Look at those life values, and where they come from.  
8 They appear to be from a separate distribution. And  
9 again, here's a case where it appears to be consistent  
10 with our background sampling. So the two tend to  
11 support each other and should increase confidence in  
12 that threshold background.  
13 Here's another example, single results in  
14 serpentinite samples. Now, in this case, there appears  
15 to be a fairly sharp break in the distribution here at  
16 about 200. And this is the non-transformed data, and  
17 29 data samples, 29 data points. And when we  
18 transformed that data there still appears to be a  
19 break. One distribution here, and another distribution  
20 here. In this particular case that break point does  
21 not coincide with our background 95th percentile,  
22 calculated samples. But, in this case, we might  
23 proceed on the assumption that this threshold means  
24 something and that our background of 95th percentile  
25 threshold calculated in the background sample may be

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1 unrealistic because of the sample data center.  
2 BOARDMEMBER WORK: One thing. I can't read  
3 the writing on it. Do you have the C.V. up there?  
4 MR. SCHMIDT: C.V. is 25,000.  
5 BOARDMEMBER WORK: Collusion of variation  
6 was low. One, that would be the normal distribution?  
7 MR. SCHMIDT: That's the same data center,  
8 untransformed. And that kind of makes sense because  
9 the threshold is more pronounced.  
10 BOARDMEMBER BALL: So if you're using the  
11 95th percentile, are you drawing a line up from 95 to  
12 go over from the concentration point to the background,  
13 is that what this is?  
14 MR. SCHMIDT: No. What it is, is a mix of  
15 results from two different statistical distributions.  
16 So as a single data set, it's not valid to calculate  
17 the means or any mediation ratio descriptions, because  
18 all of these things are based on the assumption that  
19 you have data from a single distribution, usually the  
20 normal or non-normal. So, in this case, the 95  
21 percentile here is of this data set, but it is not  
22 representative of the parent population. All the  
23 possible results, because you apparently have a mix of  
24 two different distributions.  
25 BOARDMEMBER BALL: That's what I would say.

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I didn't know what you're saying.

MR. SCHMIDT: We have done a number of such calculations, and results vary widely because if you have a distribution with a very large data deviation, we have many, many samples to characterize that distribution. If you have data with a parent population, with a very small deviation, you could characterize it with groups. So we have many, many calculations, anywhere from half a dozen to well over 200 for different perimeters. Especially if you have a high standard of deviation with large variations of distribution. And to fully characterize you need many samples.

BOARDMEMBER BUCK: When we went into this program we did some calculations, we said we needed at least six. Sometimes in cases of serpentinite we had great variability.

MR. SCHMIDT: Once again, your end calculation depends on your assumptions that you put into it. For example, there is the minimum detectable relative difference. If you feel that you need a very low tolerance in order to tell the difference between the means and the difference in distribution, we need many more samples. If you need a tolerance of 10 percent, you need fewer samples than if you only need a

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1 tolerance of 40 percent.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I don't know if this is jumping the gun about your presentation, but could we apply some of these ideas, because I have a question about the numbers that you have derived using these methods. If you're going to go to that next, I'll wait, but maybe this is a good time. That's my set of questions. How it works out in particulars.

FACILITATOR KERN: I also would like to interject. We are getting into some very technical questions right now, and I think it's appropriate that we also hear some conclusions, and we try to at least get the big picture, and then come back on some of these points. And we have a break coming up, so what do you think?

MR. SCHMIDT: Just to recap. This is an example where we seem to have a clear threshold, and it appears to be quite a bit higher than the 95th percentile, or what we had calculated off of the 20 background samples. In some cases these plots show us a threshold that's higher and some cases lower. In this case, nickel results from pill samples, 185 samples. Here's a case where we interpreted the threshold to correspond with the concentration of 1100, and that's based on a set of 185.

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BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: This is your background concentration on fill, or is this just something you are illustrating?

MR. SCHMIDT: This is all of our available nickel results. And again, we are looking for a threshold in here that might help us interpret what is our maximum range for background concentration, and above which results may represent official contamination.

BOARDMEMBER WORK: How did this threshold compare with the one that you developed?

MR. SCHMIDT: This actually turns out to be lower than a background UTL that we may have shown from the other categories. We did not calculate UTL on fill samples, because we didn't do a background sampling on investigation.

BOARDMEMBER WORK: Actually, that's a good point, because that was a composite --

FACILITATOR KERN: I think we are not making contact with a lot of the folks here, especially me. There's a conversation going on -- I mean, I've been to college, and I know what these things are about, but if you have questions we need to make them so that they are informing everyone in the audience, if possible.

MR. SCHMIDT: This is a large transform of

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1 the previous plot, just to show that that particular impression point still shows up in the distribution from two separate data sets. These plots are undoubtedly -- you could lay a straight edge on there and say it's not a single distribution. You could put a band around them and it's somewhat subjective and interpretive.

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: You've been showing these samples of 185. Are you using the same techniques on the background, or ten, 15 range, whatever?

MR. SCHMIDT: I would say it's not applicable to the very small data.

BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I would like to add, also, for the particular individual methodology, that we looked at that background data that was included in the colma sample. The colma backgrounds were included for that.

MR. SCHMIDT: Much of the data that you see, the serpentinite and colma categories, included both our background results and our investigative results.

To show you what real world data does to you, you seem to have a clear threshold, it really may mean something, it may mean something different than you think it means, but, it may mean something.

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1 Here's another example of a plot that doesn't  
2 appear healthy. This background here, that background,  
3 that background. This doesn't appear to help us. That  
4 is non-transformed data. Maybe we could take all  
5 transformed data and it would all clear up. Like in  
6 this case. This background, or that, here, or here, or  
7 here. In some cases the results are simply ambiguous.  
8 It's my interpretation that this stuff, because it's  
9 serpentinite, that you get such a jungle of patterns in  
10 here because of the nugget effect. With serpentinite  
11 rock you do not get the same concentration of chromium  
12 on every serpentinite sample. And your samples do not  
13 contain pure serpentinite. So in each sample you get a  
14 wide variation of concentrations of chromium.

15 Okay. This is summary table of what we have at  
16 this time, it should be labeled in your handout. For  
17 each of the four categories. Beach dune, colma  
18 serpentinite and fill. I might just point out a few  
19 things on that table. Serpentinite is very elevated.  
20 It's several of these elements. Especially, let's see,  
21 chromium, in order of magnitude, larger than the other  
22 groups. Iron, order of magnitude, also magnesium.  
23 That's some of the pieces that make the serpentinite  
24 stand out, and some of the reasons that we separated it  
25 all along.

1 So in order to preference we have generally chosen  
2 what we find in an accumulative probability threshold  
3 plot. In some cases where that's ambiguous, we don't  
4 have a number from that, we fall back on the upper  
5 tolerance on the calculations from the upper background  
6 data set. In some cases UTL could not be calculated,  
7 then we fall back on the maximum detection in the  
8 background data set.

9 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I have a couple of  
10 questions about some of the values that are on the  
11 table. Let's take magnesium, as an example, which has  
12 the same value for fill as it does for serpentinite.  
13 I'm just asking anybody here who knows the answer.

14 But if you have that much magnesium, that much  
15 concentration, isn't that highly reactive? I mean,  
16 magnesium is what makes things like fireworks. That's  
17 what I'm asking, as the concentration of 470,000 parts  
18 per million, are you getting up into that range?

19 MR. SCHMIDT: I don't see the serpentinite  
20 exploding up on the hill.

21 MR. REINHARD: No, I don't either. But  
22 that's a high range.

23 MR. SCHMIDT: It's a chosen number for the  
24 fill for that particular perimeter. Because for a fill  
25 material we were not able to find a threshold

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1 concentration with an accumulative probability plot.  
2 We also did not have a background data set.

3 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I understand how you  
4 got the number. What I'm trying to go through are a  
5 couple of questions relating to what you just said  
6 about -- well, what kind of numbers did we get? Let's  
7 look at them in relation to some other factors. You  
8 went out, okay. My first question, and maybe the  
9 answer is no, is that, at 470,000 parts per million, do  
10 you have a level of magnesium, whether it's natural or  
11 not, which is reactive?

12 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: My gut reaction is, since  
13 the levels that we commonly have on serpentinite -- I'm  
14 not a chemist -- but I can't imagine that it would be.

15 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: What kind of  
16 follows from that thought, and that's some of this,  
17 even though is science background, is toxic.

18 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I just want a yes or  
19 no answer for that.

20 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I would have to ask a  
21 chemist. Like I said, this is the value we found in  
22 the serpentinite, the background.

23 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Okay. But, like I  
24 say, my question was focusing on your use of the  
25 number, also for fill. I understand that serpentinite

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1 always is going to come up with a crazy number. But  
2 you also use the same number for fill, and I don't know  
3 the answer to that with regard to making -- I think you  
4 answered the question about chromium, but, generally,  
5 on the table, are these numbers when you also compare  
6 them to PRG tables, or the -- I guess, I forget what  
7 the number is for chromium, do they -- can we go  
8 through them to check them off?

9 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I think, off hand,  
10 chromium 370 strikes a cord. I can tell you arsenic.  
11 The PRG tables are less than a part per million.

12 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Let's concede that  
13 serpentinite areas are areas that people should not  
14 walk around, whether they are naturally occurring or  
15 not. And, also, I guess, comparing these to other  
16 values, or PRG values, there's the issue, especially, I  
17 guess, in the beach dune area, for ecological risk,  
18 with numbers like, for zinc, which we don't have an  
19 answer yet about what kind of values we're going to  
20 come up with there.

21 On lead, are you saying by putting "N/A" in there,  
22 that you are going to do some risk assessment on leads  
23 using the lead-spread model, and it's going to come out  
24 with a number, whatever it is, and it's going to guard  
25 against human health risk? And also, you're going to

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5 p a ecological risk number on lead, and  
6 rdless of any background concentration  
7 determination for lead, you're going to use that lead  
8 number that you derived for the cleanup, both for the  
9 petroleum site and the non-petroleum sites?  
10 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Correct.  
11 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Okay. So the issue  
12 of background concentration for lead is irrelevant; is  
13 that what you're saying?  
14 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Yes. That's our  
15 position.  
16 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Did you run a  
17 background calculation of this type in order to compare  
18 with the values that you may be generating as some sort  
19 of check on the plot that you used here to determine  
20 the ability of your various background determining  
21 methods? Did you run through the set of analysis for  
22 lead that you ran through for the other metals?  
23 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: We ran a plot.  
24 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: You ran a plot. But it  
25 would be interesting to see, or to get a particular  
26 reality check, on one method versus another method that  
27 you used to determine background levels. There were  
28 three different methods that you talked about. One is  
29 using the probability. The other, which is a preferred

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1 of members from the public that want to make a comment.  
2 I would just ask them if it pertains to this last  
3 subject or not? If you could just sort of give me a  
4 nod. I think, Chen, didn't you have a comment?  
5 MR. CHEN: I was going to wait.  
6 We were talking about background concentration  
7 earlier, and I see a lot of people are very interested  
8 in, specifically, the analysis. But I thought I wanted  
9 to break up some issues that you have down here where I  
10 am.  
11 One question I have is, what is the purpose of the  
12 study of the background concentration, and how are you  
13 going to use it? And where Rob sort of brought that  
14 in, how do you use that compared with the risk  
15 assessment values?  
16 MR. SCHMIDT: The background thresholds are  
17 intended to be used in combination with the risk-based  
18 PRG concentrations to screen contamination for concern  
19 of risk assessment.  
20 MR. CHEN: So with that PRG, you don't use  
21 that?  
22 MR. SCHMIDT: We use them both. If we have  
23 results at a site that exceed PRG, but don't exceed  
24 background, we might not include it based on this  
25 assessment.

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1 method to your approach, to upper threshold limits, and  
2 then using a separate method for lead. And I'm  
3 wondering if you are going to compare the latter method  
4 with the former for lead to see how the two methods  
5 relate?  
6 MR. SCHMIDT: In other words, if the  
7 background is higher or lower than our proposed clean-  
8 up levels?  
9 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Yes.  
10 MR. SCHMIDT: And generally, our background  
11 levels seem to be lower.  
12 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Much lower. I think the  
13 background levels are probably less than 25 for the  
14 various units.  
15 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Using the two  
16 approaches that we talked about?  
17 FACILITATOR KERN: I think at this point  
18 we're about ready for a break. Then we can decide  
19 whether we need to continue this.  
20 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: We do need to  
21 continue this.  
22 FACILITATOR KERN: I have sign-in sheets  
23 that Thomas has asked us to fill out. Please, do so.  
24 We will reconvene at 9:00.  
25 I was informed at the break that we have a couple

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1 MR. CHEN: So you have background up here,  
2 here, and here. And you have concentration right in  
3 between.  
4 MR. SCHMIDT: If they could be reasonably  
5 interpreted as representative of background and not  
6 caused by site activity --  
7 MR. CHEN: So, for example, you find  
8 controlled concentrations in the background in  
9 serpentinite rock, and you are saying we are not going  
10 to study anything below five times?  
11 MR. SCHMIDT: This is to be carried on  
12 according to those four categories. If we have  
13 investigative samples of combed material, we could  
14 compare it to PRG, which applies to everything, and  
15 then we would compare it to what we see as background  
16 for colma. So just because the serpentinite is sky  
17 high in chromium that doesn't mean we will take a beach  
18 dune investigative sample and compare it to chromium  
19 results to serpentinite background samples. We would  
20 compare it to the beach dune background.  
21 MR. CHEN: So you would have a map showing  
22 where the serpentinite rock is and where the other  
23 formation is and use that to screen?  
24 MR. SCHMIDT: The investigative samples are  
25 categorized into these four categories, and then

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1 compared to the appropriate background thresholds  
2 chosen for that category.

3 MR. CHEN: Wouldn't it be easier to just use  
4 risk level to --

5 MR. SCHMIDT: That doesn't really tell the  
6 whole story, because there are elevated concentrations  
7 of metals that may pose risks, but are interpreted to  
8 be a result of natural background. Then they should  
9 not should not be a target of cleanup.

10 MR. CHEN: Wouldn't that come out in your  
11 investigation? If you say you find an acceptable risk  
12 level of chrome at five times, and then use that  
13 everywhere, and then you find it's 500 everywhere?  
14 And obviously, that's a background concentration.  
15 Wouldn't that be easier?

16 My fear is, that I've gone through Hunter's  
17 Point background concentration studies, and everybody  
18 -- we got Hunter's Point back here, and it took two and  
19 a half years to study background concentration. And  
20 the graph you just showed me looks very familiar to the  
21 earlier stage.

22 MR. SCHMIDT: So are we in the first year or  
23 second year?

24 MR. CHEN: You are in the first month.

25 BOARDMEMBER WORK: I have noticed at the

1 beginning of your presentation you mentioned that's  
2 fairly current. I just wanted to let you know that EPA  
3 recommends that, say, for example, that arsenic is a  
4 significant risk. And EPA, at some point, calls out  
5 for the reader, that at this site, 38 percent of the  
6 risk is due and then it becomes up to the decision  
7 makers, the RPM's, to decided how much, if at all, it  
8 would accept the cleanup level at this site.

9 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: I would like Mike to  
10 summarize his conclusions and especially concentrate on  
11 what you found that was unusual as compared to the  
12 Northern Santa Clara County.

13 MR. SCHMIDT: I don't have the tables that  
14 include the numbers that we got from the Northern Santa  
15 Clara County. At least it's not on the handout.

16 Conclusions, basically, are that this accumulative  
17 probability approach appears to give very meaningful  
18 results and conclusions on certain perimeters and  
19 categories. And it appears to be a tool that we will  
20 be able to use in some instances. And in some  
21 instances it's simply ambiguous and doesn't appear to  
22 be useful. And then in those cases we fall back on our  
23 other background results.

24 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: But isn't that  
25 dangerous to use it when it kind of gives you the

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1 result that your expecting and not to use it when you  
2 see something unusual?

3 MR. SCHMIDT: By the results that are  
4 expected, if you don't see a clear threshold, then it  
5 shouldn't be used.

6 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Isn't that  
7 significant in itself?

8 MR. SCHMIDT: It means you may have some  
9 factors affecting your sampling results that you'll  
10 never know.

11 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Like some hot spots  
12 in the sampling?

13 MR. SCHMIDT: For example, that serpentinite  
14 spot that seemed to show a different line segment.  
15 There's probably a lot of different reasons for that.  
16 We might not figure out what these lines tend to  
17 represent.

18 FACILITATOR KERN: Any other comments at  
19 this point?

20 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I would just like to  
21 tee off a little bit. And that is, that when you look  
22 at Table 8 -- first the question, or the comment. I  
23 might say to myself, does it matter whether your method  
24 is good or not? Considering the results that you  
25 proposed, or the values that you derived. And my

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1 answer is, that it only matters whether your method is  
2 good or not in those instances where the background  
3 value that you proposed exceeds some otherwise usable  
4 or available risk value, like PRG, or some other  
5 measure that we pick. And this is also a legal issue.  
6 In fact, there is a case that decided this issue just  
7 in the last two months. That when you have naturally  
8 occurring concentrations of a substance that is not a  
9 release,, and so no one is expected under the law to do  
10 anything about it, even if it's an extremely high risk.  
11 That's the way the law works. So it's a very important  
12 question to determine whether something is natural or  
13 not. So it's also important to question, to figure  
14 out, whether or not the risk is God given, or man made.

15 And what I'm saying, is that in those instances on  
16 the table, where it's matters, this question that we  
17 are talking about, doesn't matter, then we have to  
18 think about, well, do we think that your method is  
19 scientifically rigorous or not? And what I'm saying is  
20 there is some uncertainty about the method that you  
21 explained to us. And in those areas where the risk  
22 exceeds -- where the risk level is lower, and the value  
23 that you proposed for naturally occurring  
24 concentrations, we have to think about whether we want  
25 to accept the uncertainty of your methodology. And



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oc, if that risk is tremendously great, maybe we need to have those particular instances pointed out or highlighted. We should revisit whether this is an appropriate way for determining naturally occurring background.

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I have one general question. Maybe for any of the regulators. How likely it is that we are going to find, at the Presidio, some metal levels that are naturally occurring, that are going to be a significant risk? I mean, in general, on all the sites that you've dealt with in the Bay Area, how often does that happen? Does anybody know?

BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I would say -- just my personal experience -- if you look strickly at the PRG's, arsenic is going to present a risk at every site experience.

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: At the Presidio?

BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Not necessarily at the Presidio. I'm saying in general. Because the PRG is less than four parts per million. So if you have anything below that parts per million, you're going to start showing significant risk, because arsenic is a carcinogenic. The other ones -- I think, to me arsenic sticks out. That's just my personal observation.

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Anybody else have any

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1 experience?

2 BOARDMEMBER WORK: Yes. I've seen chromium  
3 and aluminum holds significant risk at the Tracy site.  
4 And it was decided they were naturally occurring.

5 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: I have had an  
6 opportunity to take a sample of serpentinite, and it  
7 contained high levels of nickel.

8 FACILITATOR KERN: Any other comments on  
9 this point? I think we have identified many areas of  
10 concern to watch out for. I'd like to thank you for  
11 your presentation.

12 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: If anyone from the  
13 general public, or RAB members, have any comments about  
14 the presentation, just jot down your comments. You can  
15 fax them to my office, and I'll make sure that they get  
16 to the right folks to get a response back to you.

17 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: The next place you see  
18 this would be in the RI report?

19 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: That's correct.

20 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Our estimate is about  
21 September 9th, for the RI report.

22 FACILITATOR KERN: Now we have additional  
23 comments on the summarizing of the FPALDR comments by  
24 various regulatory bodies, Park Service. Any responses  
25 to those comments?

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1 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: Our comments were  
2 provided to -- our focus of review is pretty much on  
3 the risk assessment. Because this has been done before  
4 and we have realized that it's going to be hard, you  
5 know, because in petroleum itself there's a lot of  
6 compounds. So what we have provided the Army and the  
7 Water Board are different approaches to come up with,  
8 you know, a cleanup number based on risk. And we  
9 suggested that, you know, none of them are better than  
10 the other. You have got to look at site-specific  
11 issues. Because they suggested to use indicators and  
12 surrogates. For one site, you know, you might not be  
13 finding benzene, and for another site you might be  
14 finding benzene, because of a fresh release of  
15 gasoline. So what we are saying to the Army is, to use  
16 this different approach and to use whatever makes sense  
17 to a site, and then come up those indicators and  
18 surrogates. And obviously, the report supervisions,  
19 because they use a lot of conclusions without any kind  
20 of work or any kind of documentation to the assumptions  
21 made. So in a nutshell, those are the comments we  
22 provided them.

23 BOARDMEMBER WORK: I apologize, I've been on  
24 vacation, and tonight is the first time I've seen the  
25 agenda. I, like EPA, evaluated this document the way

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1 we would as if it were a circular risk assessment,  
2 that's the standard we use, the EPA. So you had a  
3 situation of a federal agency commenting on a document  
4 that's cleaning up petroleum products which are exempt  
5 from our circular property and are being matched within  
6 the state program. So, you know, but, still we felt  
7 there was some value in looking at this risk  
8 assessment. And, basically, we think the authors of  
9 the document did a pretty good job at trying to tackle  
10 what is really a difficult problem. There's a number  
11 of factors and uncertainty involved in trying to assess  
12 risks that are posed by weathered petroleum. Because  
13 there's not much information out there that tells you  
14 what are these weathered products, and what kind of  
15 risk do they pose. The idea of using the surrogate  
16 seemed like a reasonable approach to EPA. We have made  
17 a lot more detailed comments on the risk assessment  
18 itself, and I'll be glad to provide anybody with a copy  
19 of that if anyone is interested in seeing our details.

20 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: We also wrote a somewhat  
21 detailed comment letter. It's dated July 5th, and I  
22 sent a copy to Rob, as the co-chair. I don't know if  
23 other people have seen it, but generally, the Park  
24 Service supports the concept of it to address a large  
25 number of sites. I mean, that makes sense, I think.

1 You know, we want to see that, the regulatory comments  
2 and RAB's comments are addressed to regulators, other  
3 agencies, and the RAB, because that's where our  
4 document has the blessing of the community and the  
5 regulatory community.

6 In terms of some specific things that the Park  
7 Service was concerned about was, I did not like the use  
8 of the FPALDR for determining the treated soil levels.  
9 I thought it was fine to use it for whatever soil you  
10 would excavate, like the lower temperatures. It  
11 doesn't seem to make sense to me. So that was one of  
12 my comments. And talking to the Army, it sounds like  
13 they agree to change that approach. I was concerned  
14 about having the flexibility to redispense the soil  
15 anywhere on the Presidio, and not have certain  
16 locations for certain levels. It was only appropriate  
17 for that location.

18 We were also concerned about recreational  
19 locations where only the top six inches of soil were  
20 going to be treated, except for the child recreational  
21 use, and so we recommended two feet, and the Army told  
22 us that they also plan to accommodate us on that.

23 The one concern that we have had for this, and for  
24 all of the cleanup is, there would not be hazardous  
25 waste levels of contamination, so that we are not

1 restricted in what areas we can go into with  
2 construction activity, and end up generating hazardous  
3 waste. So that was something we raised.

4 And then I ask Dave to comment, and he has a  
5 couple of points that he was going to go over.

6 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Our review  
7 was in helping the Park Service look at the practical  
8 aspects of implementing the FPALDR. And generally, we  
9 thought it was a very good report. It led to some  
10 confusion, we felt, in explaining some things. Just  
11 general comments. In particular, some of the methods  
12 and timing of applying these proposed action levels.  
13 How that will work with the actual field applications.  
14 And perhaps maybe, I suppose, on site specific basis  
15 there will be some work plans or something, and the  
16 FPALDR doesn't really bring that out, on how that was  
17 going to work on all these different sites.

18 In talking with some people, some people found it  
19 somewhat confusing, the term "surrogate" using that as  
20 a surrogate compound to determine risk on the weathered  
21 petroleum, like Mike pointed out there. And whether or  
22 not the surrogates were actually going to be used to  
23 eliminate analysis for TPH later on. It seems like  
24 there was some inconsistency there, and I think that  
25 needs to be cleared up. And these examples that we

1 were presented, there were three site specific examples  
2 that were presented, and we thought those were fine for  
3 specific source-point contamination. I think what we  
4 need to also consider, there is the field  
5 distribution system, FDS, which is a very wide fuel  
6 distribution system around the Presidio that will lead  
7 to, maybe, some non-specific contamination areas. And  
8 we felt that some examples on how this would be working  
9 with the fuel distribution system would also be helpful  
10 as part of this document. Those are our general  
11 comments. We also had numerous specific comments that  
12 are also in the Park Service letter.

13 BOARDMEMBER BROWNELL: I am representing the  
14 Health Department, and I just wanted to say we didn't  
15 specifically make any comments. And I just wanted to  
16 make sure that everybody knew that wasn't any  
17 reflection on not wanting to. It's just more a matter  
18 of I'm the only one at the department available to do  
19 anything on that project. And I just wanted to say  
20 that we support all the other agencies in their  
21 efforts, and the RAB members. I feel that everybody is  
22 doing a really good job reviewing and commenting on  
23 this issue. So I just wanted to say that we support  
24 everybody in the comments they made on the FPALDR.

25 FACILITATOR KERN: And then, any responses

1 to the comments that have been made so far?

2 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Well, first thing,  
3 the Corps of Engineers would like to thank everybody in  
4 looking through this document. We fully realize that  
5 this is a very wide-ranging document and the challenge  
6 in looking at this issue. So many of your comments  
7 were very good, and we took that to heart. What Brad  
8 Hall and I did, just recently, was sit down and look  
9 through all the comments to see if we could find some  
10 common comments that appeared often. And we'll  
11 respond to them here. We thought we would look at  
12 general comments and give you an idea of how the theme  
13 of our responses go. And then, I think, by the middle  
14 of next week it's our goal to have all the responses to  
15 the comments. And I think, if I'm not mistaken, we  
16 plan to get them into your hands by the end of the  
17 week.

18 So if you'll take the copy of this memorandum that  
19 I generated. I want to go through it quickly, it's  
20 getting late, and I don't want to belabor. Some of the  
21 responses in here are very detailed, and you'll see  
22 those in your actual comment responses. Some of the  
23 responses are somewhat general. One thing I'd like to  
24 say is, that in our responses back to your individual  
25 comments, we will attempt to make them as detailed as

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so you can get a buyoff of our responses  
before we go ahead and generate an entire FPALDR

document. It's a fairly thick thing. We don't want to  
generate and revise it, and generate it and revise it.  
We would like to break that loop. So if we can get  
enough detail to your responses, I think we can get  
passed the -- like I said, this loop that we don't want  
to get into where you generate a document and look at  
it, and generate responses, and generate it again. You  
just don't get anywhere that way.

Okay. If you want to look at the first one. One  
of the first issues that we noted was everybody was,  
maybe rightly so, somewhat confused as to how the  
FPALDR fits into the general underground storage tanks.  
It may not have been well stated in there, and  
essentially, what I'd like to say is, that we are going  
to add some text to Section 1 similar to the  
attachment. Now there's an attachment that we put on  
your table, and that's kind of a baseline Corrective  
Action Plan fact sheet. And that kind of gives you an  
idea of the concept of the baseline Corrective Action  
Plan that we are generating. In a nutshell though, the  
FPALDR is a document that sets the cleanup levels for  
our U.S.T. sites. That's all it does. The Corrective  
Action Plan are the documents that tell you about the

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1 sites. The extent of any fuels that have been released  
2 to the site, the siting of the site, the history of  
3 the site. It will also screen what ways we can use to  
4 clean the site up, and will also come up with a cost to  
5 clean the site up. So the FPALDR is just one portion  
6 of a Corrective Action Plan. We didn't want to  
7 generate 300 FPALDRs for 300 sites. You wouldn't want  
8 to read it, and we don't want to do it. And it will  
9 keep coming up, basically, the same thing over and over  
10 again. So the attempt here was to get these action  
11 levels set ahead of time so when we go to the site then  
12 every site gets dealt with in its own way. But the  
13 action levels would apply to that site. So the FPALDR  
14 is just a small portion of the Corrective Action Plan.

One of the other issues, that I believe keeps  
coming up, is there is no cost-benefit analysis that  
was done to support the FPALDR action levels. That's  
absolutely right. We didn't do any. We did that on  
purpose. We wanted to do as best as we could a  
scientific study on what the action levels are. The  
action levels are based on protection of human health.  
We will deal with cost to reach those levels when we do  
the Corrective Action Plan. We didn't want to be  
faulted or criticized by saying, "Well, we're going to  
put money into this thing." And say, "Well, we don't

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I like the fact that it's going to cost so much and put  
it through." We wanted to get something that was pure  
and as scientific as possible. That's one reason why  
you don't see the cost-benefit kind of stuff in here.

Another issue that we saw, and it seems to be a  
very complex question. Why was surrogate compound used  
and how were they chosen? We are going to beef up that  
Section 2 in the FPALDR. I don't really want to go  
through that now.

Under Risk Assessment, there's a very detailed  
response in here. You will probably see this very same  
response in the next version of the FPALDR. It goes  
through surrogate compounds, indicator compounds, why  
we chose them, and why we didn't.

You go to Page 3, because that's the surrogate  
compound responses, it's about a page and a half, two  
pages long. If you go to Page 3, another issue that  
came up was action levels for treated soil varied by  
sites, and where it didn't seem to be protected. We  
are going to propose, rather than the multi-layered,  
multi-cleanup value system that we had, kind of a one  
cleanup value for all. Again, this is for treated  
soil, not for soil that we leave behind on the site.  
And you can see those down right here. Those gas tanks  
are going to be 100 milligrams per kilogram. Diesel

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1 fuel oil will be the same. And based on these numbers  
2 here we'll also do occasional, or periodic  
3 leaching-type samples of the treated soil to  
4 demonstrate that they don't leak out any hydrocarbons.  
5 Also note that these 100 milligrams per kilogram values  
6 are lower than any of the values in the FPALDR. The  
7 eco risk, as far as threats to human health, it doesn't  
8 play any sort of a role.

One of the other issues that we found was the  
FPALDR did not adequately identify the beneficial uses  
of the water, nor did it set any kind of water quality  
goals. We were somewhat -- we were probably very vague  
about that. And on the 1st of August, the Army, with  
the EPA, and the Water Board, and the National Park  
Service, sat down with the Water Board and began  
setting -- actually breaking up the entire Presidio  
into water-bearing unit areas, basic and sub-basic. We  
began setting beneficial uses, and water quality goals.  
Now, once these goals are set we will go back to our  
FPALDR and recalculate any numbers that came out of  
that, because we had to use some kind of water quality  
goals to sum up the soil levels. And so that was  
ongoing. And those were actually very good talks that  
we had.

Another issue, in our exposure scenario for Crissy

1 Field, we had six issues. And we have gotten a couple  
2 of comments that said they would like to ask for  
3 another two feet, and we said, yes. We will go ahead  
4 and do that.

5 Another issue, no inhalation pathway or exposure  
6 was addressed in the FPALDR, that was an excellent  
7 comment. We are assessing that right now, and those  
8 numbers will be, hopefully, we will have those numbers  
9 in response to comments.

10 Another issue was the question of whether the  
11 additive effect of the carcinogens or noncarcinogens  
12 were considered. They were considered. They may not  
13 have been clear. We are going to add portions,  
14 hopefully, that will clarify that.

15 Another big issue was the thoroughness of the  
16 eco-risk action-based levels. We had a long meeting  
17 about that. Currently, we are getting some more data  
18 on this from John Buck and his people. We hope to give  
19 you some better responses in our response or comments  
20 to you. That's probably going to be one of the  
21 toughest points. That's a little bit more difficult  
22 than the others, but we're going to do the best we can,  
23 and get as many detailed responses out as we can.

24 And then probably one of the comments that we saw  
25 the most was kind of a general thrust of our modeling

1 to show fate and transport of our hydrocarbons. Many  
2 comments were that, you didn't show us anything. You  
3 didn't show assumptions, you weren't clear on the kind  
4 of modeling when you chose different models. We will  
5 show those assumptions. We are going to stick with the  
6 model that we used. It is a model used by agencies and  
7 the EPA, so it is not a model just taken off of a back  
8 room somewhere. We also will be running some sensitive  
9 activity-type work to see how sensitive the model is to  
10 certain changes, like the fraction of organic carbons.

11 So we will be running those.

12 You will see many of these issues answered,  
13 hopefully some of them answered. So what we would like  
14 to do is request, if we can, a review of our responses  
15 in my office as soon as possible. Like I said, we  
16 intend to get these responses out to you by the end of  
17 next week and in your hands, and then, what we're going  
18 to do is, we are going to wait until we can resolve our  
19 comments. We don't want to generate another document  
20 until we can get those done. That's it. And I  
21 realize, again, I want to stress that this is just a  
22 general scope and that you'll get full responses to  
23 your comments.

24 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: I just wanted to say  
25 that this is a good dialogue for the regulators to give

1 their comments in front of the whole RAB. And for the  
2 Army Corps to response.

3 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I have to leave in  
4 five minutes. And in case Sol was wanting me to be  
5 here for the item that he mentioned about the letter, I  
6 just wanted to announce that maybe we could do it at  
7 the next RAB meeting, unless you want to do it now.

8 And then my only other comment was regarding the  
9 agenda. I thought we were going to cover all the  
10 issues that happened at the RPM meeting, and I think  
11 there were a number of other topics at the RPM meeting  
12 that we didn't hear a summary about. And so if they  
13 could be added to the next agenda, or something, or  
14 maybe what any of the topics were at the RPM meeting.

15 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Primarily, the focus was  
16 on the FPALDR and the background. There was some  
17 discussion also about lead levels at Building 1827, and  
18 just a status report of sampling of closure sites of  
19 the follow-on. The major focus, I would have to say,  
20 was background.

21 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And maybe this isn't  
22 the appropriate time to say this, Greg. This is your  
23 last meeting, and I just personally want to thank Greg  
24 for his participation and his response to the questions  
25 I've had. Greg is going on to a new and better life.

1 BOARDMEMBER BRIDGESTOCK: Yes. Thanks, Rob.  
2 I was asking Doug if I could say this at the end, I  
3 didn't want to take up too much time. But, I guess, I  
4 wanted to officially say goodbye. I'm going on to a  
5 different job. I wanted to introduce a couple of  
6 people, if they want to stand up. The person that's  
7 replacing me officially is Paul Townsend. He is a  
8 government employee with the Army Corps of Engineers.  
9 There's Bruce Handel. Bruce has been working with us  
10 for about a month and a half, so he's actually going to  
11 provide the continuity, but he's an outside contractor.  
12 So not to infer that it takes two people to replace me.  
13 They said that Bruce couldn't take it all by himself  
14 because he needed a government employee. Actually,  
15 Bruce will be working on the turf stuff, the actual  
16 remedial action that will be taking place here. Paul  
17 will be involved with Dave to get funding, helping with  
18 all the other contractual stuff that I was involved in.  
19 So those two people will be working with you very  
20 closely. Also, Brad and Roger will still be around, so  
21 the technical continuity will still exist. Thank you.

22 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I would personally like  
23 to express what Bob already said about his  
24 participation on the board, and what an incredibly nice  
25 guy he is. Usually, you don't run into people who are

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accommodating and open to everybody's concerns and 2 questions, and needs. And I just wanted to acknowledge 3 that I really appreciate working with Greg over the 4 last year, and I wish him the best.

5 FACILITATOR KERN: Thank you, Greg. All 6 right. We really have a couple of items. I suppose we 7 should finish them up tonight. Status Report on 8 Cleanup Activities or Documents at the Presidio. We do 9 have this handout, Presidio Document BRAC system.

10 Are there any comments with respect to that? We 11 actually have more than 30 seconds tonight, for 12 Roberta, to make a Park Service Activities Update.

13 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I would talk a little 14 bit about the trust legislation. I'm not sure how much 15 people here are familiar with that, or even the concept 16 of what it is. But it's basically quasi-governmental, 17 or a public/private corporation that will have a lot of 18 authority over leasing out the property on the 19 Presidio. We'll have a lot more flexibility in being 20 able to fund and upgrade buildings, be able to retain 21 the revenues. There are two versions of the 22 legislation. There's one in the House and in the 23 Senate at this time. And it looks like they won't 24 come to be passed until probably later in the year, the 25 end of the year. The idea of selling off the Presidio

1 is really dead, but there's definitely going to be a 2 change in how it is run. The part about the 3 legislation right now is, to what degree will the Park 4 Service retain control over the property, and what kind 5 of control will it have? The legislation that's in 6 the House is not really good from the Park Service's 7 standpoint. It does not give the Park Service a lot of 8 control over the park.

9 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Who makes up this 10 trust? Who is going to run this?

11 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Well, it's at a point -- 12 the Board of Directors. Political appointees. The 13 local representation is by the Department of Interior. 14 I think a lot of things remain to be seen about it.

15 BOARDMEMBER O'HARA: In terms of the mandate 16 to manager the park or the Presidio, regardless of who 17 operates either the trust or the Park Service, will be 18 leasing activities that will be governed by the 19 existing Master Plan.

20 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Well, the legislation in 21 the House, at the time it was proposed in the House, is 22 very vague with respect to the committee to do that. 23 That would be the Department of Interior. There's some 24 vague language in there, I think, about the extent that 25 it's practical that they follow the guidelines of the

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1 GMP.

2 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Who is sponsoring the 3 trust bill in the Senate at this time?

4 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Barbara Boxer, and 5 Feinstein. It's closer to the Pelosi original 6 legislation.

7 Anyway, that's just kind of a summary of what's 8 going on with that. Things are kind of up in the air. 9 It's work in progress. Our goal is to see that we 10 retain as much responsibility as possible for 11 management of the property. I will just keep you 12 posted of further meetings.

13 We will still proceed with our leasing activity 14 that we have embarked upon. The Main Post, as I 15 mentioned at one of the previous meetings, there were 16 59 applicants and we selected 21. And right now there 17 are ongoing negotiations with the five organizations 18 that are the master tenants that will then lease out 19 the property to the other tenants.

20 The housing RPF is moving forward. There's going 21 to be a master manager of all of the historical housing 22 that is not retained by of the Department of Defense.

23 The golf course, I don't know if people are aware, 24 the Arnold Palmer Golf Management Company has been 25 selected to run the golf course, and they will be

1 operating as of September 1st. There will not be any 2 change in the operation between now on then. Long 3 term, there's going to be some changes in the 4 amenities. There is going to be construction of a new 5 club house. And that's for people who are interested 6 in that comment.

7 There's going to be an environmental assessment on 8 the concerns of traffic, parking, or just that kind of 9 thing, and the aesthetic aspect.

10 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Is that going to be 11 public or private?

12 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: The golf course is 13 opened to the public. There's set fees for weekdays 14 and fees for weekends. And it's open to anyone, so if 15 you like golfing, it is open to the public now. The 16 bowling alley will also be open September 1st to the 17 public.

18 There's going to be a lot of new wayside exhibits. 19 There are going to be 32 new wayside exhibits that will 20 be in different locations explaining the native plants, 21 or historical or cultural features of interest. So, 22 you know, there's a general effort to kind of beef up 23 the interest for the public.

24 And particularly, Crissy Field is going to be 25 seeing a lot of demolition of buildings, warehouses,

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1 elimination of fencing and pavement. And Crissy Field  
2 should be taking on a new look and greater public  
3 access. And in the Crissy Field planning there will be  
4 the process to establish the long-term. There will be  
5 a wetland. Discussion on how the dogs will be handled.  
6 Whether you can walk your dog off the lease or on a  
7 lease. And all those different interests will be  
8 accommodated into this plan.

9 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Can you  
10 explain how this will interface with the cleanup?

11 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Well, we have had some  
12 discussion with the State and EPA on how we are going  
13 to accommodate environmental conditions into our  
14 leasing program. And, basically, we fall back to the  
15 work that the Army has done, and continue to do that  
16 and provide that. So we look back to the BRAC cleanup  
17 plan, to the ongoing RFS activities, to the lead/paint  
18 survey, to the asbestos survey. We look at all those  
19 documents and make an assessment of whether there's any  
20 issues that need to be disclosed, or issues that need  
21 to be dealt with by the Army before we let tenants go  
22 into the property, that kind of thing.

23 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Is this the  
24 plan you're still adhering to, to cut down to 500 and  
25 some buildings, as in this plan?

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1 beaches, away from the administrative jurisdiction of  
2 the Park Service, and gives it to the trust. That  
3 means all the buildings, all the roads, all the open  
4 space, the golf course, the utilities, everything. And  
5 in the future the trust has the option, if they want,  
6 to transfer back to the Park Service, by their own  
7 vote, areas of open space.

8 Now the bill that has passed the House is not  
9 exactly a public/private partnership or a  
10 quasi-governmental corporation. It's what's known  
11 under the law, as a wholly-owned government  
12 corporation. And there's a section of law dealing with  
13 that. I would just mention briefly, that some of these  
14 other governmental agencies that are wholly-owned  
15 corporations under this act, under this part of the  
16 United States Code, are the now defunct Federal Savings  
17 and Loan Insurance Corporations that went bankrupt  
18 through lack of adequate oversight. And other federal  
19 agencies that are within that category are the  
20 Import/Export Banks, and overseas private investment  
21 corporations, where the taxpayer guarantees companies  
22 that are 50 percent American owned, and guarantees all  
23 their loans to foreign countries. So this is kind of  
24 going into shaky territory here as far as oversight.  
25 There are auditing requirements. And the fact of the

1 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Right.

2 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Thank you.

3 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: I would just add some  
4 comments about where the bill is in the Congress. The  
5 Pelosi Bill passed the House Subcommittee and went  
6 through a markup process. And the bill came out very  
7 different from when it went in. And that bill passed  
8 the Subcommittee and the full committee of the House  
9 with more amendments, and, it, of course, has not gone  
10 to the floor of the House, as yet. But it has passed  
11 the Subcommittee. The companion bill was introduced in  
12 the Senate, this is the Feinstein/Boxer Bill, which is  
13 identical to the Pelosi Bill, and it had only its  
14 initial hearing. And they are breaking for the summer  
15 recess without going into the markup on session in the  
16 Senate.

17 I mentioned three things about the House Bill, but  
18 what's happening in the Senate right now is, that they  
19 are grappling with the question that we, in the City,  
20 who are not happy with the Pelosi Bill, have been  
21 hammering away at, and they are grappling with this  
22 question, they honestly don't have an answer for it  
23 yet. And the question is, "Who is going to have  
24 oversight of the trust." Because the House Bill  
25 effectively takes all of the Presidio, except for the

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1 matter is, that the bill that has emerged from the  
2 House Committee, basically takes -- there's no public  
3 oversight, public accountability, or even public  
4 accessibility. These seven members on this trust can  
5 decide what's appropriate and what's inappropriate in a  
6 National Park, just those people. And if the public  
7 thinks that they are making inappropriate decisions  
8 they don't really have any recourse except to sue. And  
9 they don't have much basis to sue, because the trust is  
10 going to be defended by the Attorney General of the  
11 United States. That's written into the law. And as it  
12 relates to the General Management Plan Amendment, which  
13 is the plan that we all supported, I will read from the  
14 new bill.

15 Under the Section 3-D, entitled: Duties and  
16 Authorities of the Trust, it says:

17 "That the first duty is that the trust  
18 must act in accordance with the 1972  
19 Burton Law" --

20 which doesn't really say anything specific about the  
21 Presidio. And then this is a direct quote:

22 "In accordance with the general  
23 objectives of the General Management  
24 Plan approved for the Presidio."

25 So in answer to Peter's question, and the woman

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the audience, it doesn't -- the law exempts them from having to follow the plan, they just have to act in accordance with the general objectives. So it's very subjective. It will be left up to their discretion, basically, whether they are following that plan or not. And the legislature also mandates the trust members. It would be a year after they form themselves to come up with their own General Management Plan, which is a very frightening thing.

Going back to the three things about this plan. It takes everything, as I said, geographically, away from in the Park Service and gives it to this trust. It's a wholly-owned government corporation. It takes it completely away, even from the oversight of the Department of Interior. I don't remember -- they have only 13 auditing requirements, and they are not required to hold meetings. They are not required to have their meetings open to the public.

BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: So I take it you don't support this?

BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: I guess, if I clarify one thing. This trust has four sources of income, and one of the sources of income stops after 12 years. They are going to have appropriations from Congress starting out at 25 million for next year, plus

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1 they got 25 million last year. That's going to go down 2 to zero after 12 years. Then the second source of 3 income that the trust will have is, borrowing from the 4 U.S. Treasury. Now the original bill says that they 5 can have \$150 million of debts outstanding, at any one 6 time.

And the third source of income that they have is 8 the ability to borrow from private banks and private 9 individuals. And that has no cap. The legislation has 10 no cap on that. And these loans are going to be 75 11 percent guaranteed by the taxpayer. That's where they 12 could get into problems.

FACILITATOR KERN: Excuse me. I need to 13 interject, considering the hour. I need to understand.

BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: Well, this is my last 15 point.

And the fourth source of income is rents. And the 17 legislation does do one thing that we all favor, which 18 is, allows the trust to retain revenues generated at 19 the Presidio. They don't go back to some general fund 20 in Washington D.C. Those are their four sources of 21 income.

BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I think that we ought 23 to, as Roberta has been doing with the Park Service, we 24 ought to have a report at every meeting, on the trust

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1 bill. I think Joan ought to be really commended for 2 the news that she gave us today, and I think that this 3 issue should be continued at every meeting, and we 4 should make it a very integral part of our meetings.

FACILITATOR KERN: I have a couple of 5 things. Does the Organizational Committee need 6 anything about this list from us for them to be able to 7 proceed?

BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Actually, because 9 of the earlier vote we need a vote of the majority of 10 the people here on the list, if there's that level of 11 approval. And apparently, they looked at it and it 12 makes sense to add it to the board. We can do a quick 13 vote, and then we could proceed with getting new 14 members. Hopefully, we'll have a slate of new members 15 at the next meeting. That would certainly be ideal. 16 It would take two minutes before everyone walks out. 17 If it's going to take a long debate I'm not suggesting 18 we do it.

BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Motion to vote, and 20 make it a majority vote.

FACILITATOR KERN: Any discussion? The 22 motion is -- and I might be restating this wrong, Sol. 23 The motion is that there's that proposed target of list 24 of the new RAB members, and we have considered 11 items

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1 as criteria for their selection. We have been 2 discussing briefly here, whether anyone had any 3 additions to that list. But these would be the things 4 that we would try to fill the RAB with.

BOARDMEMBER O'HARA: Taking a look at this 5 list, does it preclude non-minorities?

BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: That diversity was 7 based on Department DOD guidance documents. They want 8 the RAB to be representative of the community, and that 9 certainly could be described in various ways. But it 10 certainly, absolutely not -- and as I think Dave was 11 mentioning before, we are probably going to find 12 candidates that have more than one of these, that's why 13 we're calling it target goals. In no way does it 14 preclude anything. And it's just to give the general 15 RAB a sense of what the selection committee's criteria 16 is going to be versus, we come with a slate, and say, 17 "What did you base this decision on?" So that's a 18 sense of what the criteria will be in the review of the 19 applications.

BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: Well, my comment 21 would be that, I think that the new community members 22 in addition to possibly being one or several of these, 23 should be actively participating in a recognizable 24 community group. So that they are able to spread the

1 word, and two more people rather than an individual.  
 2 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Would it be  
 3 appropriate to add that as one of the target criteria?  
 4 Not that it would preclude someone who doesn't belong,  
 5 but that would be a target goal to have greater  
 6 representation and different community groups.  
 7 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: I just wanted to make a  
 8 point on that. Thomas was kind enough to summarize the  
 9 74 applications on that and it turns out that 39 have  
 10 affiliations with a particular group.  
 11 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: So now we have 12  
 12 target goals.  
 13 FACILITATOR KERN: Were there any other  
 14 discussions? Are people feeling comfortable about  
 15 giving the Organizational Committee the go ahead? Then  
 16 I have restated Sol's motion. I'm not sure it's  
 17 appropriate for me to make the motion.  
 18 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: Make a motion we  
 19 vote on the 12 target goals as stated.  
 20 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Second the motion.  
 21 FACILITATOR KERN: Discussion? All in  
 22 favor, signify by raising your hands. It is unanimous.  
 23 16 for, one no, and one abstention. A couple of final  
 24 announcements.  
 25 The next RAB meeting has been suggested to be

1 all the way through the end of August. So we are not  
 2 even going to have -- that's what we said. And we are  
 3 going to have to wait until the end of August before we  
 4 say, "Okay, we're not going to accept anybody's  
 5 application." So the Organizational Committee is not  
 6 going to be able to do anything with reviewing  
 7 applications. I mean, they can look at them now, but  
 8 cannot make any closing slate until the end of August.  
 9 Those two facts, coupled with the Labor Day weekend,  
 10 it's always hard to come back after the Labor Day  
 11 weekend, most people are going to take four days, and  
 12 everybody is going to be drained from the weekend.  
 13 Our office is going to be moving the last week of  
 14 August. So we have got that. So we are going to have  
 15 a little down time.  
 16 So I think it would be appropriate to just wait  
 17 until the 12th of September. There are not going to be  
 18 a whole lot of logs, and some of these issues are not  
 19 going to be prepared for discussion.  
 20 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: What we have is no  
 21 other issues that we want to talk about with the  
 22 FPALDR? Is that the way that the RAB is feeling?  
 23 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: I would ask the Park  
 24 Service, do you have any cleanup or are there documents  
 25 that are coming out for review that --

1 September 12th. Because of the Labor Day holiday we  
 2 would be coming in on Labor Day, so that's the next  
 3 date. Is there any discussion?  
 4 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: I'd like to see what  
 5 our issues are out there that we have been looking at,  
 6 and I would like to discuss the FPALDR document.  
 7 FACILITATOR KERN: All right. Discussion?  
 8 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: With regard to the  
 9 FPALDR. The process for the FPALDR, is that the  
 10 response to comments are going to come out next week.  
 11 And the commentors will then have an opportunity to  
 12 review those. The Army responds, and if there's any  
 13 further discussion or concern those can be addressed.  
 14 So that's going to take a while, because the comments  
 15 were pretty extensive. So even if we have another RAB  
 16 in two weeks, you're not going to be prepared to  
 17 discuss your review of the Army's response to your  
 18 comments. It just doesn't seem likely, not when you  
 19 took or requested it, and had almost 75 days to respond  
 20 to make comments on the FPALDR itself. With regards to  
 21 the Organizational Committee and other applications, we  
 22 received almost 400 requests for applications. We had  
 23 approximately 80 people who submitted an application at  
 24 this point. The window, according to the public  
 25 announcement, was that applications can be submitted

1 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I'm real busy looking at  
 2 documents. If you look at the list that was handed out  
 3 tonight. I think it's more up to RAB members. They  
 4 feel that they want to move forward on some other  
 5 reviews. I mean, if they want to do it as a group.  
 6 FACILITATOR KERN: I think we will just have  
 7 to take a vote.  
 8 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: The question I have for  
 9 RAB members is, whether or not you people feel  
 10 comfortable in beginning to review the RI document in  
 11 the beginning of September, for the rest of the  
 12 Presidio other than just the U.S.T. program, because  
 13 what we have been talking about is the underground  
 14 storage and tank program. All of the rest of the RI  
 15 documents are going to be coming in RI document and a  
 16 there a lot more sites to look at. So we should  
 17 consider whether or not we want to start getting our  
 18 feet wet on that before the document actually comes in,  
 19 and we can always identify topics for of the next RAB  
 20 meeting, say in two weeks, if we wanted that. We are  
 21 getting ready for our RI review.  
 22 FACILITATOR KERN: I need a motion.  
 23 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I motion that the RAB  
 24 meeting, the next RAB meeting, be on the 12th of  
 25 September, for reasons that I presented.



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BOARDMEMBER O'HARA: Second.

FACILITATOR KERN: All in favor signify by

ing your hand. Eight for; five opposed. It is a  
majority, so I think that we have to go with that. The  
next meeting is September 12th.

Are there any other comments from the public?

UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: I'm handing

out a cable that was generated by the Office of Deputy  
Undersecretary of Defense for Environmental Security.  
It's the environmental programs, FY '95 through 2001.  
It's the funding allocations. And what I would like,  
is a clarification from the Army, if possible, in terms  
of what the implications of this funding -- these  
funding lines are for the Presidio cleanup. The  
document that's going around right now shows that the  
Army funding zeros out at this point at FY '99. And,  
also, I should mention that FY '98 is down to 22  
million, and FY '97 is down to 83 million. So that's  
not a whole lot of money given the amount of money that  
the Army has to spend for cleanup over that period of  
time. So I would like to have a report on what the  
impacts are going to be of that funding, those funding  
levels, on the cleanup of the Presidio.

FACILITATOR KERN: Other comments?

BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: I just want to mention

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1 that we have a problem with the lack of a secretary.  
2 And we don't have minutes that have been formalized for  
3 how many months now? So since we don't have a  
4 secretary we are going to have to come up with some  
5 sort of solution to this problem, and, hopefully, one  
6 of the new members will be our new secretary.  
7 FACILITATOR KERN: Other comments?  
8 BOARDMEMBER HORENSTEIN: I have one. I  
9 asked to be on the distribution list for this news  
10 letter, and three people I know saw my name on it, and  
11 I never got a copy of it until now. I would suggest  
12 that all RAB members be on the list. And some other  
13 people didn't get it as well.

14 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I'd like to make a  
15 comment about Thomas's coffee. I think it's great.

16 FACILITATOR KERN: Thank you for your  
17 participation.

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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I, Elizabeth Valstad, do hereby certify that the  
foregoing is a true and correct statement of the  
testimony and proceedings had in the within-entitled  
matter and that the same is a full, true and correct  
transcription of the shorthand notes as taken by me in  
said matter.

Dated: at San Francisco, California this

day of

Elizabeth Valstad

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## 1 THE RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

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6 **CERTIFIED COPY**  
78  
9  
10 TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1995

11 HELD AT

12 FORT MASON FIREHOUSE

13 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

14 7:00 P.M.  
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2122 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS  
23 BY JILLANNE STEPHENSON, CSR 8563

24 CLARK REPORTING

25 2161 SHATTUCK AVENUE, SUITE 201

BERKELEY, CA 94704

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1 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARDMEMBERS:  
(COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL)2  
3  
4  
5  
6 MICHAEL ALEXANDER  
7 THOMAS APPLING  
8 HAROLD BALL  
9 JANETTE BAXTER  
10 ROBERTA BLANK  
11 JOHN BUCK  
12 DEXTER CHAN  
13 ROMY FUENTES  
14 HEIDI GEWERTZ  
15 JOAN GIRARDOT  
16 RICHARD HIETT  
17 MICHAEL HEALY  
18 MOLLY HOOPER  
19 DOUG KERN  
20 LEANN LAHREN  
21 SOL LEVINE  
22 ANDREW LOLLI  
23 BRUCE MCKLERROY  
24 HELEN MARTE-BAUTISTA  
25 SCOTT MILLER  
JAN MONAGAHN  
PETER O'HARA  
ROBERT REINHARD  
CAROLINE WASHINGTON  
ELLIS WALLENBERG  
DAVID WILKINS  
MICHAEL WORK

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## 1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 FACILITATOR KERN: Good evening, everyone.

3 This is the Presidio Restoration Advisory Board. I'd  
4 like to welcome all the members. Thank you for  
5 finding this new location at the last minute for  
6 tonight's meeting. Welcome to members of the public.  
7 Thank you for attending.8 Does everyone have an agenda? Could I see a  
9 show of hands who don't have an agenda? So a few of  
10 you.11 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: There are extra copies  
12 on the sound board back there.13 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay. Are there any  
14 comments, changes or additions, deletions, to the  
15 agenda?16 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, I attended the  
17 remedial project managers meeting this morning, and  
18 some of the items at that meeting are on this agenda.  
19 And a very important new item was raised at the  
20 remedial project managers meeting.21 So, as a result, I would like to change  
22 Section 4 in the following way: First bullet would be  
23 to report on the new issue emerging that came out of  
24 the meeting, and I would describe it as the first lead  
25 and soil results.

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1 I think the second bullet should be FPALDR  
2 status. The third bullet should be schedule of future  
3 major documents - RI/FS, with the discussion about the  
4 RI that happened at the RPM meeting. The fourth  
5 bullet would be LTLD work plan and status. The fifth  
6 bullet would be Building 1827 Demolition.  
7 Number 6, impact of DERA funding recession  
8 on Presidio. Number 7, discussion of 13-14 September  
9 Presidio forum; Number 8, discussion of letter from  
10 RAB caucus.11 The reason for my principle behind my  
12 reorganization suggestion is to keep all of the kind  
13 of technical stuff together up at the front as a  
14 group, and then have the other issues follow. And  
15 like I said, at least three or four of those also are  
16 RPM discussions.17 FACILITATOR KERN: Any objections to Bob's  
18 suggestions? Okay. It was also mentioned Sol has --  
19 you're leaving, and has made a request that we move up  
20 the recruiting committee, organizational committee  
21 report. Can anyone give me an estimate as to how long  
22 it will take?23 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I don't think it will  
24 take very long.

25 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: A minute.

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FACILITATOR KERN: That's a good estimate.

Well, if there were no objections, then, I would like to move that item, to sneak that in before Number 4. So that would be moving Number 7 up to just after three, committee report.

Any other comments or changes? Do we have any minutes that we can look at? Okay. Why don't we move on with the brief report?

BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Well, the discussion

panel is halfway done reviewing the applications. And it looks as if we have 30 people who look pretty good. So out of that 30, we're planning on choosing 12, six new members and six alternates. We hope to invite those 12 people to meet informally and run through what the RAB is all about, show them what some of the documents look like and what the comments look like, and to give a brief orientation.

And from that informal meeting, that's when we'll decide what six members we'd like to present to the RAB as our new members and what six would be alternates. So we hope to have that informal meeting around the 29th of September in order to invite the group to the next RAB meeting.

BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Weren't we going to

invite slightly more than that, just in case the 12

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I didn't show up, that we'd like to invite people who were not chosen to come to the meeting, to see what it was all about as well? There were quite a few people there.

BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: We looked like we were pretty strong on the public outreach end.

FACILITATOR KERN: Any other comments?

Appreciate the work of that committee pouring through those applications.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, I can report

that during the last month I've personally received several calls from people who have seen the ad in the paper and my name on something. They asked me about being a member and what's the meeting like. I don't know if anybody showed up. I asked them to come to tonight's meeting as an example of seeing us in action, and obviously I told them to go to Building 201. So, that might be one reason why they didn't make it here tonight. And I think that's a good test of whether someone really wants to be a member.

FACILITATOR KERN: Very good. Any other items of old business? All right. Why don't we, without objection, move ahead with the agenda as Bob has outlined. The first item he mentioned was the -- he titled Versar lead and soil issue.

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BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well. I'm glad John

just walked in, so he can correct me. This is a very important, I guess what we describe as an emerging new issue that has not been before the RAB up until now. Except I think people remember that there had been a report that the Army was going to conduct some additional soil sampling around residential buildings to see what kind of conditions about lead might result. And the expectation was that that sampling would not produce results that would cause great concern.

Well, the initial results, which have not yet been completely validated, as I understand, but which have been kind of sent in as an important preview, do show some very significant numbers of lead in soil around a significant number of the residential buildings. And there's also a concern that the same results will apply in many non-residential buildings.

The results -- I don't think they're ready to be completely distributed right now because, like I say, they're not completely ready to proceed, but they initially range 1,00, 2,000, 3,000 parts per million. In many cases there are some high hits, even much more than that. There is a list of some -- I'm just estimating now -- 40 or so buildings where the levels

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were reported at least about 400, and many of the samples -- let me explain that the sampling locations were predominantly what are called drip lines, and a few of the sampling areas are what are called play areas which is basically what you might call the backyard of somebody's house.

There are a number of important issues to get our thoughts around in order to organize the proper way to think about it. When I say "our," I mean everyone on the RAB as well. First there's the issue of whether there needs to be some initial reaction at all if there's a medium hazard -- and Romy especially was concerned whether proper notification has been given to people who are in those buildings right now. And apparently, I understand, the Park Service has already sent out some initial notification to the residents, and there will probably be some additional fact sheets, developments, more information for people and their visitors.

More long-term, some of the issues are that both -- one regulatory problem is that the levels exceed hazardous waste regulatory levels, so that literally if you stick a shovel in the ground you'll generate a hazardous waste right there, and how to deal with that situation. How or whether to expand an

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1 investigation is another issue being considered.  
2 The Army is also conducting some further  
3 sampling to determine what they call the ambient  
4 conditions of lead around the building that is not  
5 just in the immediate few feet next to the building.  
6 But right now there has not been a contract to do a  
7 more formal expansion of any of the sampling than has  
8 already taken place.  
9 Also because of the way that the lead found  
10 its way into the soil, presumably because of peeling  
11 lead paint or possibly other roots of transport, that  
12 would constitute a kind of Superfund situation. And  
13 how to address cleanup of that kind of release of a  
14 hazardous substance is another problem.  
15 What I understand is that John and the Army  
16 want to make a more formal presentation of the  
17 results, maybe at the next RAB meeting from the Versar  
18 representative. And my recommendation to all of us,  
19 especially the community members, is that we add this  
20 to our list of things to keep very much in the  
21 forefront of our attention, and to monitor how it's  
22 being addressed.  
23 BOARDMEMBER WALLENBERG: Robert, was there  
24 any air sampling done pertaining to airborne lead?  
25 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: It was all surface  
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1 swept areas without vegetative cover and so forth.  
2 But we're talking about interior, housing areas  
3 protected by not only trees, but entrainment and so  
4 forth.  
5 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, except that the  
6 sampling has also sparked a conversation committee,  
7 but the Park Service also expressed their certain that  
8 if one were to go sample in other areas in  
9 non-residential building sites that very similar  
10 nonproblematic results might show up. So there might  
11 be other areas where the soil conditions are  
12 different.  
13 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: But as far as inhalation  
14 of these particles, I mean, that exposure pathway is  
15 really insignificant as to the other pathways.  
16 BOARDMEMBER WALLENBERG: Based on air  
17 samples?  
18 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: We didn't take air  
19 samples.  
20 BOARDMEMBER WALLENBERG: So how can you say  
21 that?  
22 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Well, just common  
23 practice in the industry, sampling the protocol and so  
24 forth, established that really doesn't call for air  
25 sampling.  
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1 sampling soil.

2 BOARDMEMBER WALLENBERG: Is there a proposal  
3 on the table to sample air --  
4 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I don't think so.  
5 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: There are exterior  
6 samples. We didn't have a proposal to sample --  
7 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Was there any testing  
8 done on the exterior of the buildings above the drip  
9 line?  
10 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Yes. The exterior paint,  
11 interior paint as well as exterior soil has been  
12 sampled as part of the program.  
13 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: What type of testing do  
14 you do on the exterior?  
15 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I can't speak to that.  
16 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: It was XRF sampling.  
17 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: Versar, what is that?  
18 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Versar is the  
19 company.  
20 BOARDMEMBER WALLENBERG: Was there any  
21 concern about inhalation of lead?  
22 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: We're talking vegetated  
23 areas. We're really not talking about -- we suspect a  
24 lot of airborne entrainment of these particulates.  
25 You might see that in areas subjected to long wind  
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1 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Air samplings are  
2 generally done on the interior. Can I ask you, do we  
3 have a copy of the survey that was done?  
4 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: This is preliminary data,  
5 I can assure you. It's not even gone through full  
6 quality assurance quality control yet. So we don't  
7 have a report. It's very preliminary in nature.  
8 They're still collecting samples, as a matter of fact.  
9 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: How far down do they go  
10 into the soil?  
11 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I think it's zero to six  
12 inches, and it was composite samples along the drip  
13 line and composite samples also in the play areas.  
14 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: But nothing was done --  
15 as far as -- in conjunction with the XRFs done in  
16 conjunction with the soil sampling?  
17 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yes, it's all part of  
18 the survey.  
19 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: You mean the exposure of  
20 the building samples?  
21 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: The exterior of the  
22 building in conjunction with the drip line soil  
23 samples.  
24 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yes.  
25 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: As I understand it they  
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1 did every building -- every residential structure.  
 2 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: How far out do they go  
 3 from the drip line?  
 4 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: For the play areas?  
 5 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Yes.  
 6 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: The play areas, I think  
 7 they went out sometimes as great as 25 feet. There's  
 8 sort of diagrams of each structure. I haven't seen  
 9 all those diagrams.  
 10 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: The diagrams, were they  
 11 tested?  
 12 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I'm sure that would be  
 13 included.  
 14 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: We'd like to get a hold  
 15 of that. How many samples did they do?  
 16 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I don't know. Again,  
 17 it's not a contract that I'm running. It's Corps of  
 18 Engineers, and I feel a little awkward discussing it  
 19 in any great depth. We just wanted to raise it as an  
 20 upcoming issue, and in the future RAB meetings we  
 21 think it's for the Corps representatives to come in  
 22 and discuss this.  
 23 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: One point I'd like to  
 24 make is we do have a compliance subcommittee, and I'd  
 25 like to get the compliance subcommittee to try to work  
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1 adequacy of the responses.  
 2 And we're in the process of working with a  
 3 number of different commentators to resolve those  
 4 outstanding issues so that we can begin revisions of  
 5 the FPALDR. We intend to begin that process this  
 6 week. It probably will take approximately three  
 7 weeks, and we're scheduled to complete the document,  
 8 final version of the FPALDR on the 2nd of October.  
 9 I'm hoping to discuss with Harry the representative of  
 10 the UST Committee, the adequacy of the responses, and  
 11 hopefully that can take place this evening or sometime  
 12 very soon.  
 13 And during the meeting we discussed some  
 14 specific outstanding issues with Bob. Roberta had a  
 15 comment. And I don't see right now that there are any  
 16 outstanding issues that would preclude us from moving  
 17 forward to complete the document at this time. We  
 18 believe we're going to be able to resolve all the  
 19 outstanding issues.  
 20 FACILITATOR KERN: I might just raise one  
 21 point, and I have not had a chance to talk with Brad  
 22 informally about this, so I'll just raise it here in  
 23 the meeting. I received in the mail a copy of a  
 24 newsletter; I believe it was put out by Thomas  
 25 Appling. And in it it mentions Building 1349 as  
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1 on this survey report. I know I'm a member of it, and  
 2 I'm very anxious to see it. And Leann, we should take  
 3 this up with the compliance subcommittee that we have.  
 4 Were there any other lead tests done besides  
 5 the soil?  
 6 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: And the paint itself on  
 7 the structures. That's basically consistent of the  
 8 survey.  
 9 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Were there both samples  
 10 taken along with the XRFs?  
 11 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yes, there were.  
 12 FACILITATOR KERN: Any other comments or  
 13 questions? Members of the public? Thank you for  
 14 raising that, bringing that to our attention.  
 15 Item Number 2, the FPALDR Status.  
 16 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Is Brad here? On the  
 17 FPALDR status, Brad Call, from the Corps of Engineers,  
 18 briefly gave a summary of the response to response to  
 19 comments. If you wouldn't mind just highlighting what  
 20 you went over this morning.  
 21 MR. CALL: We briefly reviewed the fact that  
 22 we got the comment response packages out to everyone  
 23 with a few exceptions, but we've taken measures to get  
 24 those comment packages to those who didn't receive  
 25 them. We're asking everyone to take a look at the  
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1 having some groundwater contamination, kind of the  
 2 first shot that we had seen of that first  
 3 announcement, not in any kind of a formal document.  
 4 It doesn't really describe the extent of that  
 5 contamination.  
 6 The reason I'm talking about this is because  
 7 my comments to the FPALDR were specifically about  
 8 fractured bedrock contamination and things like that.  
 9 So it's again raised in my mind, here's an instance  
 10 where it could potentially be a problem. So I'm just  
 11 sort of putting you out on notice that I'm aware of  
 12 it. I don't know the extent of --  
 13 MR. CALL: There was an additional  
 14 investigation conducted at 1349. We advanced a number  
 15 of borings deeper into the fractured bedrock. There  
 16 will be a supplemental report generated from those  
 17 activities. And it's true that there is what we refer  
 18 to as perched groundwater in that area. It is above  
 19 fractured rock. We don't consider it to be aquifer.  
 20 It's stated as a special situation, and we have, in  
 21 fact, had some discussions with the water board about  
 22 that topic, and we'll try to work out an appropriate  
 23 method to address that situation.  
 24 FACILITATOR KERN: Would it be possible to  
 25 just mention if there is any discussion about what  
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1 that method might be? Is there any idea what that  
2 might be?

3 MR. CALL: Just briefly, we were looking at  
4 a modification of the existing transport modeling.  
5 It's going to probably involve some professional  
6 judgment and some use of what little information can  
7 be gleaned from the literature on what one might  
8 expect the range of transivities in that type of  
9 situation to be.

10 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: That's kind of an issue  
11 of fractured bedrock, more of an issue of extents.  
12 The extents are going to be dealt with in a mini cap  
13 where corrective action plans all have a mini cap.  
14 Again, the FPALDR is just an attempt to set cleanup  
15 levels. It's not a protocol for assessing how far  
16 something went, et cetera.

17 So the 1349 issue, fractured bedrock and  
18 preferential flow, those are the kind of comments that  
19 can go into the comment on the 1349 corrective action  
20 plan, assuming it gets its own corrective action plan  
21 or a mini cap for the 1349 site. That's why we're not  
22 putting a lot of emphasis in the FPALDR on that one.  
23 That's a very site specific issue and deals with  
24 extent.

25 FPALDR is cleanup level -- I found where it  
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1 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. Right now what  
2 the Army has done is submitted the application. And  
3 what this application is for is a number of things.  
4 One is for the cleanup numbers, or the insitu soil  
5 numbers, similar to what you see in the FPALDR  
6 document. So that's part of it. Then you're going to  
7 have waste discharge requirements for low temperature  
8 thermal absorption, and you'll have waste discharge  
9 requirements for the bio files, and also waste  
10 discharge requirements for the cleanup soils. So that  
11 covers four different things.

12 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: One application  
13 or --

14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: One permit. These  
15 are all permits -- these are all discharges under the  
16 water -- which, because you're going to be bringing  
17 soils onto a site and treating them with this unit,  
18 what we're doing is we're permitting the unit itself,  
19 making sure once stuff goes into an area that's going  
20 to be treated, that it's going to be handled correctly  
21 and it's not going to wash off into the water shed.

22 So, one of the key components of discharge  
23 requirements is the FPALDR. So a lot of the  
24 assumptions that have been built into the FPALDR are  
25 going to get rolled into those numbers, are going to

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1 is; what do I have to clean it up to. So, I wouldn't  
2 expect to see a great deal on the FPALDR, on fractured  
3 bedrock, same as I wouldn't expect to see a lot in  
4 there on preferential channelling on sand pits,  
5 something like that. Those are the kind of issues  
6 that get brought up on a site specific basis.

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I wanted to ask Rich  
8 a question about FPALDR, and that is it's my  
9 understanding that for implementation of a FPALDR and  
10 the mini cap that the water board will issue -- my  
11 question is, first of all, is that really going to  
12 happen and is there a schedule for doing that?

13 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Excuse me. Question,  
14 Bob, are you asking is there a schedule for issuing  
15 the waste discharge requirements?

16 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Is there going to be  
17 a schedule for the specific waste requirements for  
18 these specific -- the FPALDR, the Building 637 cap in  
19 front of us, and the others that will flow in  
20 afterward? The reason for that question is because it  
21 seems like the Army is intending something, as they  
22 say, to finalize the document in October. Then my  
23 understanding is, you know, they're ready to roll.  
24 But are we ready to roll? So when will waste  
25 discharge requirements occur?

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1 be translated into our permit. So, those will be  
2 effectively our cleanup numbers.

3 Doug's question is right. It is important  
4 to consider fractured bedrock. How the Army might  
5 choose to deal with that, though, might be something  
6 Roger brought up. You might be saying, look, once we  
7 get into complex geology, we might want to take that  
8 outside and not be handling it under a separate  
9 corrective action plan.

10 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: My question is  
11 strictly administrative. Now that the application has  
12 been submitted, will that waste discharge requirement  
13 become -- those waste discharge requirements when they  
14 are drafted by you, I guess, become an agenda item  
15 before the board --

16 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Absolutely.

17 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And what can we  
18 expect as a schedule?

19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. So for a  
20 schedule, we have to respond to the Army's request for  
21 a permit issue, waste. What I'm doing now is filing  
22 data for the different types of things we have. We're  
23 still trying to work out a lot of details for the  
24 FPALDR. We're still in discussion with some of the  
25 values that they've chosen, and we're getting

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1 transport questions. So those have to get resolved.

2 But that, in effect, has to go in a permit.  
3 Now, the permit, I expect that to draft in a month.  
4 Now, the public has 30 days to make a comment on that  
5 draft permit. If there are a lot of comments or  
6 things the public doesn't agree on, if we have a good  
7 basis for changing the permit, then what we'll do is  
8 we'll defer that time we are bringing that permit for  
9 adoption.

10 Typically a permit goes out with 30 days to  
11 review that permit, and usually the following Monday  
12 they get adopted by the board. That's also a public  
13 viewing of the document. The permit is up before the  
14 board. The public can speak to water quality control,  
15 ask them questions and express their concerns, if they  
16 have any.

17 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I want to underline  
18 that for our community members. I don't know how many  
19 of you have actually seen physically the kind of  
20 documents that issue is, but they're kind of a list of  
21 conditions and prohibitions and things you can do and  
22 can't do. It is, in fact, another formal opportunity  
23 to comment on what we've just finished commenting on,  
24 and if we didn't feel, as I do, that the response was  
25 quite adequate enough, this is a more formal comment

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1 period because the decision-maker over those waste  
2 discharge requirements will be -- not even Rich, but  
3 five boss levels on top of them, that the Regional  
4 Quality Control Board and the record will be set  
5 during that proceeding is a formal legal record, which  
6 even if the board makes a decision that is unappealing  
7 to someone, can be appealed again to the state water  
8 board -- there's all kinds of other ways of reviewing  
9 the document.

10 So the issuance of a permit and waste  
11 discharge requirements to me is an important forum for  
12 making sure that the document reads correctly, but the  
13 supporting justification is followed.

14 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: You said there are  
15 different permits?

16 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It's going to be  
17 under one general permit. Oftentimes things are  
18 separated out. If you have a complex site you might  
19 want to separate some things out because some things  
20 are going to finish up before others. For example,  
21 the numbers we're going to leave in place in the  
22 ground in the Presidio, those are permits. So we have  
23 water monitoring requirements for the Army to follow  
24 up on, making sure all the assumptions the public  
25 agreed to when the permit was adopted are true.

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1 You usually have a caveat which says  
2 something like if it didn't quite work out the way we  
3 thought it was, you'd have to go back and fix it.  
4 You'd have some sort of a sensor. So for each of  
5 these systems, each of these separate items you'll  
6 have your own set of protocol you have to follow and  
7 follow-on things, sampling and possibly things like  
8 that, subcommittees.

9 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Any of the  
10 application that's been submitted -- so I'm assuming,  
11 like, you set up an official water board file, does  
12 that file and the record contain either data or  
13 justifications or materials to support the FPALDR  
14 analysis that we have not seen?

15 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No. In fact, some of  
16 the things we're talking about tonight are still being  
17 worked out in the Army. It's a little bit premature  
18 to say we're going to come to a resolution within the  
19 next few weeks. We might. The goal is to try to do  
20 that. The goal is to work together as fast as we can  
21 to accomplish that. I can for see a situation where  
22 you get low temperature thermal absorption units on  
23 line, you've got all these people ready to go but no  
24 permit.

25 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: My concern is that if  
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1 I as a member of the public wants to make a comment on  
2 the permit action and I'm held to the record, that I  
3 know what's in there besides the LTD report that I  
4 have or FPALDR report that I have. So if you've made  
5 some permit condition based on some either discussion  
6 or new report, that the Army has presented to you,  
7 that I would, you know, be able to know about that or  
8 have access to it so that I can make comments.

9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Oh, sure. For  
10 example, if the Army submits an addendum to the  
11 FPALDR -- for example, say there's some issue I didn't  
12 feel was addressed and, say, needed clarification on  
13 one specific point and these folks decided to submit a  
14 three-page letter document, why they felt it was  
15 appropriate and I agree, that would be part of the  
16 permit.

17 You draft a number of findings and these  
18 findings usually detail where the information came  
19 from and how it was assessed, and often comes attached  
20 to the permit itself. So when the draft permit  
21 actually gets issued, the RAB can certainly have  
22 copies. And I really encourage everyone to look  
23 through it.

24 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I have kind of an  
25 unusual request. Maybe this isn't done so often with  
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1 water board files, but the Army, for example, has  
2 asked for us to submit a lot of our comments by  
3 diskette or electronic copy. And my request is that  
4 the documents which supplement the permit record that  
5 you are developing also be made available  
6 electronically. And the water board has a handy  
7 bulletin board system for doing that.

8 Or if that's not feasible on diskette form,  
9 that can be easily transmitted or sent around, because  
10 going to your office to examine hard copy files is not  
11 the easiest thing manually or physically to do. Like  
12 you say, the time crunch is there. So that might be a  
13 way to ease up the ability -- when people look at new  
14 information in the file.

15 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Typically we put the  
16 permit on the bulletin board system accessed by the  
17 phone so you can load and download information.

18 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: But I'm sure these  
19 produce electronically, so it's very feasible to do  
20 something like either putting it on the system or  
21 having a diskette in the file -- or diskettes copy  
22 easily.

23 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, maybe what we  
24 can do is if there are a whole series of things that  
25 get included that fall outside of public review, maybe

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1 only real link between the 637 corrective action plan  
2 and the FPALDR is with the risk assessment  
3 methodology.

4 BOARDMEMBER BALL: That's not exactly true,  
5 because the defined treatment area in Building 637 is  
6 basically confined by the contour of BETSO  
7 contamination that is equivalent to the actions of the  
8 opposed FPALDR. So if the numbers in the final FPALDR  
9 are actually lower, then your treatment zone will have  
10 to expand in proportion. That would change the --

11 MR. CALL: That might change the extent  
12 somewhat.

13 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: It gets back to a  
14 question of extent. When we are out there doing the  
15 corrective action plan on 637, a lot of the samples  
16 we're taking would be to verify cleanup levels.  
17 Again, it's more of an extension question.

18 The other link in the FPALDR is the  
19 generation of the MCL, groundwater, at least for  
20 hydrocarbons, the MCL or BTEX, these are standards.  
21 So I think Brad is correct in the fact you can look at  
22 it in a substantive way and say, "We'd like this, it  
23 looks like it's going to work or it isn't." Whether  
24 we argue about 560 parts per billion of diesel or 780,  
25 I don't think is a big issue. It's will the system

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1 make a list, make sure we set up some way of making  
2 sure that's available.

3 FACILITATOR KERN: Further comments on the  
4 FPALDR? Thank you.

5 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I'm sorry. I have a  
6 question that has to do with Building 637, and the  
7 impact of the uncertain status right now of the FPALDR  
8 on comments about Building 637 and draft -- is it a  
9 draft corrective action plan? Can someone from the  
10 Army bring me up to date as to when comments are due  
11 on Building 637 final correction action plan?

12 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, in terms of the  
13 comment period, that comment period was over on August  
14 31st. But I think your issue was if the FPALDR is not  
15 done, how can we comment on 637; components of 637  
16 rely on the validity of the FPALDR document. That was  
17 brought up this morning, and at this point I'm going  
18 to defer to Brad again -- is he here -- to kind of  
19 repeat what you talked about this morning when Bob  
20 actually asked that same question.

21 MR. CALL: Our position would be that it's  
22 very feasible for someone to review the 637 corrective  
23 action plan, even if the FPALDR didn't exist at all.  
24 But at the stage the FPALDR is in now, with the  
25 response to comments I think it would be any -- the

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1 work, period.

2 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Well, the UST Committee  
3 has comments, has draft comments that's available --  
4 well, they're not available outside the UST Committee,  
5 but we'd like to get them to the Army as soon as  
6 possible if they're still accepting comments.

7 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yes, you can send them  
8 to me.

9 FACILITATOR KERN: Thanks. Item No. 3,  
10 Schedule of Future Major Documents, RI/FS  
11 particularly.

12 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I'll hand this out.  
13 During today's restoration project management meeting,  
14 I was explaining you all were probably expecting a  
15 huge shipment of RI documents and you didn't get  
16 those. The reason you didn't is because we've been  
17 experiencing some delays in quality assurance data  
18 conducted on the follow-on sampling.

19 And we gave an in-depth presentation to the  
20 project managers from our quality assurance people  
21 from Dames & Moore discussing procedures they went  
22 through and what they found and so forth.

23 The bottom line is we probably are looking  
24 at a two-month delay to issuing the RI report to 8,  
25 November. If you look on the first page, it's the --

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1 in the second block area, the "Submit Secondary  
2 Revised Final RI Report," the next line probably  
3 should say "AEC/Regulatory and RAB Comments." That  
4 would be the comment period.

5 Again, the reason we have experienced this  
6 delay is we've been going through the data packages  
7 prepared by the laboratory, having continuing  
8 conversations with them for having them to provide  
9 additional documentation not initially provided, and  
10 to check, again, their calculations to ensure the data  
11 we'll use in the RF report is valid and from which we  
12 can make decisions from. So consequently, it sort of  
13 just pushes everything back essentially two months and  
14 subsequent documents.

15 What we hope to do, though, in the interim  
16 RAB meeting is to start bringing you folks up to speed  
17 on what to expect in the RI report so when you do get  
18 it you'll be more familiar with the document and it  
19 would facilitate your review. In fact, I would  
20 welcome comments on some of the things we were  
21 thinking about. As a matter of fact, perhaps at the  
22 next RAB meeting is to give a presentation on some of  
23 the basic aspects of the RI, such as some of the  
24 hydrogeology, go over the sites that we actually  
25 studied, procedures we used at those sites, giving you  
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1 a good technical basis for what we did during the RI.  
2 And then in the subsequent one, we would  
3 probably have a meeting to discuss the baseline risk  
4 assessment and the real -- you know, that's the real  
5 meat of the RI and where you actually make some  
6 decisions from. So we see that as probably the two  
7 most appropriate topics to cover in this interim  
8 period to, again, bring you up to speed as much as  
9 possible and to allow you to, when you do get the  
10 document, have a good understanding of what's going to  
11 be in there and what to expect.

12 Does anybody have thoughts on some of the  
13 things they would like to see in those presentations  
14 to -- I mean, as you look at it, what would you focus  
15 in on and what could we do to facilitate that? And  
16 perhaps, even if you don't think of them tonight, get  
17 those to Dave and we can incorporate them into the  
18 next agenda we will be preparing.

19 But I was thinking the next one we'll give  
20 you the broad picture of the sites out there or  
21 hydrogeological information, geological information,  
22 sampling techniques, things of that nature, and really  
23 bring you up to speed and have some detailed maps  
24 ready to look at so you'll get a really good -- I  
25 think set you up in a good mind set to see the  
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1 subsequent information.

2 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I'd like file  
3 comments on what you just said, and address the issue  
4 of the comments, period. This schedule, I think, is a  
5 very difficult one for receiving appropriate public  
6 comment. For the RI comment period, if it is  
7 published officially on November 8th -- and it's  
8 possible to come out the week later because the word  
9 processor broken down or something -- that schedule  
10 includes Thanksgiving, which is a difficult week for  
11 everybody.

12 I understand that you want to make the  
13 process move forward, but that document is probably  
14 going to be at least as thick as the FPALDR, not to  
15 say that it's as complicated in its scope and  
16 completeness as that, but it will be something that's  
17 not easily digestible.

18 Our experience in this RAB has been with two  
19 very important previous kinds of similar documents,  
20 the Public Health Service Hospital ROD and the FPALDR.  
21 The Public Health Service Hospital ROD which went  
22 through the RI/FS process and comment period laid out  
23 here in scope about a twentieth of the number of  
24 sites, and questions were going to be asked to look at  
25 when the full RI/FS comes out to the main post. I

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1 think you all remember how long it took us to  
2 understand that one.

3 Well, now we have that under our belt. We  
4 know about the RI/FS process and we have the learning  
5 curve behind us, but I just think 30 days for an RI is  
6 inadequate, especially during the holidays. I  
7 suggested 60 days this morning, and you kind of winced  
8 at that. So let me just compromise and say let's get  
9 the comment period up to about December 20th.

10 Now, for the FS, my concern for the public  
11 comment period is probably even more pronounced,  
12 because according to this schedule, a final RI would  
13 appear at the end of January, and that would fall kind  
14 of in the middle of when we are being asked to comment  
15 on the feasibility study. It's sort of an awkward  
16 concept there, because making the appropriate FS  
17 comments depends in part on having some security in  
18 our feeling about the data which we're making those  
19 decisions.

20 It's true with the FS and the drafting of  
21 the RAP and the ROD, we certainly have three  
22 opportunities to comment on the same thing, because  
23 the feasibility study, the RAP and the ROD are really  
24 three shots at the same question in my mind. So I  
25 understand that we have those multiple opportunities.

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1 But I also take my experience from other  
2 sites where I kind of have the feeling that once the  
3 FS is finished, you know, it's kind of a done deal as  
4 a practical matter in a lot of people's minds, and  
5 that the real comments, the most effective practical  
6 comments are in the FS stage.

7 And so, again, my request is that the public  
8 comment period for the feasibility study first of all  
9 follow the finalization of the RI, and that it be a  
10 45-day period.

11 FACILITATOR KERN: Further comments on the  
12 schedule?

13 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yeah, this is  
14 certainly a case where we're not only asking the  
15 regulatory community but also the public community to  
16 work with the Army so that we can continue towards an  
17 expeditious end to the investigation part of this  
18 program and its fulfilled requirements of our actual  
19 remediation activities.

20 The reason John presented those scenarios to  
21 you before were ways that we would hope that the  
22 public could identify such that given presentations on  
23 the RI, one in advance of it actually being handed to  
24 you and another presented to you while you actually  
25 have possession of it and are reviewing it, would be a

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1 increased the costs; it diverts a lot of resources  
2 away from the whole process because there's a lot of  
3 integrations between that. We did think of that. We  
4 thought we could do that effectively and found it  
5 really actually hurt us rather than helped us.

6 FACILITATOR KERN: Scott?

7 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I think it's a good  
8 idea to get some of the preparatory presentations in  
9 advance of the release of the draft out. I think it's  
10 a good idea. I think you tried that to some extent,  
11 the FPALDR at least to give us some advanced notice --  
12 not you but the other group -- as to what to expect.

13 My concern is with those people who may be  
14 added to the RAB, that starting time for them will  
15 coincide with the time that I would envision for these  
16 draft presentations to be. I guess right now I don't  
17 know when we are expected to bring new members on to  
18 the RAB, but they're going to start pretty cold for  
19 the most part in this process, and I don't see how  
20 this schedule allows for them to get up to speed and  
21 actually make effective comments.

22 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, I mean, you  
23 know, in my opinion, I think that's something  
24 certainly that the community members are going to have  
25 to assist these other folks in in coming on board. I

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1 way to help condense the amount of time that you are  
2 seeking for review.

3 We understand completely that this is a very  
4 comprehensive and large in scale document in terms of  
5 what it would take to understand and get a draft of  
6 what the RI is saying. But I think at this point  
7 we're leaving it up to you, the community members, to  
8 figure out the best way to handle it. There's a lot  
9 of ways; we've suggested one way this evening.

10 Perhaps you could split the RI up among  
11 various parts of your different committee groups. I  
12 mean, there's a lot of ways that you can tackle this  
13 thing so that you as a group in a team or collective  
14 effort could assist in condensing the amount of time  
15 needed to review this document. And that's what we're  
16 asking you to do.

17 FACILITATOR KERN: I have a comment, and  
18 then I'll call on Scott. In addition to Bob's request  
19 for 45 days and structuring them appropriately, the  
20 RI/FS, I might also ask, is it possible to give us  
21 sections of the document when they're completed? We  
22 can begin reviewing sections of it, perhaps.

23 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: We actually sort of semi  
24 tried that approach and we find it actually delayed  
25 the process due to the production; really has

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1 mean, they're coming in midstream. You guys are going  
2 to have maybe a year and a half worth of experience,  
3 you know. You can't slow down a fast moving train to  
4 bring six people up to speed on 18 months of  
5 experience that you have. And again, I just want to  
6 -- we will consider the recommendations made by Bob  
7 Reinhard or anybody else here in the community if you  
8 have concerns.

9 But at the same time, the Army is asking you  
10 to also consider ways that you can work with us in  
11 condensing the amount of time needed to review the  
12 documents. And there are ways that it can be done.  
13 So be creative. Think about it. Let us know your  
14 ideas and thoughts on it, and let's put something  
15 together so we can stick by this schedule.

16 FACILITATOR KERN: Dexter?

17 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: I can understand the need  
18 for condensing some of the comment period, but the  
19 sequence of the documents is really something that we  
20 need to really change, because it's critical in  
21 reviewing the contents which would be the first  
22 document and the second document. That really needs  
23 to be done in a way that we can actually do it, the  
24 fashion that we can make some really good comments on.  
25 If you really want us to comment on a document

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1 properly, the sequence is, I think, going to be  
2 critical.

3 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Is there a rationale  
4 for the way this is sequenced?

5 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: What I tried to do is  
6 keep -- about a month ago in the BCT meeting we came  
7 up with a schedule, and I tried to maintain that same  
8 schedule but just incorporated delays. So we had it  
9 in there. It is not uncommon to do concurrent  
10 development of the RI and the FS. As Bob said, you  
11 really are going to have three shots at the FS.

12 And I see -- it's going to be a strain to do  
13 that. I guess from our perspective, though, we're  
14 looking at trying to get some of these actions  
15 underway and commitment of resources. So I guess  
16 we'll just have to look at that carefully and see what  
17 we can come up with to try to accommodate all of our  
18 concerns, although I would implore you to look at some  
19 ways we can do to tighten these.

20 FACILITATOR KERN: Roger and then Sol.

21 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: I have one caveat about  
22 extending the new times too far. If you look on the  
23 second page of John's RI/FS, the whole system and the  
24 whole process ends around May 30th, which is the start  
25 of the construction season. If things drag out past

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1 some ideas, and I encourage you to get those to the  
2 appropriate people.

3 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Again, funnel those to  
4 Dave and he'll get them to me.

5 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Today at the RPM  
6 meeting Donny gave a presentation which I thought was  
7 a good one; some version of that we heard today as one  
8 of the topics of the RI, I think would be a good one.

9 BOARDMEMBER MCKLERoy: I encourage the  
10 parallel processing type of idea that you're saying  
11 you want to get this out. I think it's important to  
12 have the regulatory agencies who are affected by this  
13 also be on board. I don't think it's fair to put it  
14 on the community members because we rely on their  
15 expertise and feedback on this. So getting  
16 information to them as well.

17 And further, I'd like to see this on an  
18 agenda. I think it's a wonderful idea to get us up to  
19 speed before the documents plunk down on us.

20 FACILITATOR KERN: Scott?

21 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Good point. I was  
22 curious with the RI who is going to be the -- first of  
23 all, lead of regulatory review, is that the DTSC?

24 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: DTSC.

25 FACILITATOR KERN: Leann?

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1 that, we lose a construction season to start doing  
2 some of the stuff. Of course, I got a contractor  
3 sitting here waiting for us to say go ahead and do it.

4 Even starting in May, that's getting late,  
5 because they have to get work plans and everything  
6 else. If this drags on into July, August and  
7 September and everyone says, "Why aren't you doing  
8 anything," I can turn and say, "I can't do anything  
9 until the end of spring." So a delay here might  
10 result in several months' delay in us doing anything.

11 FACILITATOR KERN: Sol?

12 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: What Scott brought up  
13 about coming out of new members, we have to set up  
14 workshops almost immediately because of this and the  
15 other areas to be able to bring the 12 people up to  
16 speed. And this might be a very good way of working  
17 in these workshops by then among ourselves, possibly  
18 two or three workshops for the new members to start  
19 looking over these documents, even in sections.

20 FACILITATOR KERN: Well, I think this RAB  
21 has demonstrated its willingness to work hard at  
22 providing lots of comments. So it's been requested of  
23 us that we work with the Army with their schedule. I  
24 think I'm hearing from them that they're open to ideas  
25 of how we can facilitate that. So I personally have

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1 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Maybe this is a good  
2 time to address how many people, how often we meet. It  
3 seems like we'll be meeting once a month. Should we  
4 go back to twice a month since these documents are  
5 going to be rolling out?

6 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: The issue, as we have  
7 talked about in the past, is based on need. I think  
8 if we need to meet twice, we'll meet twice a month.  
9 In the past couple of months, we've only needed to  
10 meet once a month. So that's been the case, and I  
11 think we should continue on that track.

12 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I'd like to interject at  
13 this point, and I agree sometimes more frequent  
14 meetings are appropriate. It's somewhat of a  
15 two-edged sword, though. There's a lot of detail and  
16 stuff you're preparing for that meeting. Again,  
17 you're taking away from getting to the nuts and bolts.

18 So, I guess that's something to consider.  
19 I'm not rejecting that idea, but sometimes like on an  
20 every two-week schedule, I know we were doing that for  
21 a while. And quite frankly, I was spending most of  
22 that time either recovering from the previous meeting  
23 or getting prepared for the next meeting, and I didn't  
24 know which way I was going for a while there.

25 So I hear what you're saying, but there is

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1 that factor, too, of then you're devoting all your  
2 time to these meetings and not doing anything else.  
3 BOARDMEMBER LOLLI: I'd like to make a  
4 comment officially, and I'd like to have it recorded.  
5 I'm impressed with some of the work being done here.  
6 And I'd like to speak to not only the board members,  
7 but I want to commend Dave Wilkins for what he's done.  
8 His leadership, know-how, has helped a great deal, and  
9 I think what he has to say is sound, is good guidance,  
10 and we thank you.

11 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Thank you.

12 FACILITATOR KERN: Thank you. Further  
13 comments on this topic? Good. Next topic, Item No.  
14 4, the low temperature thermal disorbition work plan  
15 and status.

16 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I can answer that  
17 The status of the LTLD is that we've responded, or the  
18 Corps has responded to the comments on the work plan  
19 -- right, Roger?

20 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: Yes, it's being revised.

21 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So in a couple weeks  
22 we plan to get out in the field and start the setup of  
23 the facility.

24 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I have a question  
25 about that. In the handout that was on our table,

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1 this one, and your comment, it says you receive  
2 comments that -- procurement to begin September of  
3 '95. I submitted comments, and I've never had a  
4 response. And some of my comments went to the issue  
5 not only of certain levels, but also the design of the  
6 work plan and the purpose of the study. And like I  
7 said, I've never had a response to the comments that I  
8 submitted, but I see that you're --

9 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: Some of the comments  
10 came in late as well.

11 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I believe mine were  
12 timely on that.

13 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: We got other comments  
14 late; we waited for those. But in response -- most of  
15 what's being built out there right now are going to  
16 actually be not the treatment unit itself; that's a  
17 unit that comes in, but we're setting up storage area  
18 for soils. So that has to be done now. We have to  
19 get going on that. And there's just no getting around  
20 that. We are generating soils right now from the same  
21 thing, and we don't want to take them off site. We're  
22 getting that area -- the startup of that area will be  
23 quite soon.

24 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Is that permissible  
25 under the FPALDR?

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1 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: There's nothing that  
2 prevents us. Stockpiling material.

3 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I heard you across  
4 the room to say you were stockpiling some soils  
5 already --

6 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: We are.

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: But not contaminated  
8 soils?

9 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: Yeah. From the Building  
10 269. They're being stockpiled.

11 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: But that's part of  
12 the treatment system also.

13 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: Right, but they're in  
14 bins right now since they're designated waste.

15 There's no 90 days to stockpile them. They've been  
16 characterized as nonhazardous waste.

17 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So in other words you  
18 will be sending out responses to the comments that  
19 were sent?

20 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: Yes.

21 FACILITATOR KERN: Any further comments on  
22 that item? Questions?

23 Building 1827 demolition.

24 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I'll offer that very  
25 briefly. A lot of early focus in on the pesticides

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1 storage building, primarily the interior. During the  
2 demolition process and the design they took some  
3 samples, subsurface samples below the Building 1827,  
4 and there were a few elevated liggets in that  
5 sampling.

6 As a consequence of that, they actually went  
7 out and took some more samples, sort of more defined  
8 the area of the lead. Basically the lead is from the  
9 paint on the building. But as a consequence of these  
10 lead hits, we now have to remove some of that soil.  
11 And since that aspect was not really addressed in the  
12 ROD for the Public Health Service Hospital, we are  
13 going to have to pull an explanation of significant  
14 difference.

15 It's really not a major document, but it  
16 will explain the courses of events that lead up to the  
17 discovery of this thing, how the ROD has changed and  
18 what actions we're going to address that.

19 And I think we discussed this last time, we  
20 are still going through the details. I've gotten  
21 guidance documents on that. Me and Roger will get  
22 together on this, but it would be sent out as a -- was  
23 it in the form of a fact sheet to be sent out for  
24 review? I don't know if we've really hammered that  
25 detail down yet. Is that your understanding, Roger?

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1 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: Yeah. It's a fact sheet  
2 that goes out to the public. There's no formal public  
3 meeting, but they can respond to the comments, put it  
4 in a paper. We put it in Thomas' weekly newsletter.  
5 It's just an explanation why the ROD had been changed.  
6 We're basically adopting cleanup levels.

7 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: People may not be aware  
8 that that structure is finally down. One of our  
9 accomplishments.

10 BOARDMEMBER HEALY: John, can I ask you a  
11 question about that?

12 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Yes.

13 BOARDMEMBER HEALY: You said -- in the  
14 subsoils underneath the building?

15 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: In the soil underneath  
16 the building, correct.

17 BOARDMEMBER HEALY: Did it have a  
18 foundation?

19 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: No. It was a wood  
20 structure, sort of on pillars, not a very big  
21 structure. I'd say it was about six inches above the  
22 ground. There was no foundation, no concrete.

23 FACILITATOR KERN: The DERA funding  
24 rescission.

25 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: At the last RAB  
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1 meeting, Sol had given me an extract or an excerpt  
2 from the defense environmental alert regarding FY-'95  
3 DERA rescission, 300 main jobs. This was money that  
4 was going to reflect DERA accounts, so he wanted to  
5 know how that was going to affect the Presidio.

6 And I told him that it won't affect the  
7 Presidio at all because the Presidio is not funded  
8 from the DERA account. The Presidio is funded from  
9 the BRAC account. Once that BRAC money expires on  
10 September 30th, then the Presidio would be affected by  
11 -- then the Presidio would be funded by a DERA  
12 account. But these rescissions were from the FY-'95  
13 account, not FY-'96. So if anybody sees him, you can  
14 pass that on.

15 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: So to make sure I  
16 understand the answer, you're saying the '96 DERA will  
17 be replenished so that it won't be a shortfall, at  
18 least for the perspective Presidio?

19 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: No, that '96 hadn't  
20 been affected by this decision. This budget  
21 rescission only affected the FY-'95 DERA account. It  
22 didn't speak to the FY-'96 or out-year accounts. This  
23 rescission only affected FY-'95, and the Presidio is  
24 not funded from DERA; it's funded from BRAC.

25 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I guess October 1st  
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1 will be funded by DERA?

2 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: That's correct.

3 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: And do we know the  
4 status of that subsequent DERA account?

5 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: As of right now, right  
6 now the appropriations, or at least the request for  
7 the appropriations is still intact. All of those --  
8 the complete funding picture for FY-'96 in the  
9 out-years hasn't been determined yet.

10 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Is that in some sort of  
11 congressional committee?

12 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Right. It's in  
13 Congress and all those discussions are going on. So  
14 all the Pentagon's departments, Army, Navy, Air Force  
15 and Marin Coast Guards are all in process of defending  
16 their requests for money from the Congress.

17 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: So there aren't any  
18 pending proposed legislations which will reduce that  
19 amount as of yet; as far as you know, the requests are  
20 still standing as requests?

21 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Right.

22 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Will they fully fund  
23 the Presidio?

24 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, fully -- the  
25 Presidio will never show up specifically on a

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1 Department of the Army request, just as the Army is  
2 saying fund the FY-'96 DERA request in X amount of  
3 billions of dollars.

4 BOARDMEMBER LOLLI: That kind of information  
5 is the kind of information these people need. Is  
6 there a way of getting to it?

7 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, yes and no. The  
8 Pentagon has to release that information first, and  
9 they won't release the information until they know  
10 what their appropriation is going to be for each  
11 perspective service. And then that has to trickle  
12 down from the Army to all its major commands, and then  
13 the major commands within the Army are the ones that  
14 decide which particular installations get money that  
15 they have requested.

16 BOARDMEMBER LOLLI: Most of the commands?

17 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: No, the major commands  
18 being like forces commands or MTMC.

19 FACILITATOR KERN: Scott.

20 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: What happens on October  
21 1st if we -- we don't know, obviously, what Congress  
22 will do by October 1st, but what happens on October  
23 1st when you're expecting funding from DERA FY-'96? I  
24 guess there are two alternatives, either you hear from  
25 Congress -- three alternatives. It's good to hear

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1 from Congress; it's not good; and we don't hear from  
2 Congress. The likely seems to be the third. What  
3 happens then?

4 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: The thing that's in the  
5 newspapers about shutting down the governments -- I  
6 mean, you know, what you have to look realistically at  
7 is it's in committee; we know where Congress is; we  
8 know where it stands. There are people there looking  
9 to cut like crazy. And you have to keep up with  
10 Congressional committees.

11 No one really knows, Scott, what's going to  
12 happen, except that we really have to be aware that  
13 there's going to be cuts in what's anticipated. I  
14 think for us to say right now that we're going to be  
15 funded fully in 1996, I think that's very, very  
16 foolish, because there is going to be cuts. We know  
17 this. The fact coming out now is whether they're even  
18 going to pass a budget.

19 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I guess my question  
20 that was related to the schedule for the RI/FS, for  
21 instance, if there's no decision by Congress on  
22 October 1st, or by October 1st, will that then stop  
23 work, for instance, on the RI/FS, therefore stop work  
24 on the scheduled activities?

25 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: What Sol is talking about  
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1 that schedule is all previously requested money that  
2 has been funded.

3 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: What general point is  
4 the switch-over from the BRAC to DERA funding? Is  
5 that in the process somewhere?

6 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Okay. All of the  
7 cleanup remediation requirements from the Presidio  
8 were requested during FY-'95, and we are nearly fully  
9 funded for FY-'95 at this moment. So in that means,  
10 all of the remediation activities that it will take to  
11 clean up the Presidio, all that money was requested in  
12 the previous year's work, and because we knew  
13 September 30th was going to be a cut-off date. So we  
14 requested all this money to cover our remediation,  
15 even though it may not happen until three years. So  
16 all the things we programmed in the out-years are  
17 primarily oversight. We are not programming cleanup  
18 actions. It's very little, if any. It's mostly  
19 oversight actions.

20 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: And budget  
21 shortfalls.

22 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: So it won't affect  
23 cleanup. All the money that's needed for cleanup is  
24 requested and funded.

25 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I want to finish the  
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1 is money, future appropriations. And he's right. I  
2 mean, if you see the tone in Congress -- we get e-mail  
3 messages all the time -- it's sobering. They are  
4 looking to cut back, and everybody is going to take a  
5 hit. We just don't know how big.

6 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: You're saying it's not  
7 going to affect the RI/FS, and I'm wondering why is  
8 that the case --

9 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Well, that's money that  
10 is appropriated. We're talking about future monies.

11 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Okay. So that money is  
12 FY-'95 BRAC funds; is that right?

13 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Or even earlier.

14 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Or earlier. If you  
15 just look at it like this, basically during each  
16 fiscal year you're doing activities based on money  
17 from previous years. So in FY-'96, all the monies  
18 will be based on what we're doing from '95 and  
19 earlier, and the funds we have programmed for FY-'96  
20 we hope to be funded by FY-'96 funds, but we may not  
21 do that until '97.

22 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: So I guess the question  
23 is how much money -- for what work has been  
24 appropriated is everything on this schedule --

25 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yeah, everything on  
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1 thought. How much money is that exactly?

2 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: About \$53 million for  
3 FY-'95.

4 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: I don't understand why  
5 the funding is shifted from the BRAC to DERA.

6 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Because BRAC money is  
7 only good for a certain amount of time, a six-year  
8 time period, I believe. That's what your legislature  
9 said, they only want it to be good for that amount of  
10 time. And after that it goes to this Defense  
11 Environmental Restoration Act.

12 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: I wanted to add it's  
13 hard to get funded from DERA because of the  
14 competition.

15 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yeah, because DERA  
16 money excludes every installation whether active or  
17 closing or realigning.

18 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: What's the total that  
19 has been appropriated for Presidio, and of the  
20 appropriated, how much has been spent?

21 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: As of right now,  
22 probably about \$90 million has been appropriated. We  
23 probably spent about -- well, again this is spent, not  
24 obligated. We have obligated almost all that money.  
25 We actually only spent actually about 50% of that

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1 money, \$50 or \$60 million.

2 BOARDMEMBER HOOPER: I've heard the cleanup  
3 was a \$10 million project. Is that just a ballpark  
4 estimate?

5 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I guess some money is  
6 a ballpark guess. Well, at this point we've  
7 obligated, like I said, about \$90 million for the  
8 whole program and things since inception.

9 BOARDMEMBER HOOPER: You feel \$20 million  
10 would be --

11 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I'm saying I don't  
12 agree with that figure. The figure I'm telling you is  
13 the one I believe to be accurate.

14 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: These are all very  
15 heavy numbers, and I'd like to bring it back to  
16 relating to some of the issues in front of us, like  
17 when we read the Building 637 tab we have five  
18 different alternatives that cost different amounts of  
19 money, what do we think. Or the feasibility study,  
20 same thing. A cost effectiveness is one of the  
21 elements that the national contingency plan sets out  
22 as an item to consider in selecting a remedy.

23 I think it would be helpful either as part  
24 of the RI/FS presentations or sometime during the next  
25 few months to have a kind of -- the only way I can

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1 describe it is a pie chart presentation of the  
2 \$90 million, \$53 million, whatever number. It doesn't  
3 mean anything to me until I relay it to a segment of  
4 the operations that we are trying to make decisions  
5 on.

6 And I'd like to hear the Army's view of how  
7 they see those pieces of the pie working. And that's  
8 a very important question, because when you say oh,  
9 \$53 million dollars, and let's say, okay, \$10 million  
10 for the main post cleanup, that means already you've  
11 premised what the cleanup is going to be in some  
12 sense, because what if we second the cleanup option  
13 that cost \$20 million?

14 I don't think that any presentation you make  
15 in the next few months could be completely definitive.  
16 I'm not asking that. But I think it would help while  
17 we're doing these documents to have some way of  
18 relating these heavy numbers to the things that are  
19 right in front of us, and not just kind of talking  
20 abstract about yes, obligate it; we are going to do  
21 all the cleanup. I mean, I'll tell you what my real  
22 fear is. It's that you have a lot of money and it  
23 won't all get spent.

24 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I know a couple of  
25 prime contractors that will disagree with you on that

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1 one.

2 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: But, for example, you  
3 know, we have these 200 tanks. Okay, what if a  
4 hundred of them don't have any contamination -- which  
5 I'd be delighted to find out. Well, maybe your pie  
6 slices change. I'd like to know.

7 FACILITATOR KERN: I have to take a break  
8 for our reporter.

(Recess)

9 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I was getting kind of a  
10 follow-up on what RAB was asking about in terms of  
11 what happens if -- what happens if the remediation  
12 exceeds the budgeted amount. I was trying to  
13 reconcile the amounts that David said was spent,  
14 between \$50 and \$60 million and the remainder, what  
15 was \$90 million appreciation, which was between \$30  
16 and \$40 million, and I'm trying to see if this \$30 and  
17 \$40 million is consistent with what everyone expects  
18 the remaining demolition and other work to be  
19 completed.

My understanding was from John Buck -- and  
correct me if I misrepresent what he said -- was that  
they did an order of magnitude estimate a couple of  
years ago to generate the \$90 million estimate so that  
they could have money for funding properly

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1 appropriated. And my understanding is currently  
2 they're spending at a level below what they expect,  
3 and site conditions in the intervening two years are  
4 not as severe as they anticipated, and therefore their  
5 understanding currently is within the estimated amount  
6 budgeted through the appropriation process.

7 However, that does assume a certain range of  
8 remedial alternatives they're likely to select. So  
9 it's an interesting issue. That is, we are going  
10 through a review process, but in a sense it's kind of  
11 constrained by anticipated alternatives that actually  
12 were developed or at least brought to someone's mind a  
13 couple years ago.

14 John, is that reasonably correct?

15 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Well, we made  
16 assumptions, but above and beyond what assumptions we  
17 made, there's been a lot of money poured in there from  
18 the underground storage tank program. So our  
19 estimates include what we projected for some sites,  
20 but in addition to that asbestos and a lot of other  
21 things.

22 So, I don't think the follow-on results have  
23 surprised us to any great extent. We anticipate a lot  
24 of remediation we hadn't already anticipated.

25 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: My understanding of  
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1 what you're saying is the big unknown was issue number  
2 one of today, that is the lead around the housing  
3 unit --

4 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Right. That has not been  
5 anticipated, quite frankly. So that's a potential big  
6 ticket item that we may be competing with a lot of  
7 other sites we get remediation funds for.

8 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Also I should mention I  
9 asked the Park Service to get a sense of whether this  
10 is meeting their expectations. And my understanding  
11 is that the Park Service is satisfied with the rate of  
12 expenditures; is that reasonably accurate, Roberta?

13 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Well, I was commenting  
14 about -- I think the way I understood your question  
15 was did we think the amount planned for the cleanup --

16 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Yeah --

17 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: -- not about past --

18 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Well, expenditures  
19 meaning the amount appropriated.

20 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: And what I'm saying is,  
21 you know, it's hard for us to look into a crystal  
22 ball, not having seen the feasibility study, and know  
23 with great assurance that that is the right amount of  
24 money, which is one of the points Rob was bringing up.

25 Based on conversations with the Army and our

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1 the lead contaminated sites and landfills and the  
2 asbestos lead paint abatements. So that was basically  
3 all that money.

4 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Thanks.

5 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Oh, and then the UST  
6 site as well.

7 BOARDMEMBER OHARA: I have a question about  
8 the lead-based paint. In looking at the overall  
9 Presidio, to what extent is lead-based paint a problem  
10 in a residential housing as opposed to the commercial  
11 buildings or everything else?

12 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, the information  
13 that we looked at today, although it was primarily  
14 housing areas, in the list Bob was referring to that  
15 we didn't distribute because it's not in final form  
16 for the public dissemination, actually that includes  
17 some administrative buildings on it. There were very  
18 few. I mean, he doesn't know what they are by the  
19 numbers, but there were about ten out of that list of  
20 about 80 buildings on the four or five pages of  
21 buildings that were on that list.

22 And we are finding that the buildings that  
23 are old historical structures, like the housing areas  
24 that are the old historical housing areas, have this  
25 high incidence of lead contamination in the soil. The

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1 understanding of where they're headed for cleanup, it  
2 seems like things are in the right ballpark.

3 But I can't say that with a hundred percent  
4 assurity. I mean, the Park Service's expectation is  
5 wherever the money comes from, the Army's obligation  
6 for the cleanup is there. And if this doesn't cover  
7 it, there is need for additional money that will come  
8 from somewhere, whether it's DERA or ...

9 FACILITATOR KERN: Leann.

10 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Sorry to beat a dead  
11 horse, but, David, if you could just walk me through  
12 this part of the newsletter about the funding?

13 FACILITATOR KERN: I might ask, can everyone  
14 in the public section -- are you hearing everything  
15 okay? You're not hearing. So hold up a hand if you  
16 can't hear. Thank you.

17 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Okay. There was an  
18 article in the newsletter where I talked about a  
19 Presidio funding shortfall. And since the time that I  
20 wrote this article for inclusion in the newsletter,  
21 we've gotten almost all that money.

22 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: So the landfills aren't  
23 an issue anymore, and the asbestos?

24 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Right. We had a  
25 priority for this money to be directed -- it was for

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1 new housing area, the Wherry housing area that was  
2 built in the '60s and maybe even as late as 1970, does  
3 not have an incidence of lead contamination -- well,  
4 it has, but it's very small there, like from 13.3  
5 parts per million to about 79 parts per million is  
6 what was found in the Wherry housing area.

7 And in other areas it was significantly  
8 higher, about 400 or so. That's generally speaking  
9 that's what we're finding. So it's old areas like  
10 pre-1950 structures that we're finding that high  
11 incidence of lead contamination, both in residential  
12 areas and administrative areas.

13 BOARDMEMBER HOOPER: Could you remind me, I  
14 recall that there was a difference in policy for lead  
15 contamination in residential structures for findings  
16 prior to '95 and those after '95 where there was more  
17 lack. I thought we got a handout out on that. This  
18 has to do with the leasing of structures and whether  
19 we were going to be notified.

20 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, I understand  
21 what you're asking, but what you said was rather  
22 confusing. So in an effort not to mislead people, the  
23 issue you're talking about with regard to the date is  
24 in Army -- the Army policy for lead-based paint  
25 abatement at closing military facilities, property

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1 that was transferred prior to January 1st, 1995, then  
2 certain abatement actions wouldn't be required. But  
3 if it was transferred after 1995 it would.

4 But that didn't apply to the Presidio,  
5 because we'd already entered into an agreement with  
6 the Park Service. Because we didn't have a current  
7 lead-based dollars paint survey of our installation,  
8 we said we'd do a survey. Based on that survey, we'd  
9 take some types of -- whatever abatement actions are  
10 required by Army policy, and then at that point the  
11 Army wouldn't have any more responsibility for  
12 lead-based paint hazardous in the structures.

13 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: What David is  
14 referring to, also, is not related to the information  
15 that came out today, because the information that came  
16 out today is about an external release of lead-based  
17 paint into the environment, not abatement to  
18 lead-based released paints in or around the buildings.

19 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Right.

20 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: So basically this  
21 external release was something that was unpredicted by  
22 both the Park Service and the Army?

23 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, the guy that  
24 brought it up was actually Sol Levine, about four or  
25 five months, ago when he questioned why the Army

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1 wasn't doing sampling along drip lines. So that's  
2 what started this whole extra several million dollars  
3 worth of remediation we're probably going to have to  
4 do.

5 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And I just wanted to  
6 respond also to what Peter said. As I mentioned, for  
7 us to keep this problem on our list of things to think  
8 about, one of the things to think about is now we have  
9 the issue of to what extent do we need to collect more  
10 data. The Army is not right now in contract to go out  
11 and do more sampling other than what it has done. And  
12 there might be a need to find out just how many more  
13 buildings or what kind of buildings have this problem.

14 BOARDMEMBER HOOPER: Well, one thing I'm  
15 concerned about is what you mentioned earlier, since  
16 there's been no really indication of cost at any of  
17 the meetings that I've attended, I wonder at what  
18 point it will be introduced, the whole concept.

19 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: At what point cost  
20 will be introduced about this --

21 BOARDMEMBER HOOPER: That cleanup to  
22 individual sites. There's never been a sticker price.  
23 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (Inaudible;  
24 addressing Boardmember Hooper)

25 FACILITATOR KERN: Any other comments post  
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1 break? All right. Onwards. Item No. 7, discussion  
2 of September 13th, 14th Presidio forum.

3 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: The Army is hosting an  
4 environmental forum similar to the one which it hosted  
5 back in November of 1993. That is going to be  
6 tomorrow. And the primary purpose of the forum is  
7 just to give an overview of the cleanup program, where  
8 it stands overall in each specific area, or each of  
9 the three major program areas, that's the Public  
10 Health Service Hospital area and main installation and  
11 the asbestos and lead-based paint program.

12 And that entire presentation is going to be  
13 very, very general. It's only going to last about an  
14 hour, a little more than an hour. That will be  
15 followed by a panel discussion with most of the  
16 technical members here, and then a tour of the sites  
17 by bus. And that will be taking place at the Fort  
18 Mason Building A, which is the first big warehouse  
19 building over here you passed when you came in.  
20 Registration is from 8:30 to 9:15, and the bus tour  
21 will actually end at 3:00 or so.

22 And then the second day is a business  
23 opportunity workshop for any contractors interested in  
24 doing work on the Presidio with the prime contractor,  
25 IT. They will have an opportunity to participate in a

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1 workshop hosted by IT that will take them through all  
2 the procedures and processes required to get on I.T.'s  
3 subcontracting list to make them eligible for working  
4 with IT on Presidio's projects or projects at  
5 Hamilton.

6 So the overall -- the main intent of the  
7 open forum at this point in time is to try to capture  
8 the interests of those in the business community who  
9 are interested in doing work on the Presidio. That's  
10 why it's kind of a very generalized overview, and then  
11 follow-up the second day by an actually business  
12 oriented workshop. Now, the second day's activities  
13 will again run from about 9:00 to 4:00, and that will  
14 also be at the same location.

15 A couple of interesting points we are going  
16 to have there, at least for the first day and we'll  
17 possibly lead them up the second day, we are going to  
18 have exhibits on 937, actually with the UVB system,  
19 the 637 source reduction measure and all the work we  
20 have done there, some information about some of the  
21 tank pulls that the Navy has recently completed in the  
22 last month, and then a revisiting of the Public Health  
23 Service Hospital area.

24 Additionally, we've also established a home  
25 page on the Internet for the Presidio. All of that

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1 information will be available tomorrow. I don't have  
2 the address for the home page address for you tonight,  
3 but it will be available tomorrow. That demonstration  
4 will be taking place at about 11:30 during the  
5 schedule tomorrow morning. But we'll get that  
6 information out to you in case you're a computer  
7 hacker and you want to find out what's on that home  
8 page, and you can check that out as well.

9 While we're talking about the open forum,  
10 I'm also going to give the same presentation, just the  
11 hour-long presentation part of this open forum, to the  
12 World Affairs Council on September 21st at 5:15 p.m.  
13 That's at the World Affairs Council meeting place. I  
14 believe it's someplace down on Market Street. I don't  
15 have the exact address, but I'll get an announcement  
16 out to everyone in case you're interested in going to  
17 hear that. It will be a repeat, actually, of what  
18 we're going to do tomorrow in the actual presentation  
19 part.

20 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: The World Affairs  
21 Council usually charges, I think -- oh, they don't.

22 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Sometimes they don't.

23 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Only because maybe our  
24 new members, that will be a good first orientation if  
25 they don't charge.

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1 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: And what kind of a  
2 turn-out do you expect?

3 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, we didn't send  
4 an invitation with an RSVP, so we really don't know.  
5 But we anticipate hopefully 100 to 150 people showing  
6 up. So, we'll see.

7 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: What time does the bus  
8 tour start?

9 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: The bus tour is going  
10 to start at 1:00. And the bus tour will go to the DEH  
11 area where we'll look at the four buildings that are  
12 going to be -- they're part of the remediation program  
13 there. There is a tank site there where we have the  
14 pesticide vault. The tour will continue to Crissy  
15 Field, 637 area. We'll go in the 900 area to look at  
16 Building 924, 926 for lead contamination, 937 for the  
17 UVB system and 950 area.

18 Then we'll go up the hill to 1369, which is  
19 an old firing range, and the Landfill 4, and then to  
20 the NIKE facility and turn back to Fort Mason. So we  
21 expect all that to take a couple of hours.

22 And we just went through -- those sites were  
23 selected because it gets landfills in there. It gets  
24 lead contamination sites. It gets tank sites,  
25 asbestos, lead-based paint. So it kind of captures

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1 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: That's a great idea.  
2 In terms of whether that is going to be charged for, I  
3 can ask. But I think that they normally charge a fee  
4 if they have to pay for the meeting place or pay for  
5 the speaker, and I'm not getting paid so I don't  
6 believe there's going to be a fee for it. But I'll  
7 get a notice out to everyone about that. If you'd  
8 like to pass that along to the respective RAB  
9 candidates, by all means, I encourage that.

10 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: And the other question,  
11 what sort of public outreach do you guys do to  
12 advertise this September forum?

13 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, because this was  
14 a kind of a business, we were trying to capture the  
15 audience of the business community moreso than just  
16 generally inform the public, we sent out -- it was a  
17 joint effort with the Army and IT. So, we announced  
18 in the San Francisco Chronicle a public announcement  
19 and the Oakland Tribune. That was our newspaper  
20 effort.

21 And then we also did a mailing to about 600  
22 different firms that are just in the Bay Area from  
23 small businesses, minority businesses, women-owned  
24 businesses and, of course, some larger companies as  
25 well.

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1 each of the issues of concern to the Presidio, not  
2 every single site, though, but at least one site at  
3 each. That was the focus. Any other questions on  
4 that?

5 FACILITATOR KERN: The RAB caucus letter, is  
6 everybody familiar with what this item is about?

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: This item was put on  
8 the agenda by Sol and he's not here. I know I'm very  
9 much the cop-out on the discussion here, but I think  
10 it's appropriate to table it, unless people want to  
11 know what it's about.

12 FACILITATOR KERN: Any desire by anyone to  
13 know further? There are a few of us that know what  
14 this -- but it's basically the issue has already gone  
15 and passed and been resolved, I think, to a large  
16 degree.

17 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Since they're not  
18 here ...

19 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay. Check. Status  
20 report on cleanup activities. Do we have that  
21 usual ...

22 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Just to let everyone  
23 know, the normal monthly handout from Montgomery is  
24 here on the table. You'll notice some significant  
25 differences to it. These were improvements made to

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1 the document based on discussions from RPM, BCT and  
2 RAB members collectively. So you'll see for each  
3 project area who the technical manager is from the  
4 Corps of Engineers working on that.

5 You'll also see who the project manager is  
6 from the contractors. And then there's a brief  
7 paragraph on the project background, as well as the  
8 traditional summary of activities shown there. So  
9 hopefully these improvements will help you stay better  
10 informed about everything that's going on.

11 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: You know, another  
12 helpful hand out that we get occasionally, that tables  
13 documents submitted, comment period, who has submitted  
14 comments. And tonight is a dramatic example of  
15 confusion, because I had no idea the comment period on  
16 637 was extended to August 31st. Of course I didn't  
17 find out about the extension until September, but if  
18 that was your decision, it was not announced. And  
19 that table, I think, is a helpful thing to also keep  
20 updated and keep disseminated.

21 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yes. And although  
22 recently we've been providing that table, the only  
23 reason we don't have that table tonight is because  
24 we're going through a complete overhaul of that whole  
25 tracking system, and it is not ready for

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1 numbers. It was on oversight on our part for not  
2 putting an answering machine on his old lines there,  
3 but there should be one there in the future. So if  
4 any of the persons call, they will be informed of  
5 their new location.

6 But as far as the rest of the staff, we'll  
7 be at 572. So you can reach me at my numbers, 3900,  
8 3903 or 3914. And I will let you know when we are  
9 going to be fully operational at East Fort Baker, but  
10 it will probably not be before the end of this month.

11 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Does that mean the  
12 information repository won't be there until the end of  
13 September?

14 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: No. The information  
15 repository is there now, as well as the administrative  
16 record. It is at 604 right now.

17 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: And it's all set up and  
18 ready to go?

19 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, it's over there.  
20 It's being set up. I mean, there was about 600 boxes  
21 of documents.

22 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Do you have a phone  
23 number for Trudy?

24 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: That's one of the  
25 facility support requirements we do not have. We

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1 redistribution yet. But when we get that, we will  
2 send that out to everyone immediately, even if that  
3 happens to be in between now and our next meeting.

4 FACILITATOR KERN: Leann?

5 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Can you just update me  
6 what the status of the BRAC office is? Have you guys  
7 relocated? Or where is the repository now? What is  
8 the situation?

9 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Okay. Our office has  
10 officially moved to Building 604, Murray Circle, East  
11 Fort Baker. However we're going to be operating out  
12 of 572, which is our current location, until all of  
13 the facility and support requirements are completed at  
14 the new office.

15 However, the repository is at Building 604,  
16 Fort Baker, as well as the administrative record. But  
17 myself and the rest of my staff will be operating out  
18 of Building 572, except for the Presidio BRAC Public  
19 Affairs Officer, Mr. Appling and his staff, they're  
20 going to actually be working from the  
21 Montgomery-Watson project trailers. Their phone  
22 number there is area code (415) 749-3205 or 3204.

23 So, if you have any public affairs issues or  
24 any issues you need discussed with Thomas or members  
25 of his support staff, you can reach them at their new

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1 don't have phones operational there in their new  
2 location there. So you can still call the 3900  
3 numbers that I gave you if you wish to have access to  
4 the repository.

5 BOARDMEMBER HOOPER: I've had trouble  
6 receiving things from your office. Your machines have  
7 been cut off and so on and so forth. I was wondering  
8 what kind of information you were hoping to have on  
9 your home page.

10 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, if you have the  
11 opportunity to come to the forum tomorrow, you can  
12 certainly see the demonstration then.

13 BOARDMEMBER HOOPER: But the dates of

14 materials that have been released for schedule --

15 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, the home page is  
16 not going to do that. The home page is going to just  
17 be an information source where you will be able to  
18 click on to areas on a Presidio map that comes up, and  
19 it will give you a background and history of that  
20 particular site and what the investigation and  
21 cleanup, proposed cleanup measures are for that  
22 particular area. It's not going to be a home page yet  
23 in its current configuration to highlight document  
24 publication dates or anything like that.

25 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Do we have a map of how  
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1 to get to East Fort Baker and the times it's open?

2 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: There was one -- there  
3 will be one that can be provided to you. I don't  
4 think we have sent one to each and every RAB member  
5 yet. So, yes, we'll take care of that.

6 BOARDMEMBER BALL: You said the information  
7 about documents and when documents are going to be  
8 available for review, and public comment period, that  
9 won't be on your home page, or accessible through your  
10 home page?

11 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: It won't be accessible  
12 through the home page as of right now, only because --

13 BOARDMEMBER BALL: In the fullness of time  
14 will you be putting --

15 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Oh, yes, we intend to.  
16 I mean, the home page right now is in its basic  
17 configuration, and it was very easy for us to take the  
18 Montgomery-Watson map, that color coded map that  
19 everybody has a copy of, and put that on there and set  
20 up a pop-up screen for that. It's much easier for us  
21 to do that to -- and leave it there without having to  
22 babysit it as opposed to having a document publication  
23 type of status thing on our home page, because we're  
24 still overhauling that system to improve how we manage  
25 that. When we get that done, that's going to be added

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1 submittals. I'm saying it would be extending the same  
2 courtesy that you've asked of me so I could get your  
3 documents easily and respond to them.

4 FACILITATOR KERN: Perhaps I'll allow you  
5 two to finish that off-line.

6 Any other comments with respect to those  
7 documents or activities?

8 Park Service's update.

9 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I don't have an update  
10 to the information I've provided at the last RAB.

11 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I have one update on  
12 that. There's something called an environmental  
13 restoration sharet which is kind of incorporating some  
14 of the various tenants, trying to plan for what they  
15 call the park pardon for those who are on the  
16 Presidio, and they're looking at, like, habitat and  
17 transportation, a number of environmental  
18 considerations.

19 And one of those is going to be how the  
20 restoration will be affected by the various  
21 organizations or individuals moving onto the Presidio.  
22 And they're in the planning phase. It will be a  
23 three-day conference in October, kind of looking over  
24 a number of written environmental issues with perhaps  
25 a minor focus on the restoration process.

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1 to the home page.

2 FACILITATOR KERN: Any other comments with  
3 respect --

4 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Just to continue this  
5 electronic theme a little bit -- so, Roger and Brad --  
6 the comment I made earlier to Rich about your waste  
7 discharge requirement application material, you're  
8 going to submit an electronic copy, a disk form of  
9 everything that you submit to him in paper?

10 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: No, I'm not aware that  
11 we are doing that. You mean the form we've filled out  
12 and sent to him?

13 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, not only that,  
14 but in the course of the application review of the  
15 discussions with him you'll supplement the record,  
16 you'll add new information. And I'm saying you should  
17 make electronic availability, just get copies of all  
18 those kinds of submittals, just as you requested of me  
19 that I submit my comments to you in electronic format  
20 so that they can be easier to read.

21 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: I'll have to talk to  
22 Rich and see if he's set up to do that. I can't speak  
23 for Rich, Rob.

24 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I'm not asking a  
25 question of Rich; I'm asking a question of your

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1 So it's part of -- apparently a few months  
2 ago someone mentioned something called the President's  
3 Council on Sustainability. This is kind of a spin-off  
4 of that, an implementation of the general management  
5 plan. It's just an ongoing process.

6 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: It's a public forum?

7 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I'm not sure, but I  
8 believe it is. It's just something that involves some  
9 environmental activities with respect to the Presidio  
10 that's upcoming.

11 BOARDMEMBER WORK: Is there a contact person  
12 for that?

13 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Yeah, Michael  
14 Snegelseff. (phonetic)

15 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: If people are  
16 interested, call me and I can put you in touch with  
17 Mike. I think the focus of the sharet is to look at  
18 environmental problems such as -- I know a big one is  
19 transportation. How will environmental applications  
20 be provided at the Presidio since right now that's  
21 kind of a gap. So they go out to the academic  
22 community and the other transportation agencies in the  
23 Bay Area and meet with them and get ideas and bring  
24 them back to the Presidio. I don't think  
25 environmental restoration is going to be a big focus.

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1 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: One of the interesting  
2 sections is -- there's called habitat restoration that  
3 deals with the wetland and landfills and other areas,  
4 landfills with respect to lysingia, endangered species  
5 on the Presidio.

6 FACILITATOR KERN: Any other park items?

7 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: I have a quick  
8 question. I heard through the grapevine that the Park  
9 Service isn't really setting up new leases right now  
10 pending a Presidio trust decision. Is that true?

11 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Well, all of the RFPs  
12 that went out, housing and main post, those are moving  
13 forward. And that's a substantial amount of work. So  
14 there is a lot going on still. New RFPs are not being  
15 issued until after the trust legislation is passed,  
16 because it didn't make sense to do that since we  
17 weren't quite sure exactly what the legislation was  
18 going to look like.

19 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: I heard that there  
20 was going to be a certain amount of demolition on the  
21 base, on the park, to bring down the leasable square  
22 footage. I mean, there is -- there is going to be  
23 demolition. I wonder --

24 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: The only demolition plan  
25 is the demolition that was in the general plan

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1 amendment, and that's a number of buildings on Crissy  
2 Field, including DHR and the Wherry housing. That's  
3 part of the demolition package. But nothing new is  
4 being included in that, and nothing is being done just  
5 to bring down the square footage. These are buildings  
6 that are non-historic buildings. These are basically  
7 the non-historic structures.

8 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: Are those scheduled?

9 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: They're supposed to  
10 start in October, so that would be great.

11 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: And the wetland  
12 restoration?

13 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: The wetland restoration  
14 is part of the Crissy Field design plan currently  
15 going through initial planning stages, having public  
16 workshops. There are several wetland alternatives  
17 that are still part of that design process.

18 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: Presumably that's  
19 also after the cleanup process. It certainly has to  
20 be dealt with.

21 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I would expect the  
22 finding would work that way, unless something happens  
23 to the cleanup program to really change.

24 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: So that's a couple of  
25 years away.

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1 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Yeah, but as part of the  
2 ongoing evaluation of contamination, the Army has been  
3 looking at whether any of the existing contaminations  
4 would impact the viability of the wetland, and thus far  
5 the contamination doesn't appear to create a problem.

6 FACILITATOR KERN: Our next meeting date, I  
7 would propose, would be the second Tuesday in October.

8 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I have a question about  
9 the establishment of a schedule. We ran into a  
10 problem with getting our conference room because we  
11 changed the schedule of meetings we had, as I  
12 understand it. So it would good for us to get a  
13 schedule of more than one date at a time that I can  
14 give or Dave can give to the woman at Fort Mason who  
15 schedules the rooms.

16 FACILITATOR KERN: I would propose we  
17 establish our meetings, at least make sure we have a  
18 meeting the second Tuesday of every month, at least we  
19 have that date instead of every other week, because  
20 then we begin having five Tuesdays --

21 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, we skipped a  
22 week because of Labor Day. It's usually the first  
23 Tuesday. And if we keep up this second Tuesday  
24 schedule and then we start getting into the RI, one of  
25 those Tuesdays is going to be during Thanksgiving

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1 week, which is a problem. I wonder if we should go  
2 back and have it the first Tuesday.

3 FACILITATOR KERN: I'm not opposed to the  
4 first Tuesday. I was just trying to set out a regular  
5 date so that would be fine as well.

6 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Is the next meeting  
7 going to be our first RI publishing?

8 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Uh-huh.

9 BOARDMEMBER HEALY: Bob, what did you say  
10 about Thanksgiving?

11 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I was thinking ahead,  
12 if we do this second Tuesday --

13 BOARDMEMBER HEALY: It will be November 14.

14 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: No, the reason is we  
15 then we would have maybe an alternate committee  
16 meeting two weeks after that. That will start getting  
17 into Thanksgiving.

18 BOARDMEMBER HEALY: November 7th is election  
19 day.

20 FACILITATOR KERN: Can we decide on the  
21 first Tuesday then? Would that be agreeable?

22 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, does somebody  
23 want to meet every second Tuesday?

24 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Well, we have to get our  
25 dates in in advance. First of all, I should find out

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1 from her what she's already booked, because I don't  
2 know.  
3 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Because before we  
4 were all set.  
5 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Yeah, we gave her quite  
6 a few dates so she could plan for it.  
7 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: The reason why we're  
8 here in the firehouse, unfortunately was a mistake  
9 from the person at the Park Service who coordinates  
10 this. We had this schedule of dates out six months.  
11 But she received an update from us. We actually found  
12 in the file the sheet where she had received it and  
13 everything. And that was back at the end of July.  
14 So for whatever reason, she failed to  
15 recognize that. She probably looked at it and saw six  
16 months' worth of the dates and did not change the date  
17 from September 5th to September 12th. But in any  
18 case, we have a set of dates that we use, so we just  
19 need -- it's not going to be an issue.  
20 FACILITATOR KERN: Well, we need to  
21 understand what our next date is, at least what the  
22 next meeting date is going to be.  
23 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: It's whenever we want  
24 to do it.  
25 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: How many people think  
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1 schedule that we set and not -- that we look at what's  
2 in front of us, and sometimes we'll have a meeting  
3 every two weeks? We're coming up on a period where  
4 that very well may be the case. So all we're saying  
5 by this vote is that we know at a minimum, for  
6 purposes of helping Roberta schedule the room only,  
7 not for locking us into a corner, that we want to  
8 schedule a meeting the first Tuesday of the next  
9 several months at least.  
10 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I have a question. I  
11 would request the second Tuesday in October; there is  
12 one holiday on the first Tuesday in October.  
13 BOARDMEMBER MCKLERoy: Not that I expect you  
14 to change, but I have a meeting already on the first  
15 Tuesday.  
16 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: All right, second  
17 Tuesday.  
18 FACILITATOR KERN: Everybody understand the  
19 new motion? The new motion is the second Tuesday.  
20 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: The new members are  
21 going to want to know.  
22 FACILITATOR KERN: We're about to vote. All  
23 in favor of the second Tuesday? All opposed? Okay.  
24 Second Tuesday.  
25 BOARDMEMBER HOOPER: I just want to know,  
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1 they're going to be gone the Thanksgiving week if  
2 there was a second round?  
3 FACILITATOR KERN: I would like to entertain  
4 a motion about what Tuesday people would like to have  
5 this meeting on and then we'll move.  
6 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I move we have a meeting  
7 on the first Tuesday of the month.  
8 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Second.  
9 FACILITATOR KERN: Any other discussion?  
10 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Does that dates  
11 coincide with the current schedule for the Fort Mason  
12 room?  
13 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Don't worry about  
14 that. I'll take care of it.  
15 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: If we have it the first  
16 Tuesday of every month, what do we do if that's a  
17 holiday or everyone is gone on vacation? How do we  
18 accommodate that?  
19 FACILITATOR KERN: My proposal for that  
20 would be that as we look at the next date coming up --  
21 I mean, we're going to have to -- the organizational  
22 committee, or get with Dave and scope out all those  
23 dates and make sure nothing lands on a holiday and  
24 bring it back to the RAB.  
25 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Can we keep the  
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1 because the bylaws are in front of me, that it says  
2 the meeting place, time and location. If the meeting  
3 place or time is other than as previously stated,  
4 which would be in Building 201, a notice of ten  
5 calendar days prior to the meeting shall be given to  
6 the members, just so we know where we are.  
7 FACILITATOR KERN: Any other comments?  
8 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Yes. The U.S.T.  
9 Committee doesn't is going to have a meeting in two  
10 weeks. Does the intermedial action building have 637  
11 -- oh, that would be on the 26th of September, and the  
12 issues come up about meeting location, and in the last  
13 several months the Army has been kind to allow us  
14 access to the B room. Is that room available?  
15 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, the room is but  
16 you have to sit on the floor because there's no  
17 furniture in there. But you're welcome to use our new  
18 facilities at East Fort Baker.  
19 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Is there someplace on the  
20 main post that the Park Service could attempt to  
21 locate for committee meetings, because this has been a  
22 very convenient resource for committees to meet.  
23 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: What happened with  
24 keeping the room at 201 two times a month and use it  
25 for subcommittee one time?  
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86

1 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Fine. If you're able to  
2 do that for us.

3 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I'll try.

4 BOARDMEMBER HEALY: That would be nice,  
5 because if we do start meeting every two weeks, we've  
6 made arrangements.

7 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Or the other thing might  
8 be as a fallback to go to the Golden Gate room  
9 upstairs.

10 FACILITATOR KERN: Any other items? Without  
11 objection, the meeting is adjourned. Thank you for  
12 coming.

13 ---oOo---

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1 STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
2 COUNTY OF ALAMEDA ) ss

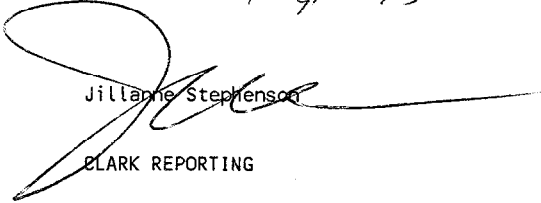
3 I, Jillanne Stephenson, shorthand reporter, do  
4 hereby certify:

5  
6 That the foregoing proceeding was taken by myself  
7 at the time and place therein named; and

8  
9 That the same was taken in shorthand and thereafter  
10 transcribed into typewritten transcription.

11  
12 I further certify that I am a disinterested party  
13 to said action and in no way interested in the outcome  
14 thereof no connected or related to any of the parties  
15 thereto.

16  
17 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and  
18 affix my official seal of office this 21 of Sept 95

19  
20  
21  Jillanne Stephenson

22  
23 CLARK REPORTING  
24  
25

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# CERTIFIED COPY

8 TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1995

9 HELD AT

10 FORT MASON G.G.N.R.A. HEADQUARTERS

11 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

12 7:00 P.M

15 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

16 BY: ELIZABETH VALSTAD

21 CLARK REPORTING

22 2161 SHATTUCK AVENUE, SUITE 201

23 BERKELEY, CA 94704

24 (510) 486-0700

2 (COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL)

4 THOMAS APPLING

5 HAROLD BALL

6 JAN BAXTER

7 ROBERTA BLANK

8 AMY BROWNELL

9 JOHN BUCK

10 SUE CHUBERKA?

11 ROMY FUENTES

12 DAVID JARRET

13 DOUG KERN

14 BRUCE MCKLERROY

15 LEEANN LAHREN

16 SOL LEVINE

17 ANDREW LOLLI

18 JAN MONAGAHN

19 ROBERT REINHARD

20 BRUCE TOWNSEND

21 DAVID WILKINS

22 MICHAEL WORK

1 FACILITATOR KERN: Good evening,

2 everybody. While you're getting settled in I'd like to  
3 welcome everyone here tonight. This is the Presidio  
4 Restoration Advisory Board. Welcome to all the  
5 members, the Army contractors, the various agencies,  
6 EPA, the Safety Water Board. And I would also like to  
7 give a special welcome to the members of the public  
8 that are here, and those candidates for selection to  
9 the Presidio Restoration Advisory Board that we have  
10 here tonight.

11 I'd like to take just a couple of minutes to  
12 recognize you at the beginning, so you understand who  
13 we are and who we represent, we will go around and  
14 introduce ourselves. Why don't we do that first to  
15 orient you to who we are, and then I'd ask each one of  
16 you to identify yourselves.

17 My name is Doug Kern. I'm a community member of  
18 the RAB. And through our process here we got to need  
19 facilitation, and the Board selected me to do that. So  
20 I'm currently facilitating the meeting. I serve at the  
21 pleasure of the Board in this capacity. I'm a  
22 community member. I live over on Lake Street near the  
23 edge of the Presidio.

24 MR. BUCK: I'm John Buck. I work with  
25 the US Army Environmental Center. Basically, my

1 responsibility is project manager for the Remedial  
2 Investigation and Feasibility Study.

3 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: My name is Romy  
4 Fuentes. I represent the Department of Toxic Substance  
5 Control, which is an umbrella agency of CAL EPA. We  
6 are the leading regulatory agency. We are the  
7 oversight for the hazardous cleanup of the Presidio.  
8 MS. CHUBERKA: I'm Sue Chuberka. I'm  
9 sitting in as a representative for Molly Hooper. I'm a  
10 representative for the people of the Golden Gate  
11 National Recreation Area.

12 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I'm Robert  
13 Reinhard. I serve as a representative for the Golden  
14 Gate National Park Association, and I am also the  
15 community co-chair of the Restoration Advisory Board, a  
16 position that I filled, I guess, since we formed the  
17 Board, but also as a position which comes up every six  
18 months. And I just wanted to make a comment. There's  
19 a lot of empty seats at the table and that's one of the  
20 reasons we're glad you're all here so that they start  
21 filling up a little bit.

22 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I'm Harold Ball. I'm  
23 a community member of the Board, and also a member of  
24 the Underground Storage Tank Committee. I'd like to  
25 extend an invitation to any interested new members to



5

new blood to review all of the multitude of  
s that are coming out right now.

BOARDMEMBER HIETT: I'm Richard Hiett.

I work for the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

BOARDMEMBER BROWNELL: My name is Amy

Brownell. I represent the San Francisco Department of  
Public Health.

BOARDMEMBER BLANK: My name is Roberta

Blank, and I'm a representative of the National Park  
Service.

BOARDMEMBER JARRAT: David Jarrat, I'm a

representative of the National Park Service.

MR. TOWNSEND: I'm Paul Townsend, and

I'm with the Corps of Engineers.

BOARDMEMBER LOLLI: I'm Andrew Lolli,

and I represent a number of business groups.

BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: My name is

Sol Levine, and I'm a community member, and I represent  
the National Lead/Abatement Council.

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Jan Baxter, I'm a

community member.

BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Jan Monaghan, I'm

a community member.

BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: I'm Leeann Lahren,

and I represent the Sierra Club.

7

to do." I teach my service-teacher candidates about  
urban geography, and I'm interested in urban geography.  
And, I think, this sort of brings me to sort of a  
live-urban geography program. I'm a pleasant human  
being.

MS. SCHAEFER: I'm Julie Schaefer. I am

a neighbor of the Presidio. I live on 21st Avenue,  
north of Lake Street. I come here a lot for  
recreational walking. I'm a news reporter by  
profession, specializing in legal matters. I'm also a  
member of the Planning Association for the Richmond  
District, which is the City's largest neighborhood  
group. If I were on the Board, I'd be representing the  
park.

MR. SHOCKEY: Larry Shockey. I'm an

attorney, and I work with the Office of Citizens  
Complaints in the San Francisco Police Department. In  
addition to that I have a small part-time law practice.  
I am also a member that is serving on a couple of  
Boards in the City, youth Advocates which deals with  
youth issues, and also the Homeowners Association  
Group.

MR. YOUNGEN: My name is Mark Youngen.

I live in the neighborhood at Clay and Presidio. I'm a  
consulting, engineering geologist. I have worked in

1

BOARDMEMBER WORK: Michael Work, and I'm

2 with the U.S. EPA.

3

BOARDMEMBER APPLING: I'm Thomas

4 Appling, I'm the public affairs officer for the City

5 Environmental Cleanup Program.

6

BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I'm David Wilkins,

7 and I'm the Base Environmental Coordinator. In that

8 role I'm responsible for coordinating, integrating, and

9 synchronizing all of the efforts of all these great and

10 wonderful and talented engineers and scientists sitting

11 in this room tonight. I'm also responsible for

12 obtaining funding for this program, and I represent, or

13 I act as the Army's representative on the ground here

14 with respect to the closing and the ultimate final

15 completion of our program and transfer of those issues

16 over to the Park Service.

17

FACILITATOR KERN: Thank you. If we

18 could start on this side of the room. If you've been

19 invited tonight as a potential candidate for the Board,

20 please stand up and give us 30 seconds about yourself.

21

MS. POWERS: I'm Jane Powers. I teach

22 at San Francisco State University in the Department of

23 Elementary Education. I live in San Francisco. I

24 think I've come to this one because I saw an ad in the

25 paper, and thought, "Well, that's an interesting thing

8

1 the City of San Francisco since 1990. I have

2 experience in under- ground storage tanks and soil and

3 water cleanup.

4

FACILITATOR KERN: Well, thank you very

5 much for introducing yourselves. And without further

6 ado, we will get on with the agenda. I would like to

7 invite all of you in the public to participate. If you

8 have a question or a comment, please identify yourself,

9 and we will call on you and you can make your comments

10 and participate in the meeting. So with that, I'd like

11 to make sure everyone has an agenda. Are there any

12 changes or additions that people would like to make to

13 the agenda?

14

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, I just want

15 to make sure that tonight we get some further reports

16 of the Remedial Project Manager's meeting which

17 happened today. Some of the items overlap, but a

18 couple of items that, I think -- well, I personally

19 would like to hear about, and I would like to discuss,

20 were the Baseline CAP, and Building 637 Project.

21

FACILITATOR KERN: So if we add those

22 under 6, would that be --

23

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Yes, 6.

24

BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I move approval of

25 those comments.

9

1 FACILITATOR KERN: Thank you. Any other  
2 additions? All right. Any old business that we need  
3 to deal with? I noticed that we have minutes from our  
4 / t meeting. They are available tonight. I don't  
5 think we'd be in a position to deal with them now.  
6 Please pick up a copy of those and we'll get approval  
7 on those minutes at our next go-around.

8 Committee Reports. Selection committee have  
9 anything?

10 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Yes. Just to  
11 summarize, we have a group of 12 people that we thought  
12 seemed like ideal candidates, and we invited some of  
13 them here tonight, and the rest of the candidates, we  
14 are inviting to a meeting the week of October 17th.  
15 Sort of an informational session. And after that  
16 meeting we had hoped to propose our slate to the RAB  
17 for a vote. And we encourage the RAB to get to know  
18 the candidates that are here tonight to see if they're  
19 a good fit. That's pretty much where we stand. If  
20 anyone has any ideas for what our orientation should be  
21 like, please, let me know.

22 FACILITATOR KERN: Other comments?

23 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: We should start  
24 contemplating workshops even when we invite the new  
25 members to the meeting. We should contemplate doing

1 some sort of workshop with them to bring them up to  
2 snuff as to what's going on at the Presidio, and what  
3 the history of the RAB has been this last year and a  
4 half.

5 FACILITATOR KERN: All right. Other  
6 discussions? I guess then, as far as workshops, is  
7 that something that the selection committee wants to  
8 deal with, or should we apply that to another  
9 committee? How do we want to handle that?

10 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Well, Rob, do you  
11 want to sort of give an orientation for the new members  
12 as far as how things are organized?

13 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I remember  
14 talking with you outside of the Board meeting, and  
15 saying that I would be happy to do a presentation. I  
16 think it should actually be more coordinated and  
17 represented, and thought out. I don't think we have  
18 gotten to that point. I think maybe the time to design  
19 a proper orientation setting is after we set a date of  
20 when the voting of the new membership will be so that  
21 we are prepared to do that. And I would expect it  
22 would be with David and somebody from the Park Service,  
23 hopefully. And also, have a very technical component  
24 as well.

25 The problem, of course, is that we have been

11

1 meeting for two years and we are right in the middle of  
2 20 big issues all happening at the same time. Of  
3 course, it's impossible to have the learning curve be  
4 immediate, but I think it's very doable, and we should  
5 probably talk among ourselves on the phone afterwards  
6 to start designing an orientation.

7 FACILITATOR KERN: So possible people  
8 you would consider would be Roberta, David and  
9 yourself?

10 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Yes. Well,  
11 somebody from the Park Service. I don't want to  
12 volunteer you and --

13 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Well, I was looking  
14 at you because I was curious why you weren't thinking  
15 of the state and federal regulator part of it.

16 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, the Army, I  
17 think, is essential. As you asked this question I'm  
18 designing an orientation in my head right now. I have  
19 no real response. But my thought is that it's  
20 important to know what the Park Service Management Plan  
21 is all about, and how it affects the goals and design  
22 and cleanup.

23 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: We're happy to help  
24 any way.

25 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And the other

12

1 component that I'm designing right now, without  
2 preparation, is I would expect either Roger or Fred, if  
3 they're available, and somebody from John's team,  
4 because of the two different tracks.

5 BOARDMEMBER JARRAT: Jan, I know that  
6 you did an orientation a while back. Do you have notes  
7 from that, or things that could be used to orient the  
8 new members?

9 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Yes. If people  
10 want a little bit of a technical show and tell, like I  
11 did the last time, I'm perfectly willing to do it. It  
12 was maybe a bit more -- I might have to cut it down a  
13 little bit, because it was looking at technical  
14 documents, and it was about three separate meetings,  
15 but there's enough stuff there that I could do  
16 something.

17 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Doug, I forgot one  
18 thing. All of the applications will be available for  
19 anyone to peruse through them if they want to at the  
20 break, and if anyone has any comments.

21 FACILITATOR KERN: Other committee  
22 reports? Underground Storage Tank Committee?

23 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Yes. Since the last  
24 meeting the UST Committee has provided comments to the  
25 Army on the revised FPALDR, and on the Draft Final

13

1 Corrective Action Plan for Building 637. Both of those  
2 comments went out fairly recently, and we haven't heard  
3 back yet from the Army. The next agenda item, I think,  
4 for the UST Committee will be the Basewide Corrective  
5 Action Plan, which is a sizable document. But I think,  
6 it's important because it basically provides the frame  
7 work by which all of the Corrective Action Plan's mini  
8 caps will be developed, or all of the fuel tank sites  
9 and fuel distribution systems for the base. So it's  
10 one of these kinds of documents that has a far reaching  
11 import. So that's going to be the next one that the  
12 UST Committee will take a look at.

13 FACILITATOR KERN: Main Installation or  
14 Organizational Committee? Any reports there? Okay.  
15 Item No. 5, is the San Francisco Bay Area RAB Caucus.

16 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Yes. On the 17th  
17 of October, there's going to be an all-day meeting  
18 that's going to occur for any members of the RAB at the  
19 Archeology Office. It's 834 Market, if I'm not  
20 mistaken. And they are planning an agenda, not only  
21 for the RAB Caucus, but the following day they are  
22 going to be having a CAL EPA meeting, on the 18th and  
23 19th, and they want some input, and any RAB member is  
24 invited. They have sent out a fax. There will be  
25 various discussions going to be had there.

1 That's about it. It's going to be an all-day  
2 meeting, and they can call Archeology and get a  
3 schedule of the meeting and get a schedule also of the  
4 CAL EPA meeting, which is going to look into forming a  
5 state-wide RAB Caucus as well. Also, there was a  
6 pretty heavy discussion about the RAB Caucus letter  
7 that was sent to the DTSC, State DTSC, and they changed  
8 their letterhead to indicate that the RAB Caucus is  
9 just individual RAB members getting together to express  
10 their opinions and some ideas of how and what  
11 contributions they can make through the process of the  
12 RABs and that's it.

13 FACILITATOR KERN: For those of you who  
14 don't know, the San Francisco Bay Area RAB Caucus is a  
15 separate group from this group, and it's made up of  
16 individuals from many of the Base Closures around the  
17 Bay Area. And they don't represent their individual  
18 RABs when they go to this meeting, it's just for  
19 sharing of ideas, what's happening at the other Base  
20 Closures.

21 All right. We are on to the Presentation  
22 discussion part of our agenda. First item is the Lead  
23 Contamination and Soil issue. And who will be running  
24 that?

25 MS. FINLEY-MILLER: I'm Linda

15

1 Finley-Miller, and I'm with the Corps of Engineers. I  
2 have a representative here from Versar that will be  
3 putting some things together here to be able to make  
4 their presentation, and we will get them together in a  
5 couple of minutes. I guess the overhead does make it  
6 easier.

7 I believe at the last RAB meeting there was a  
8 discussion, or an item that was presented on the agenda  
9 that the Corps of Engineers had gone out at the request  
10 of David Wilkins to do the soil sampling. And we were  
11 specifically sampling the lead in the soil from the  
12 family-housing areas. We completed that effort. We  
13 received data and we have been, through the past month,  
14 going through an evaluation of the results of our  
15 analysis, as well as looking at the guidance documents  
16 that we know are available to help try to make a good  
17 decision on what we should do next on the results that  
18 we have.

19 What I'm going to do is -- Carry Burch, who is a  
20 program manager here at the Presidio, for Versar, has  
21 been heading up the office here to do this work, as  
22 well as the asbestos survey. He is going to give the  
23 presentation. He will give you a description on how  
24 the sampling was done, and also give you an outline of  
25 criteria that we are looking at. That is something

16

1 that we need to keep in mind as part of the evaluation.  
2 And also, there will be a presentation of some  
3 alternatives that the Army is considering at this point  
4 in time.

5 MR. BURCH: As Linda said, my name is  
6 Carry Burch, and I'm with Versar Incorporated. I'm the  
7 program manager of Versar's effort out here. I'm doing  
8 asbestos and the lead-base paint surveys. We were also  
9 asked to take a look at the issue of lead in soils.  
10 The purpose of the lead in soils screening survey was  
11 to identify where, within the Presidio, residential  
12 area lead occurred greater than the 400 parts per  
13 million, which is the baseline-guidance levels  
14 established by EPA and HUD.

15 To do that we looked at 477 residential buildings.  
16 This included both residential houses and multi-plex  
17 units, detached garages associated with those units, as  
18 well as the buildings that are designated for use as  
19 school or day-care facilities. For each of the  
20 residential buildings we also looked at play areas  
21 associated with them, and we looked at 22 neighborhood  
22 playgrounds as a designated-playground neighborhood.

23 Our approach in conducting the survey followed the  
24 guidelines established by the EPA and HUD. We took  
25 composite soil samples from the drip lines of each of

1 the buildings. And where, for example, for a  
2 residential building, a house or a multi-plex unit, we  
3 could identify a distinct play area associated with the  
4 and around it, we also took a composite sample there.  
5 similar situation for the neighborhood playgrounds.  
6 Again, we established a gridline across the play area  
7 and took a composite soil sample.

8 We did deviate from the EPA and HUD guidelines, in  
9 that those guidelines suggest that you only sample bare  
10 soil. Under the idea that there's not bare soil, you  
11 don't have exposure. We removed any surface cover so  
12 we could get to the soil beneath. So even though the  
13 soil might have been covered with mulch, covered with  
14 grass, we removed that because our purpose was to  
15 characterize whether soil contained lead as opposed to  
16 looking at the immediate risk.

17 Before I get into the results of what we found,  
18 it's helpful to take a look at what some of the EPA  
19 and HUD guidelines, and state guidelines say about  
20 soil. EPA and HUD, at this point, currently only have  
21 guidance out, not hard and fast regulations as to what  
22 you can or can not use in the soil, but they're in  
23 agreement, between 400 parts per million and 2000 parts  
24 per million in what is termed a high contact area, then  
25 they recommend some form of interim controls.

1 of interim control. If it's greater than 1,000 parts  
2 per million they recommended abatement.

3 When we're talking about interim controls, we are  
4 talking about two different options. You either  
5 provide surface cover or you provide some sort of use  
6 of land use control. Surface cover is just what it  
7 says. It's turf grass, bark mulch, a good crop of ivy,  
8 something that prevents the child or anybody else, for  
9 that matter, from coming into contact with the bare  
10 soil; land-use control fencing, thorny shrubs, or even  
11 designing an alternative play area in another part of  
12 the yard or another part of the neighborhood, again, to  
13 encourage the children to play elsewhere. Both of  
14 these require maintenance and some sort of long-term  
15 management, because, again, you're not doing anything  
16 here to remove the lead hazard; you are treating,  
17 instead, the exposure to that lead.

18 Abatement options essentially fall into four  
19 categories. Cultivation. The old adage that dilution  
20 is the solution. Typically, we were looking at lead in  
21 soil, around residential houses. Lead occurs in that  
22 top three to six inches of that soil. It doesn't  
23 really migrate very far downward. So sometimes by  
24 digging in, rototilling the soil to some depth, you can  
25 reduce the concentration the child might be exposed to

1 A high-contact play area would be a child's  
2 sandbox, or that patch of the yard or playground where  
3 the children frequently play. 2,000 parts per million,  
4 or 5000 parts-per-million range, they recommend, again,  
5 interim controls, regardless of whether or not this is  
6 in a high-contact area. And if it's greater than 5000  
7 parts per million, EPA and HUD both recommend some form  
8 of abatement. These ranges were set up principally  
9 with the pathway of ingestion in mind, that the lead  
10 and soil and dust would get on the child's toys, on  
11 their hands, hand-to-mouth, and the lead would be  
12 ingested. Inhalation is considered to be a very minor  
13 pathway and lead absorption through the skin basically  
14 doesn't occur.

15 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Can we make  
16 comments during your presentation?

17 MR. BURCH: I would prefer you wait  
18 until afterwards, because I might be able to cover it  
19 during the presentation.

20 California has slightly higher requirements.  
21 California classifies anything over 1,000 parts-  
22 per-million lead as a hazardous waste. Therefore, they  
23 have established guidance that if you have 400 parts  
24 per million minimum range, to 1,000 parts per million,  
25 in a high-contact area, again, they recommend some form

1 on the surface soils.

2 Treatment replacement. Essentially, digging up  
3 the soil, washing it, treating it to remove the lead,  
4 and putting the soil back in place. You can pave it  
5 over with concrete or asphalt. The EPA and HUD both  
6 recommend that as a form of abatement, and, basically,  
7 you cut off access from lead and soils.

8 Finally, removal and replacement. You dig it up,  
9 haul it off, put it in a landfill somewhere, and bring  
10 in new, clean soil to replace it. So those are  
11 essentially the options.

12 In terms of what we found here on the Presidio,  
13 the playgrounds sampled all had lead concentrations  
14 below 400 parts per million. Looking at the 477  
15 residential and associated buildings, we found eight  
16 percent of those had a lead sample either at the drip  
17 line or the play area, that showed up in that 400 parts  
18 per million to 1,000 parts-per-million range. Also  
19 found nine percent that were in the 400 to 1,000 range.  
20 So I think that's eight percent that were in the  
21 greater 1,000 parts per million range.

22 In terms of where those areas occurred --  
23 I know it's difficult to see in the back. The yellow  
24 dots indicating building areas are where we found 400  
25 to 1,000 parts-per-million range in the soil, the red

21

1 dots indicating those areas where we found greater than  
2 1,000. And, as you can see, they tend to fall out in  
3 fairly distinct neighborhoods.

4 Not surprisingly, the placement of the lead in  
5 soils tended to line up rather nicely with the age of  
6 the building. Obviously, lead paint was used for many  
7 years because it was very effective. Your older  
8 buildings tended to receive more of it. It fell out of  
9 favor in the 1960s, and has not been used much since.  
10 The results of those buildings, they were in the 400 to  
11 1,000 parts-per-million range. And those that were in  
12 the greater than 1,000 parts-per-million range you  
13 pretty much see that all of those represent buildings  
14 built before 1940. In fact, the further back we go in  
15 the time line, the higher the relative percentage hits.  
16 So by the time we are looking at buildings that were  
17 built prior to 1910, everything we looked at that was  
18 of that age had higher levels of lead in the soils.

19 In terms of giving that data, what next? At this  
20 point this is what we recommended to the Corps of  
21 Engineers as the next likely step.

22 First, for all of those houses and buildings where  
23 soil was identified to have lead in it greater than 400  
24 parts per million during our screening survey, we  
25 recommend going back, taking some additional samples to

1 characterize the horizontal and the vertical extent.  
2 How far out from the drip line does the lead in soil  
3 occur at those levels, and how far down into the soil  
4 does it occur? So that you've got a better handle on  
5 the full extent, on each of the these houses, of what  
6 the exact problem is.

7 With that information in mind, then evaluate the  
8 risks at those residences. Evaluating the risk. It's  
9 a little more than just walking around the house and  
10 looking to see if you have good grass cover, but it's  
11 nowhere near the level of a full RIFS superfund risk  
12 assessment. We are looking at evaluating the  
13 geographic extent of your lead in the soils, taken with  
14 what interim cover is already there, and determining  
15 from that what the appropriate management action should  
16 be to reduce that risk.

17 One caution. Anything that is done to address the  
18 lead in soils issue should be done with an eye towards  
19 the current condition of the lead paint in the  
20 associated building. Obviously, if you have  
21 deteriorated lead paint on the exterior of the  
22 building, you remediate the soils and do nothing with  
23 the paint, then in a few years you'll be back in the  
24 same situation. So you need to track both of these two  
25 issues, both the lead in the houses, as well as the

23

1 lead in the soils together, to take a determination as  
2 to where to go next.

3 In a nutshell that's it. Are there any questions?

4 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I have a couple of  
5 questions, mainly to do with ecological effects. I'm  
6 going to assume that this has all been focused towards  
7 human health and human health risks; the numbers you've  
8 given us are based on human health?

9 MR. BURCH: Yes, ma'am.

10 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Not ecological  
11 effects or water quality effects, or anything like  
12 that?

13 MR. BURCH: Yes, ma'am.

14 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: So are you planning  
15 on doing any kind of evaluation on ecological effects  
16 on the stuff in the soil around the houses?

17 MR. BURCH: That is something that could  
18 certainly be looked at during the evaluation of the  
19 risk. How mobile is the lead in the soil? Is it  
20 starting to migrate, and, if so, where? And typically,  
21 lead in soil is not very mobile; it tends to stay put.

22 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Then another  
23 question. When you talked about your survey cover, how  
24 thick was that which you removed, and did you track  
25 what you removed?

24

1 MR. BURCH: That varied greatly between  
2 the 477 buildings. For example, we would go up to a  
3 building and take a composite sample around the drip  
4 line. That would consist of 10 mini samples taken  
5 around the parameter of the building, all mixed  
6 together, and then analyzed as one sample for that one  
7 drip line. In taking those 10 mini samples we might  
8 hit five or six locations where there was bare soil,  
9 and two locations that had bark mulch, in which we had  
10 to scrap the bark mulch aside to get to the bare soil,  
11 and three locations where there was grass.

12 So it varied greatly from house to house. Most of  
13 the houses out here already have some form of interim  
14 cover. They all have grass lawns in various stages,  
15 some high quality, some lesser so. A lot of the areas  
16 around the houses, around the drip lines, have nice  
17 bark mulch; some have none. So it was really a mixed  
18 bag.

19 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Okay. One further  
20 question. In those areas you're discussing the  
21 residential areas with the grass around them?

22 MR. BURCH: Yes, ma'am.

23 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: In the areas that  
24 were industrial -- and I noticed that some of those  
25 that you pointed out were industrial, either past or

25

1 present -- how, or did you care -- let me put it this  
2 way. Did you determine, or did you even look at  
3 whether or not the lead in the soil was from industrial  
4 processes or strictly from the paint?

5 MR. BURCH: We did not try to analyze  
6 the lead to determine where it came from.

7 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Jan, where do you  
8 see industrial?

9 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Isn't that what the  
10 red dots are?

11 MR. BURCH: No. That's private housing.  
12 We sampled no non-residential buildings. We did take  
13 15 background samples scattered throughout the Presidio  
14 away from any buildings. Five or six of those were in  
15 close proximity, some of the major roads, and the rest  
16 were out in wooded areas or other grassed areas away  
17 from buildings, trying to get a feel for what the  
18 background levels of lead in soil are. In all cases  
19 those results were well below 400 parts per million.

20 All the other background samples were well below that.  
21 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Did you determine

22 an average background from your background samples?

23 MR. BURCH: No, I did not. In all the  
24 cases we did research they were well below 400 parts  
25 per million.

1 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: How far out did you  
2 considered the drip line? How far out did you go from  
3 the drip line, from the building?

4 MR. BURCH: That varied from house to  
5 house. Some cases we could actually identify a drip  
6 line marked in the soil where there was no gutter,  
7 where the gutter wasn't functioning. In some of the  
8 faces of the house the roof did not extend far. Other  
9 houses might have had a concrete walkway up against the  
10 house, and in that case we would move out a few inches  
11 beyond that walkway.

12 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: What is your  
13 average composite samples?

14 MR. BURCH: We took ten mini samples for  
15 each composite sample. So each composite sample was  
16 composed of ten sub-samples.

17 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Were you using bore  
18 samples or scoop?

19 MR. BURCH: We used scoop.

20 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: How far down did  
21 you go?

22 MR. BURCH: Just within the surface.  
23 Inch, inch and a half.

24 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: On the playground  
25 area, did you ever use a grid for your sampling?

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1 MR. BURCH: We used, basically, an X on  
2 approximately a 90 degree split.

3 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Your ppm, could you  
4 give us a better understanding?

5 MR. BURCH: Parts per million.

6 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I have several  
7 comments about your presentation and your approach. I  
8 guess my comments stem from your assumption about what  
9 is the best way to go about screening samples. The  
10 problem, I think, starts from your assumptions about  
11 what are some of the requirement guidelines and level  
12 issues that apply there.

13 It is the case -- and I think Michael said this at  
14 the last meeting -- that releases of lead-base paint  
15 from the buildings, often from structures, do invoke  
16 the CERCLA requirements which you said should not be  
17 invoked. And, in fact, there have been two recent  
18 court decisions saying exactly that.

19 And also, your slide, where you put up on the  
20 board, that the kind of notice there that DTSC requires  
21 abatement of the 1,000 parts per million, I think, is  
22 misleading. The issue about 1,000 parts per million is  
23 that at that level the Department of Toxic Substances  
24 Control considers those materials to be managed as  
25 hazardous waste. But none of those levels, the 400,

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1 the 2,000, the 5,000, none of those are offered by any  
2 of the agencies you mentioned as cleanup levels.

3 For example, the very first slide that you put up,  
4 or one of the first slides, about the HUD and EPA  
5 guidelines, those guidelines were offered and recently  
6 distributed -- the EPA guidelines -- to several people  
7 on the Board, were initial kind of responses to an  
8 ongoing problem to address immediate response or  
9 immediate hazards without claiming in any way to be  
10 used as final cleanup standards. So it's true, yeah,  
11 there are those kinds of responses or controls that can  
12 be used to address immediate exposures.

13 But for a longer-term exposure solution, it's just  
14 something we really haven't contemplated here. It is  
15 the RIFS sort of investigation process that we have to  
16 think about. And, I think, your presentation  
17 illustrates one of the problems when you say that we  
18 looked at 477 residential buildings, and we haven't  
19 looked at the non-residential buildings. Well, right.  
20 If we haven't looked, then we haven't found. And it's  
21 under the kind of rubric of the order, an orderly  
22 investigation that the RIFS process provides that one  
23 would know what kind of long-term final solutions or  
24 final responses are going to be required.

25 One of the things that we are going to hear about

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er, I guess, in terms of the remedial investigation for a feasibility study that is going on for the rest of the Presidio that we all know, finding a lead value that is going to be used in that document, and also in the FPALDR document are critical decisions. And the point that we need to make sure that we address is that a consistent lead number is used in each one of those components.

My take on this problem is that this situation needs to be thought of as a surplus situation, and either folded into the ongoing RIFS or considered as a separate operable unit. I do agree that the immediate response that you tried to put on the slides are things that are very important to keep in mind as we develop the longer-term solution.

And I think it's also worth mentioning when you say that we had either eight or nine percent, they were over 1,000. Some of them were quite high over 1,000. Some of them were like 10,000, I think. In other words, there were some quite unique situations. And I take it that your numbers from last time have not been revised. Those preliminary numbers are the same numbers.

So the response that we need to craft here needs to be set within the framework that the agencies are

1 going to have to consider.

MR. BURCH: For clarification on a couple of things, at the federal level, at least, EPA makes a very clear distinction between a lead release as industrially treated under the CERCLA system, and a lead in soil issue at a residential building which is managed under TOSCA. They are clear and straight forward at the federal level on this distinction.

BOARDMEMBER WORK: I have to interject something here. There are those two very distinct situations. But there is also the situation where you have residential units on a surplus site, and EPA has issued a directive to specifically addressing that situation. It does not refer to TOSCA or the guidance that was developed by EPA and HUD for purely residential zones.

MR. BURCH: I stand corrected.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I think what you're referring to is that CERCLA does have sort of an exemption; it's not absolute for contamination in the structures or on the buildings. But when the stuff falls out of the buildings and goes into the environment, that's the situation that CERCLA and California start addressing. And, as I say, there's both a problem here of addressing the contamination,

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1 and raising the very serious question, "Well, wasn't lead-base paint used on all the non-residential buildings, too?" And we haven't addressed the investigation of those properly.

FACILITATOR KERN: Bob brings up that there were several very high lead hits. Can you tell us how many were right at the 400 level that you've identified, say in the 398, 395? And did you use 400 as a very strict cutoff, or is there some error bar, that if they were close to that number you included them in your above 400?

MR. BURCH: Well, in this initial report we simply used the number 400 and 1,000 as the cutoff bar. Certainly, when you get to the stage when you're going to have to further characterize the extent when you're doing your risk analyses, you want to consider that margin of error in your sampling approach in your analyses to make sure you are catching all of the issues that are out there. We did have a couple of residential units where the individual results came back in the 10,000 parts-per-million range, and we had one that was actually as high as 50,000 parts per million.

That's one of the hazards, perhaps, of doing a composite sample. That is the standard approach in

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1 this situation, that these field crews taking the 2 samples were not instructed to go out of their way to 3 sample paper chips, but if this was a designated sample 4 area, and there is a paper chip there, they were to 5 include that in the sample. Certainly, at least, in 6 the case of the one hit we had in the 50,000 parts per 7 million, that sample contained several paint chips. So 8 perhaps we had a higher than reality level on that one 9 sample. And, again, that's the sort of thing that you 10 pick up and investigate further by doing the horizontal 11 and vertical characterization of each house.

BOARDMEMBER BROWNELL: This is directed to somebody from the Army. From a public health standpoint, if you could just tell everyone what you've done as far as notifying tenants who potentially have small children, and what you told them to do as far as this lead problem?

BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Out of all of the 19 buildings that were sampled here there were only about 20 ten or eleven that were actually occupied. At this 21 point we haven't submitted a notification to those 22 tenants because we didn't feel that it was appropriate 23 to make any notification until this risk evaluation was 24 completed, because in the notification we wanted to be 25 able to explain to folks what the risk was, and offer

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1 some type of precautions with regard to those families.

2 In the meeting we had this morning, we decided to  
3 provide a kind of interim notification, if you will,  
4 all the tenants, to let them know that they do have  
5 lead-base paint contamination in the soil, and  
6 we'll identify some precautions in there. But a more  
7 accurate and detailed notification will come after the  
8 contractors go through and do this risk evaluation.

9 So based on the initial draft that was sent out to  
10 the regulatory agencies, and your office, we are going  
11 to recraft that language and that will be in a generic  
12 kind of interim notification just to let folks know  
13 what's going on. And that will be subsequently  
14 followed by a more detailed notification later.

15 BOARDMEMBER BROWNELL: As a follow-up, I  
16 would strongly encourage you, that if you have any  
17 tenants who have children under six years of age to  
18 have their children screened for their blood levels.  
19 And if you wanted to be really nice, you should send  
20 notification to any tenants who lived here within the  
21 last five years who might have had children between the  
22 ages of zero and six, because, those are the at-risk  
23 ages, to make sure that they have their children's  
24 blood screened, because it's pretty easy to do the  
25 screening, and that would alleviate any fears that they

1 might have about this.

2 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I have just one  
3 other question, because I can't remember whether or not  
4 the 1,000 parts per million was what they called the  
5 TTL, which is the total threshold level, or manifesting  
6 and disposing of the soil. So if they removed that  
7 soil from that section they are going to have to  
8 dispose of it like a hazardous waste?

9 MR. BURCH: Yes, ma'am.

10 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Thank you.

11 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Are you working  
12 with the State, as far as discussing the 200 ppm guide-  
13 lines that they are now issuing?

14 MR. BURCH: No, I am not.

15 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Are you familiar  
16 with, at all, the levels that are to be at the State  
17 level, that they supersede the federal level?

18 MR. BURCH: Our conversations with the  
19 State, thus far, generate the 400 parts per million,  
20 1,000 parts per million that I referred to on the slide  
21 as their current levels.

22 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Because the State  
23 is issuing -- as a matter of fact, on the 17th of this  
24 month, we are having a conference over in Emeryville,  
25 where they issued guidelines listing 200 parts per

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1 million as the action level, up to 1,000 parts per  
2 million. And I'm just wondering why no one has  
3 acknowledged that that's what the State is going for,  
4 reports that they are looking at, 200 parts per million  
5 as the bottom line for action.

6 MR. BURCH: Well, if the State issues  
7 200 parts per million as their guidelines, then that's  
8 something I would be taking into consideration during  
9 the risk assessment.

10 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: When you were doing  
11 your sampling, you used an X instead of a circle. When  
12 you were taking the ten samples, did you -- in high  
13 areas, did you do a composite sample of two or three  
14 where there were high concentrations of lead?

15 MR. BURCH: We have no way of knowing  
16 where the high concentrations were until we got the  
17 results back, so each house got the drip line sample  
18 and the play area sample.

19 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Well, this is mind  
20 boggling. As I see in some of the reports here, 8, 9,  
21 10,000 parts per million, one here, 13,500 parts per  
22 million, why a more definitive composite sample was not  
23 en?

24 MR. BURCH: Because the initial effort  
25 that we conducted here was intended to be solely a

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1 screening survey. And as we have said, we do recommend  
2 further characterization be done. But the initial  
3 thrust of what we were doing is to go in and take a  
4 couple of samples of each building to identify where,  
5 if indeed there was, lead in soil.

6 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Was there any  
7 consideration taken from the lead dust that's coming  
8 from the Golden Gate Bridge?

9 MR. BURCH: We did not attempt to  
10 address that other than through the soil-background  
11 samples that we took.

12 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: It's quite  
13 interesting, because a lot of people back east have  
14 done the same thing. And just on October 8th in New  
15 York they stopped the work on various places going  
16 across the East River because of the lead dust that was  
17 assumed to be coming off those bridges back there. And  
18 I think it is important, where we are doing lead in  
19 soil, we have to take consideration of the bridges,  
20 the Golden Gate Bridge, the lead dust. And I think  
21 that whenever you do any lead in soil samples in or  
22 around the area of the Golden Gate Bridge --

23 BOARDMEMBER JARRET: Sol, I just wanted  
24 to let you know that the Bridge District is doing a  
25 lead cleanup as part of their retrofit, so they do --



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BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: So is New York. So is New York doing that.

BOARDMEMBER JARRET: I just wanted to let you know that there has been sampling done there, but it wasn't by Versar as part of the residential-lead sampling program. It's part of the Bridge District's retrofit.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I would just like to make another point about the guidelines that the members are throwing out. Remember three or four meetings ago we had a very elaborate presentation by John? I think you all remember it because he had that really neat computer program to do it with, when he was explaining how they were going to go about trying to select cleanup levels for lead, under the final cleanup standards that are going to be used in the RIFS.

And that is the long-term way of going about trying to choose a rational number, or addressing this problem, RIFS lead issues, and lead issues that are found in soil as a result of the fuel produce leaks. And we cannot be inconsistent with how -- some one way of selecting a number over in this area, and another way of selecting a final cleanup level in another area. Lead is lead, and you get exposed to it; you have the effects or you don't. And so the rationale has to be

the same throughout.

The guideline is only to reiterate for the immediate problem that you have found of a very high set of concentrations and what to do immediately, like, provide the notification, or thinking about ways to eliminate exposure until the final answer is found. And the problem of how much more samples to characterize, not only at these locations, which we just happened to do now, but at the non-residential buildings, needs to be part of a more orderly, thought-out process.

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I have another question, and I'm not sure whether you or David is actually the best person to answer it, but whomever is the best person to have answer it, I heard you say that you recommend that they do more sampling, but what I didn't hear was whether one sampling is planned, and if so, what kind of sampling?

BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I just have to follow up on that. The Park Service is concerned that the sampling thus far is limited to residential areas, and that we've heard the point made that additional sampling be done to define additional contamination in residential, which is good. But we'd also like to see the sampling strategy broadened to include the

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non-residential buildings. I think we have some time to work out the ultimate cleanup-level issue, but it seems like if we're going to do the sampling in the non-residential, I think we should start making plans for that and move forward with that.

FACILITATOR KERN: So your question, with regard to the time line is --

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Is whether more sampling is planned, and if so, what kind? Like non-residential, industrial, whatever.

BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, at this point the Army's position is that this lead-base paint contamination in soil does not constitute a serve for release. Therefore, the Army's obligation is going to be limited to its obligations under BRAC Policy, which basically says we have done the screening, we find a hazard, we have reduced or eliminated the hazard. That policy does not include sampling. So, at this point, the Army is not going to address that issue.

And this goes into a large, early scope of the fact that this is a federal transfer, and that their language in the various parts of that agreement, that basically says that the Park Service takes the property once the Army has met its obligation under BRAC Policy, and BRAC Policy essentially follows, or is based on the

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guidelines in the EPA.

I'm not saying that's a final issue on this. Obviously, this issue is relatively new, and it's a legal interpretation issue, and I'm merely stating what the Army's position is. So the Army's attorneys are providing that guidance, the legal guidance, on this issue and are making contact with representatives, or near making contact with representatives from the state, to discuss the legal steps regarding this issue.

And that's the ballpark it's in. You may not understand that, but that's what it's in. It's a legal interpretation issue. Potentially, there's a larger Pandora's box of issues that could result from whatever comes out of this particular issue regarding the Presidio. So there is no plan to do any further sampling at this point for the non-residential areas.

The additional sampling that we plan to do -- what I've asked the Corps of Engineers to do for us -- is to take steps one and two that carried that list on the slide, and that is to do this additional characterization of the site. So that's some additional sampling that would be done. And with that, in combination with their risk evaluation, then we can make some management decisions based on what to do based on these 477 buildings. But, anything beyond

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1 that, at this point in time, the Army's not going to do  
2 anything beyond that.

3 Now the time line for those first two steps  
4 opening has yet to be determined. That request was  
5 essentially sent to the Corps today. So those are some  
6 contractual procedures that have to be undertaken for  
7 that program to be implemented, because those  
8 requirements are outside of the scope of work of the  
9 survey that was done by Versar. And until the Corps  
10 has had time to figure out how they can, one, where we  
11 are going to get the funding to do it, and, two, all of  
12 the contractual requirements to initiate that today, I  
13 couldn't tell you that. Two months from now we are  
14 going to start that. I can only say the request is in  
15 to the Corps, and we're taking steps to do that system  
16 and process to figure out how and best they can get  
17 that taken care of.

18 BOARDMEMBER CHUBERKA: Why is it an  
19 issue of where the money comes from? It seems to me  
20 that the sampling would be part of the initial program  
21 and the assessment risk as well.

22 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, the money  
23 doesn't come from the Corps, for one thing. The second  
24 issue is that this issue regarding the lead  
25 contamination in the soil with regard to housing areas

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1 kind of mission.

2 It's unfortunate that this new information came  
3 out. Everyone would have preferred that we did not  
4 find lead contamination. But we did. And the  
5 Pandora's box is, "Who pays for it?" And if the legal  
6 requirements say that the Army is responsible, I'm not  
7 saying that I'm glad that we found out this  
8 information, I'm saying we need to analyze it  
9 correctly, and figure out a way to make sure that the  
10 problem gets solved properly. That's one of the  
11 problems.

12 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: That's a good  
13 point, Bob. And I certainly understand the position  
14 from your organization. The issue of whether the Park  
15 Service pays for this or the Army pays for it goes back  
16 to the legal issue, which is yet to be decided. Like I  
17 said, I stated what the Army's position is at this  
18 point. But the issue of the Park Service paying for  
19 the maintenance of things, I mean, just as a "for  
20 instance," the Army's obligation regarding asbestos  
21 hazards is that those hazards be eliminated. But  
22 because this is a BRAC facility, okay, you have those  
23 C regulations that come into play. And because it  
24 is a federal-to-federal transfer you have those  
25 particular transfer legalities that have been

1 is an unplanned and unfinanced contamination problem  
2 that we have to deal with. So all of the funding that  
3 was established for remediation actions at the Presidio  
4 did not include this, because when those plans were  
5 developed a long time ago this issue did not exist.

6 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, I have a  
7 comment about that. When one of the provisions of  
8 CERCLA, and an ordered investigation, is that CERCLA,  
9 for example, has one provision where you do a five-year  
10 review for determining whether the cleanup that you  
11 determined is adequate. In other words, it's one of  
12 the ways in which that statute addresses the problem of  
13 things that you didn't know about before, and that's  
14 about the problem with which we are facing. We didn't  
15 know about it before. So, yes, it wasn't part of the  
16 budget; it wasn't part of those planned expenditures.

17 And the Pandora's box that you referred to is  
18 something that needs to be confronted and acknowledged.  
19 One of the Pandora's box issues is, well, if you are  
20 not going to address it, if you are not going to  
21 address the non-residential buildings, or the proper  
22 way of addressing the cleanup of these buildings, then  
23 it falls, unfortunately, to the Park Service, agencies  
24 which we are trying to support, and in its ability to  
25 change the uses of the Presidio to a very important new

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1 negotiated and decided, and come into play.

2 Basically that says we are going to give buildings  
3 to the Park Service that not only have lead-base paint  
4 in the building, but they also have asbestos-containing  
5 materials in the building. And as long as the Army  
6 eliminates the hazards in those buildings, then the  
7 Park Service is going to get that building. Any future  
8 maintenance in that building is part of the Park  
9 Service.

10 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Wait a minute.  
11 We're talking about lead-base paint off of the  
12 buildings, that's the problem. Lead in the building or  
13 asbestos in the building is different. Lead in the  
14 environment is a CERCLA problem.

15 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: As stated by your  
16 organization that you're representing. The Army  
17 doesn't see it that way.

18 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Our organization  
19 doesn't state that. I mentioned to Romy, and to  
20 others, and I think we heard some opinion from the  
21 State about this last time, that, you know, they have a  
22 serious question about it. And, as I have mentioned,  
23 two Federal District Courts have said so, also. So  
24 that's a legal problem; you're right. And so far, the  
25 decision says the opposite of what the Army is

1 interpreting.

2 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: So they say the  
3 opposite. The only thing I can say right now, is the  
4 lawyers are battling it out.

5 FACILITATOR KERN: With that, I would  
6 also add that this Board is for the input of ideas into  
7 the process, and where we can avoid legal  
8 confrontational styles and continue to discuss it in an  
9 orderly process. I think that's what members of this  
10 Board certainly want to contribute in that fashion.

11 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: My question is for  
12 David. David, I thought you mentioned at the last  
13 meeting that the funding was in place for the lead  
14 initiative.

15 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yes. The funding  
16 is in place for the survey, and for the abatement of  
17 hazards associated with what was found in the surveys,  
18 but not for the soil-contamination issue.

19 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Okay. I was under  
20 the understanding that there was money for the soil-  
21 contamination issue, but there isn't?

22 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: No. That's an  
23 unplanned and unfinanced contamination issue that needs  
24 to be resolved.

25 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: What's your

1 strategy, currently, for dealing with that problem?

2 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, we send a  
3 request for funding to handle the issue, but, I mean,  
4 all of the FY '96 funding has not been disbursed yet,  
5 and it probably won't be for some time, because it's  
6 just the normal way the funding process works.

7 FACILITATOR KERN: Any other discussion  
8 around this issue? We usually try to shoot for a break  
9 around 8:30. We will begin again in about 15 minutes.

10 (Recess)

11 FACILITATOR KERN: All right. To give  
12 you an idea of what we have got ahead of us tonight,  
13 this next item, 6.b., Overview of Remedial  
14 Investigation Report, the RI, we have a planned  
15 presentation of about a half an hour, and that's  
16 without questions. So considering all the other items  
17 that are on this agenda, and that's this RI item, is  
18 also very important. I'm going to ask that you hold  
19 your questions for item 6.b. until the end of the  
20 presentation, and then we will cover that, we will take  
21 some time.

22 But then we do have a number of items, so I'm  
23 going to ask to move through this. And the way we can  
24 facilitate handling items that come up is we need to  
25 identify those to put them on future agenda items. We

1 also have an outstanding issue for the RAB, that is, if  
2 we need to go to meetings every two weeks we will do  
3 that to cover additional items. So I just want to  
4 reassure everybody that we will cover these items.

5 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: I would suggest  
6 that the two new-member candidates that came in just  
7 have the opportunity to introduce themselves.

8 FACILITATOR KERN: Very good, thank you.

9 MS. JAVORIC: My name is Rebecca  
10 Javoric, and I'm here as a community member asking to  
11 be on the Board. I bring about 18 years of  
12 environmental compliance in both education and  
13 experience. I was an enforcement officer with the  
14 Environmental Protection Agency, also in the State of  
15 Iowa and the State of Texas. I have also worked in  
16 industry and bio-tec.

17 I am currently a project manager in environmental  
18 compliance, particularly in the data management side of  
19 inventory waste management. I live in the East Bay,  
20 will be in Alameda as of Saturday, I'm in the mist of  
21 moving.

22 And why I was interested in participating with you  
23 in this project, really is, first of all, as a Bay Area  
24 citizen and the role that the Presidio plays in just  
25 the sheer land size in our geographical location, and

1 also the beauty of it. I haven't been on the Presidio,  
2 I got lost just getting here. I spent most of early  
3 this evening on the base somewhere. I thought I was  
4 never going to return home. But I was really reminded  
5 of the expanse and the beauty of the opportunity of  
6 this place, and want to participate in having that be  
7 available as soon as possible, and, I guess, with as  
8 much integrity, and just really being available as soon  
9 as possible, whatever that takes.

10 FACILITATOR KERN: Thank you for being  
11 here.

12 MR. NASEL: I'm Howard Nasel, and I'm a  
13 physicist with the Lawrence Livermore Lab. I have been  
14 there about ten years. I live in Albany, in the East  
15 Bay, but I'm a true lover of San Francisco. I come  
16 here often. I've always loved driving and walking  
17 through the Presidio.

18 I'm a technical person and I thought maybe I could  
19 participate and help out with some technical issues  
20 that the RAB is dealing with. I haven't done any  
21 environmental work myself, but at the lab I was in an  
22 environmental program. I am a laser scientist, and  
23 right now I do bio-medical research. A lot of the  
24 techniques I use -- I can't say that they are going to  
25 be used here, but I am cognizant of a lot of

1 environmental surveillance and remediation, and I do  
2 have access to experts at the lab. So I thought it  
3 would be very beneficial to participate with you  
4 role.

5 FACILITATOR KERN: Thank you very much,  
6 Howard. And thank you, again, all of the rest of you  
7 for being here tonight. All right. If we could begin  
8 with the next part of the presentation.

9 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I have an idea here.  
10 If the new community members -- there's a lot of empty  
11 chairs up here. It might be useful if you come up,  
12 because things are spread throughout this table,  
13 there's some maps, because we are going to be going  
14 over some maps. It's very apparent to me that the  
15 people in the back are not going to be able to see  
16 those. When Mike Schmidt is going, it's going to be  
17 useful to all the people, and you can spread out those  
18 maps, and you could be seeing them as you go through  
19 the presentation.

20 My name is John Buck. I work in the Army  
21 Environmental Center. Our agency is conducting the  
22 remedial investigation and feasibility phase of the  
23 environmental phase of the program at the Presidio. I  
24 have been involved since 1989, and I feel like I have  
25 spent half my life on this project. But, in any event,

1 I do have a historical perspective, which I hope to  
2 convey to you tonight. Also presenting tonight -- most  
3 of the technical aspects -- is Mike Schmidt. He is  
4 from Dames & Moore. He is our contractor who has been  
5 conducting the RIFS.

6 What we want to do tonight is give you some  
7 background of what we have done before, give you some  
8 idea of what the RI format is going to look like, and  
9 give you some of the findings that we have on the RI.  
10 Not so much the actual sampling results for this  
11 particular meeting, but some of the more general types  
12 of information, like the hydrogeologic and geologic  
13 background information. And this will help you as you  
14 get the document. We are hoping to get out 8 November,  
15 to give you a head start on that review.

16 I'll do the historical perspective and also the  
17 phases of the investigation that we have conducted to  
18 this point in time. Then Mike will start taking over  
19 discussing what we actually did out in the field,  
20 chemical analyses, what sites we looked at, and also  
21 some of the physical-setting information that we have  
22 generated during this last six, seven years. And this  
23 is really -- I'm glad the new members are here tonight  
24 to give you some perspective of what this place has  
25 been and what I've been doing.

1 The Presidio is not your typical military  
2 installation. It's primarily been an administrative  
3 area. It's been a headquarters-type activity. A lot  
4 of paper pushers have spent their careers here. It's  
5 also been used for a coastal defense starting in the  
6 1880s. There was an airfield along Crissy Field, which  
7 is adjacent to San Francisco Bay. That activity really  
8 diminished greatly in the 1950s, although it extended  
9 up even as late as the 1970s.

10 We also have some light vehicle maintenance here.  
11 There hasn't been any heavy industrial activities like  
12 manufacturing, training, things of that nature. We  
13 also did have two hospitals on Post, the Letterman Army  
14 Medical Center and The Public Health Service Hospital,  
15 in addition to Letterman Army Institute of Research.

16 As I said, I've been here since 1989. Actually,  
17 what we did in 1989 is what we called the "Enhanced  
18 Preliminary Assessment." It really kickstarted this  
19 whole process. It's an effort to go out and identify  
20 what kind of activities were here, look at aerial  
21 photographs. From that effort we then designed a  
22 program to go out and actually collect samples, do  
23 chemical analyses, things of that nature.

24 We started back in 1990 with the sites that were  
25 identified in the Enhanced Preliminary Assessment. We

1 also issued a draft final report. We went out to the  
2 field again in '92 -- I'll get into a little more  
3 depth, into each of the bullets in the subsequent  
4 slides -- revised the draft final in '93, then we went  
5 out and did follow-up sampling in '94, and now we are  
6 getting ready to issue the next RI.

7 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I never really knew  
8 why you went from the initial field program to the  
9 draft final. Was there ever a draft published, and  
10 what happened to that?

11 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Well, the draft was  
12 actually an internal Army document. We called that the  
13 draft. The draft final is the one we sent out. We no  
14 longer have that luxury. We now have concurrent  
15 reviews. When we get it, you guys get it.

16 As I indicated before -- I was getting a little  
17 ahead of myself -- the initial RI, again, focused on  
18 the sites we have identified in the preliminary  
19 assessment phase. After going out -- and we did a  
20 pretty extensive field effort consisting of a lot of  
21 monitoring wells, soil borings, things of that nature.  
22 We issued a draft final report in '91. We got comments  
23 back for data gaps identified, so that brought us to  
24 the next phase of the field work, which was the  
25 Supplemental Field Program.

1 Those data gaps were primarily in that first  
2 bullet there, 600, 900 Buildings, Coast Guard Station.  
3 DEH. DEH, for new people, is the Directorate for  
4 Engineering and Housing. That's the area of the Post  
5 where, basically, the infrastructure was maintained,  
6 carpentry shops, paint shops, vehicles, lawn mowers,  
7 things of that sort were stored there.

8 We also expanded our focus to some areas that we  
9 hadn't addressed in the initial program because those  
10 areas were initially identified as being outside the  
11 base closure area. But in subsequent discussions they  
12 were wrapped up into this program; those being the  
13 Baker Beach area, the Golden Gate Bridge Highway  
14 Transportation District and a remaining portion of  
15 Crissy Field. So it has really widened the scope in  
16 addition to filling in some data gaps. And again, we  
17 did some additional monitoring wells and the regular  
18 sampling program that we had been doing even in the  
19 initial phase.

20 In '93, we issued, I think, we called it a Revised  
21 Draft Final. It incorporated the data that we  
22 generated both in '90 and '92. We got comments back,  
23 and again, it looked like there were a few areas where  
24 we had to do some further refinement to collect -- to  
25 further define study areas to determine the full extent

1 of the contamination. That brought us to the 1994/'95  
2 follow-on sampling which we started last fall and  
3 extended into 1995.

4 We also investigated several sites requested by  
5 the Park Service, as a matter of fact, in their record  
6 survey. They thought there were some additional sites  
7 that we should focus on and we did incorporate that  
8 into the program. That data is all in-house, going  
9 through the final QA/QC review.

10 This next report will include all the RI data that  
11 we have collected to this point in time. There are  
12 some sites that are now in the UST Program, or part of  
13 the Golden Gate Bridge Highway Transportation District,  
14 which won't necessarily include the full RI report,  
15 although the report will contain a summary with the  
16 data from those sites.

17 That gives you sort of a perspective of what we've  
18 done. It's been a very long process. We spent a  
19 considerable amount of effort out in the field  
20 collecting data. We have been very busily preparing  
21 the RI Report.

22 Mike Schmidt is going to come up and give you a  
23 perspective of some of the things we found, and later,  
24 apart from his presentation, I think, we will try to  
25 share those maps that we had passed out so you can get

1 a perspective of the site and some of the findings we  
2 have to this point.

3 MR. SCHMIDT: What we're trying to do  
4 here this evening, is try to familiarize you a little  
5 more with the RI. If any of you have not had a chance  
6 to read any of the previous RIs, we will try to give  
7 you some sense of the structure, the way we organized  
8 things in the RI, and what you're going to find in it.

9 Some of the investigative techniques used in the  
10 remedial investigation: We installed a large number of  
11 monitoring wells at many of the sites, a lot of  
12 sampling of soil by various boring techniques and hand  
13 augers. Test pits were dug at quite a few of the fill  
14 sites to better characterize the fill materials and the  
15 extent of fill materials. We used hydropunch and  
16 Geoprobe, and CPT techniques at a number of sites.  
17 Those are just more simplified drilling techniques that  
18 are less cumbersome than auger rigs or roter rig  
19 drilling rigs.

20 We also did several geophysics investigations on  
21 some of the fill sites to try and characterize extent  
22 and nature of material in fill sites. Soil gas surveys  
23 were conducted at a couple of sites to try to trace and  
24 identify source areas for VOCs.

25 So we have a large number of analytical results on

1 soil and groundwater, and surface water. Chemical  
2 analytical techniques were designated according to the  
3 types of contaminants known or suspected at the various  
4 sites. We did volatile organics, semi-volatile  
5 organics, inorganics, especially at fill sites,  
6 pesticides and herbicide analyses, PCBs, miscellaneous  
7 general water quality parameters. On some of the sites  
8 for potential petroleum contamination, we used an  
9 immunoassay technique, which is a semi-quantitative  
10 field technique.

11 We have organized the RI into 11 study areas. And  
12 it's actually kind of complex, but we feel it is the  
13 most rational organization to present all the data at  
14 this large number of sites that we investigated. This  
15 is the way you will find things structured in the RI.  
16 The Nike Missile Facility is one. One of the maps in  
17 this pocket has all the fill sites, all the study  
18 areas, designated like they are in this map, only we  
19 don't have this color version.

20 The Nike Facility was a missile silo site. The  
21 Crissy Field area. The Building 900 area also along  
22 the bay. The DEH, Directorate of Engineering and  
23 Housing, also along the bay. The Main Post area put a  
24 number of sites there. Landfills and fill sites are  
25 put together and handled as a single study area,

1 although they are physically separated. There is quite  
2 a number of them all around the place. Miscellaneous  
3 sites is kind of a long list of sites that did not fit  
4 into any of the previous study areas. They were added  
5 at some point in the RI process.

6 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Geographically, they  
7 are spread throughout the Post, really. 1351, 662, 60,  
8 244, are all buildings that didn't really fit into one  
9 particular area, but were spread throughout the Post.

10 MR. SCHMIDT: There's the Bridge  
11 District, Golden Gate Bridge and Transportation  
12 District. Baker Beach. Actually, four areas that were  
13 investigated along Baker Beach. Battery Howe/Wagner.  
14 That was a single-study area. And follow-on sites are  
15 sites that were added since the last RI that did not  
16 fit into any of the previously defined study areas.  
17 Those are mostly sites that were requested to be  
18 sampled at the request of the Park Service.

19 We are going to go on and review some of the  
20 material that's in the envelopes that have been  
21 distributed around on regional geology, regional  
22 hydrogeology. These are some of the large format maps  
23 and diagrams that you will find in the RI. We are  
24 giving you some of this material now so you can get a  
25 head start on reading the RI.

1 contour of the bedrock surface. And we included this  
2 in the RI because the bedrock surface is a major  
3 control on groundwater occurrence and flow direction.  
4 You may notice there are some areas that are not  
5 contoured. Those are areas where we had no study  
6 areas, and, therefore, not enough control points of  
7 contour bedrock surface. But in general you can see  
8 that the bedrock contours, in general, mini topography,  
9 some of the high points, topography highs. And it just  
10 gives the general character of the bedrock surface,  
11 especially things like the bedrock valley in this area,  
12 and the groundwater basin, or the groundwater areas  
13 that we could find, generally correspond to low points  
14 or depressions in the groundwater surface.

15 And the next figure in your packs is 2.3-5. I'll  
16 give you a minute to flip those around there. They get  
17 bigger.

18 This one is entitled, "Regional Cross Section  
19 Location Map." Okay. On this map you'll find each of  
20 the study phases labeled and outlined like they are on  
21 this map. It also shows all of our drilling bore holes  
22 and monitoring well locations, and their labels. And  
23 shows the traces of two major cross-section diagrams  
24 that were also included in the RI. Take note of the  
25 names right now. Cross-section AA9, goes across the

1 You can pull out of your pack, 2.3-2. That should  
2 be the first figure in each pack. I'd like to point  
3 out a few of the major features on this map.

4 Highlighted here is the major surface drainage  
5 divides on the Presidio. We have three defined key  
6 areas of drainage. To the southwest here you have  
7 Lobos Creek Drainage Basin, that's the whole southwest  
8 corner here. The Baker Beach Drainage Basin along the  
9 rest of the Pacific Coast, and the San Francisco Bay  
10 Drainage Basin, which is this entire area across the  
11 north end.

12 Now within these drainage basins we have defined  
13 four groundwater areas, Areas where we actually sampled  
14 and investigated groundwater conditions. First one is  
15 the Lobos Creek Groundwater Area. And what's shown on  
16 your maps are the contours for the areas where we have  
17 control, or we can contour the water table. Another  
18 area is the northeastern-groundwater area, which  
19 generally corresponds to the Tennessee Hollow Drainage,  
20 and that extends from here to about here. There's the  
21 West Valley Groundwater area, and that's contoured in  
22 this area. And the last one is what we are calling the  
23 Bay Coastal Zone Groundwater area, which is this whole  
24 strip along the bay shore, from the east to the west.

25 The next figure in your packets, figure, 2.3-4,

1 eastern side of the site. And BB9, goes across the  
2 western part of the site.

3 Now let's move on to the next one, which I've got  
4 over here. The next two sections are those  
5 cross-sections that correspond with the location on the  
6 right that you've seen on the last map. That's Figure  
7 2.3-6, on the next one. And in case some of you aren't  
8 familiar with that kind of diagram, this is a  
9 geological process. You can think of it as a vertical  
10 slice through the earth. And we draw it based on the  
11 information we get from the drilling holes. Our drill  
12 holes that are on the cross section are labeled; these  
13 little stick figures, represent each drill hole.

14 And I'd like to kind of go from left to right on  
15 cross-section AA9. It starts up in the Landfill 2  
16 Area. This vertical exceration on these diagrams are  
17 so that we can show detail. So where you see a slope  
18 that goes impossibly steep, is not really that steep,  
19 because the vertical scale here is an inch and 20 feet,  
20 and the horizontal scale is an inch and 200 feet.

21 And also, I'll call your attention also to the  
22 explanation. When we see things on the cross section  
23 that aren't immediately apparent, it would be explained  
24 up here to the right. The different geologic units,  
25 soil classifications, and their details are shown or

1 these diagrams.

2 Section AA9, Landfill 2, for example, look  
3 directly under the Landfill 2 label, you'll see a unit  
4 labeled QAF. It's an artificial fill. Just to give  
5 you an idea of how the labeling goes, it goes through  
6 the Fill Site 1 area, Landfill E area. Also, keep in  
7 mind when you study these cross-sections that they  
8 don't go in a straight line across the site; they  
9 follow these trace outlines that you see on the  
10 previous map.

11 And to continue on with cross-section AA9, it goes  
12 into Building 231 area, and ends up at San Francisco  
13 Bay. So this low-lying area across here is the area  
14 near the bay, towards the east end.

15 A couple of things to call your attention here to  
16 help with some of the next figures; in this area there  
17 are a couple of units labeled, "Young Bay Mud." The  
18 groundwater system in this area -- while the grading is  
19 generally toward the bay -- the groundwater flowpath  
20 actually split into about three units here. The  
21 sandier units between these "young bay mud," which are  
22 much lower hydrocontactivity than the sand dunes. And  
23 I'll be referring back to that in a later figure.

24 Also, lower in this area, the "old-bay mud unit"  
25 is defined -- at least that was a drill hole that we

1 know about, and we know, generally, where that is.

2 And let's go on to Cross-Section BB9. Okay. From  
3 left to right on that south end starts out at Lobos  
4 Creek and works its way up to the high ground. It goes  
5 through Landfill 8, The Nike Site, and then across the  
6 drainage divide to Landfill 4, down through Battery  
7 Howe/Wagner. Some of the symbols on here might call  
8 your attention to -- when you see a drill hole that has  
9 a little triangle symbol on it, that represents a water  
10 level that's measured in that well.

11 Moving on here, down to here, again, the San  
12 Francisco Bay is represented at the right end, and some  
13 drilling control here in the 937 area, which is at the  
14 west end of the bay shore.

15 So we just wanted to go through some of this  
16 stuff. You have the physical setting section of the RI  
17 text also in these packets, so you can read through  
18 that and kind of get a head start on reading the RI, at  
19 least get used to the terminology of the different  
20 study areas, and what the study area includes.

21 And with that, I guess, I'll open up to any  
22 questions.

23 Actually, there are a couple of more figures.  
24 The last three focus in on the Bay Groundwater Zone.  
25 Figure 2.3-9 is just a more detailed potential-metric

1 map of that area. It shows the flow directions heading  
2 towards the bay. It gives a lot more detail than the  
3 potential-metric map that shows the entire Presidio.  
4 Figure 2.3-11 is a contour map showing the results of  
5 total-dissolved solids results on groundwater samples.

6 A couple of contours here are kind of important.  
7 There is a 3,000 ppm contour on total-dissolved solids  
8 that corresponds to one of the State's criterion for  
9 potential drinking-water resource in groundwater. So  
10 there's an area here in the Landfill 7 area, generally  
11 in the Crissy Field Area, that exceeds that, and other  
12 pretty extensive area in the Building 900s area.  
13 That's 3000 parts-per-million total-dissolved solids.  
14 Another contour line on here corresponds with 500  
15 parts-per-million total-dissolved solids, which is a  
16 secondary-maximum level for drinking water. And that  
17 encompasses virtually the entire bay coastal zone water  
18 area across here.

19 And then the last figure in your packs is of the  
20 same area, Figure 2.3-12, and it's labeled, "Bay  
21 Coastal Zone Conductivity Map." Now this gives results  
22 of electrical-conductive experiments on groundwater  
23 samples which is related to the total-dissolved solids.

24 A couple of contours on this map are pretty  
25 important. The 5,000 contour corresponds to a relation

1 of electrical conductivities in groundwater samples to  
2 total-dissolved solids, and basically corresponds to  
3 the concentration of 3,000 ppms in total-dissolved  
4 solid in groundwater. So as one of the State's  
5 criteria for potential drinking water resource in  
6 groundwater, this actually gives us a lot more detail,  
7 because we have far more electric-conductant  
8 measurements on groundwater than we do actual analysis  
9 of total-dissolved solids.

10 So on the basis of electrical conductances, we can  
11 show that approximately 3,000 ppms total-dissolved  
12 solids extends to this contour, here. Also this gives  
13 us detail in the vertical. On many holes we took the  
14 street-groundwater samples using hydropunch, and  
15 there's a couple of patterns to point out on that.

16 Toward the east end, where we have multiple  
17 discreet samples in the same drill hole on electrical  
18 conductance, you can see on the tables that project out  
19 from the drill hole, the number to the right is the  
20 depth; the number to the left is the  
21 electrical-conductance's measurement. In this area,  
22 here, we have a very consistent pattern of increasing  
23 electrical-conductance's with depth, which correlates  
24 to the intrusion of sea water from the bay into the  
25 groundwater system under the bay zone -- very

1 consistent patterns increasing electric-conductances of  
2 depth in the DEH Area, and also in the Buildings 900  
3 Area.

4 In the Crissy Field Area the pattern is not that  
5 consistent. You can see on some of these with depth,  
6 electrical-conductances may or may not increase with  
7 depth. And we interpret that as an effective "young  
8 bay mud," shown in that one cross-section that goes  
9 through this area. The bay muds, apparently, isolate  
10 the bay water from the groundwater in some vertical  
11 zones, and not in others. So the bay muds don't  
12 prevent seawater intrusion in this area, they simply  
13 channel the seawater intrusion away from some of the  
14 sandy zones.

15 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Mike, is this all the  
16 data there is that we're seeing on this photo?

17 MR. SCHMIDT: That's all the  
18 electrical-conductance data that we have on groundwater  
19 samples for that area, yes.

20 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Do you know if any of  
21 this is seasonal? I mean, does this line move with the  
22 seasons, like in the winter time, when there's a great  
23 deal of precipitation?

24 MR. SCHMIDT: It's definitely a dynamic  
25 system. For example, a year of precipitation like we

1 had last year, that would tend, probably, to move this  
2 line toward the bay, because it's a much larger amount  
3 of groundwater recharged, a lot more fresh water  
4 pushing the bay water back. In a dry year, that line  
5 might wonder inward. Even like today, with the tides,  
6 it could actually vary.

7 BOARDMEMBER BALL: But you don't have a  
8 sense of what that range is, or, maybe, do you know  
9 when that was taken?

10 MR. SCHMIDT: Yes. It is shown off to  
11 the right here. All of these were actually -- these  
12 are probably all from different dates, because it's  
13 whenever the drilling was done at a particular site.  
14 So the dates are probably spread out through the entire  
15 RI investigation.

16 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I thought the  
17 decision was made that Building 231 was not going to be  
18 part of the RIFS, as part of the Field Program. But  
19 all these maps suggest otherwise.

20 MR. SCHMIDT: We will report all of our  
21 investigation results on Building 231. But it will not  
22 be a part of the Health Risk Assessment.

23 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: It will be part of  
24 the foster program. We just want to get in a lot of  
25 valuable data in there that's captured in these maps.

1 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: But there's going  
2 to be a separate Building 231 Corrective Action Plan  
3 schedule?

4 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Yes.

5 MR. SCHMIDT: Any others questions?

6 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: We have here, as you  
7 leave, it's the supplemental revised draft. Not  
8 exactly a table of contents, but it does show how it's  
9 going to be organized in the sections. So we will  
10 leave copies that you can take on your way out.

11 FACILITATOR KERN: We will move on then  
12 to 6.c, Treatability Study Results, Building 637.

13 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I'm the one who  
14 specifically requested that item on here. Maybe I  
15 could explain a little bit, the time setting, about why  
16 I did that, because, maybe I wasn't totally clear on  
17 why I wanted it on there.

18 It actually relates to my concern about the  
19 distribution and comments that we are being asked to  
20 make about the Base Wide Cap RAB. I realize I didn't  
21 explain myself about this before. First of all, I  
22 think it is -- I do want to hear your interpretation of  
23 Treatability Study results for that particular  
24 technology, but to put it in context, my particular  
25 concern is I've been starting to read the Base wide

1 Cap. And to put it in ten words or less, it sort of  
2 has two, essentially, components, a list of  
3 technologies, and discussion about appropriate  
4 samplings, and confirmation sampling.

5 And as to the list of technologies, that sort of  
6 is my problem. It's a list. And we're being asked to  
7 kind of, as I now find out tonight, by October 20th,  
8 sign off on this list. It's sort of out of context or  
9 out of order, to me, as knowing such things as the  
10 results of treatability studies and how these  
11 technologies work, and whether they are going to be the  
12 appropriate means to achieve whatever cleanup standards  
13 are finally agreed upon, or permitted, or allowed.

14 And so it's difficult to comment now on things  
15 like the Base Wide Cap proposals about technology,  
16 without having some airing or discussion of the  
17 documents, like this one, The Treatability Study, to  
18 know whether they are appropriate, what conditions are  
19 made for them being difficult to implement, and whether  
20 they are going to be successful at meeting the  
21 standards, which we have not have set. And so, I  
22 think, it's important to ask these questions and have  
23 some feeling about them before making appropriate  
24 comments on the Basewide Corrective Action Plan.

25 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: I think all of



1 you heard, at some time, have heard there was a  
2 Bio-sparging Treatability Study that was done. The  
3 workplan came out in May of 1995. This was sort of an  
4 overview of what we planned to do. And then just  
5 recently, in August of '95, the actual Bio-sparging  
6 Treatability Study Report came out. I think those of  
7 you that wanted it have already gotten it.

8 So what I'm going to do in the brief amount of  
9 time -- it's getting late, and I didn't want to go into  
10 it in depth, because there's a lot more detail in here  
11 than I plan to cover, a lot of technical detail. So  
12 I'm going to go over it very briefly. If you have any  
13 questions, go ahead, and I'll see if I can answer them.  
14 Otherwise, I highly recommend and encourage you to read  
15 this report here.

16 Okay. Bio-sparging. What is it? For some of you  
17 that are new to this kind of work, you may have heard  
18 it and you may not have heard of it. Basically,  
19 bio-sparging is a way that we inject air into the  
20 groundwater, not necessarily to strip compounds out of  
21 it, because there is a process called air-sparging,  
22 where you inject air under high pressure in the  
23 groundwater, and the bubbles, as they move up to the  
24 groundwater, actually strip the volatile organic  
25 compounds out of the water. Then they are extracted

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1 that when we operate the system we are operating it  
2 properly.

3 In the work plan, if you read the work plan, we  
4 did several methods, and several studies here. But it  
5 involved, essentially, an insulation of one air  
6 injection well that was between, about 20 to 21 feet  
7 below the ground surface. And then we used three  
8 monitoring wells placed outside of this one air  
9 injection well, to see how far this radius went. We  
10 injected air at four different pressures.

11 Again, the intent is that different pressures may  
12 spread out farther, but we don't want to get such an  
13 air flow that we are doing an air-sparging system,  
14 because, basically, this is a for the Building 637  
15 site. We don't have a lot of volatiles, so air  
16 sparging really doesn't work there. We have more of  
17 the heavier-end hydrocarbons. And with those three  
18 wells spaced at 15, 25, and 28 feet from the  
19 air-injection well, we then measured over time the  
20 dissolved concentrations in the groundwater. We did  
21 this before the test as a baseline, during the test, to  
22 see how long it takes for the earth to get out. Then  
23 after the test, to see how long it takes for that air  
24 to actually get used up.

25 The results, in a nutshell, again, this is a very

1 usually with an extraction oil in the soil.

2 This is another method that uses a little bit less  
3 air pressure. Again, still air bubbles into the  
4 groundwater, and the whole intent is to stimulate the  
5 microbes in the groundwater that actually start to  
6 breakdown. So this is a biological treatment system.  
7 As I kind of stated, it does involve installation of  
8 air injection wells. And injection of compressed air,  
9 but it's compressed air at a much lower rate than you  
10 would normally expect in an air-sparging system.

11 The study that we did had some very specific  
12 objectives in mind. Basically, this was more or less  
13 an engineering study. One of the first things that we  
14 wanted to do was figure out the radius of influence.  
15 In any kind of a well like this, where you're injecting  
16 air, the air not only moves upward, but it moves  
17 outward a little bit.

18 So in order to place these wells to get full  
19 coverage, you have to know how far does that air go,  
20 given the injection at the rates that I've gotten the  
21 pressures, the types of soil that make up the  
22 water-bearing unit. If it's clay, you don't get very  
23 far. If it's sand, we draw a little bit farther. And  
24 the other thing, again, was to determine the air flow  
25 and the pressure-reading requirements for the system so

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1 brief overview, and I highly encourage reading this  
2 report.

3 We came to the conclusion that about 13 PSI was  
4 the optimum air pressure that gives us about the best  
5 radius of influence without turning this into an  
6 air-sparging well. Radius of influence turned out to  
7 be about 25 feet. One thing you'll note from the  
8 Building Corrective Action Plan, I believe, in that  
9 revised, there were six air-sparging wells shown; their  
10 number has gone up to 13 as an engineering study,  
11 because the radius-span zone is just a little bit less  
12 than we thought at the time.

13 And, what's quite interesting was we did measure  
14 baseline concentrations of dissolved oxygen at the site  
15 prior to starting this study. One of the things that  
16 we wanted to find was this oxygen. Is it one of the  
17 limiting factors at the site? And it turns out it is.  
18 Prior to taking the test, we took ten samples for many  
19 other things, but among them, was the oxygen content of  
20 the water. The mean was .28, the medium was .29, and  
21 the maximum was .51 milligrams per liter.

22 What we found, using our system we could boost the  
23 oxygen and water to about 6 milligrams per liter. And  
24 from a study -- actually, I could cite that study; it's  
25 "Chang, 1989." If you have less than 2 milligrams per

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1 liter in the groundwater, then that's oxygen limiting  
2 at the site. Which means, if you have less than that,  
3 the bacteria can't work on the hydrocarbons, to break  
4 them down. So the intent of this, what we are doing  
5 is to boost that so the microbes then can start  
6 working away at the hydrocarbons.

7 That, in a nutshell, folks, is a very brief  
8 overview. All this work was done at the end of May of  
9 this year. So this report has been out since August of  
10 '95.

11 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I have tried to  
12 read it, and I was trying to understand these results.  
13 I guess I have a couple of questions, either for you,  
14 or for Rich.

15 I couldn't tell whether it was one of the  
16 objectives of the study, or one of the conclusions of  
17 the study to find out whether there is an issue of  
18 being able to run the air injections continuously  
19 enough, or long enough, for the periods that you need  
20 to do it. I mean, there was one mention in here  
21 someplace about you had to stop for a while, or in  
22 terms of running it as long as you need to, to maintain  
23 these oxygen levels. Does this study address that, or  
24 are you are not concerned about that?

25 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: No. We are

1 always concerned about how long we have to run the  
2 system. It was not one of the objectives of the study  
3 to see whether the wells would foul-up in a short time.  
4 You don't usually see that.

5 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So is that  
6 something that you're going to study later, or is it a  
7 solvable problem?

8 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: It's a solvable  
9 problem -- not a very pleasant problem, but it is a  
10 solvable problem. We have run into that in every  
11 treatment system we have ever put in, nationwide. It  
12 is a very costly problem to solve.

13 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So that's what I  
14 mean about issues, like, when we are faced with  
15 something like the Basewide CAP List, a number of  
16 technologies, sort of, now, before major decisions are  
17 made. That either as part of these studies -- or the  
18 Basewide CAP, I wouldn't need to feel that there's some  
19 central or complete evaluation of all those problems  
20 together, in order to say, "Oh, yeah, that sounds like  
21 a good technology to select from," or, "Yes, that will  
22 work to do the cleanup objectives that may be  
23 proposed." And, I don't know, Rich, have you had a  
24 chance to read this, yet?

25 And so my question to you is, when you were

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1 reading this Treatability Study, did it make you feel  
2 more comfortable with this technology as a proposal as  
3 part of the Basewide CAP, or what other kinds of  
4 problems about knowing and effectiveness do you think  
5 are out there?

6 BOARDMEMBER HEITT: I think one of the  
7 things that I talked about before, Bob, is technology,  
8 trying to limit the influences of the factors that  
9 could screw up, up front. If it screws up, then, you  
10 know, we are always faced with the possibility that we  
11 might have to go and change the thing. Now I have seen  
12 a lot bio-treatment systems and some of them worked  
13 well and some of them haven't. And every time you try  
14 to limit them before you start as best you can. And I  
15 think they have done a pretty good job of finding out  
16 what things to eliminate, what things are going to  
17 cause the problem up front. And so it's kind of the  
18 best you can do given the treatment system they are  
19 trying to put in right now.

20 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Keep in mind  
21 that the Building 637 site, this bio-sparging, is  
22 behind our cutoff wall. So, indeed, if it fails, if it  
23 doesn't go anywhere, I have got to contain the walls.  
24 So that's why we chose this in conjunction with that.

25 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And I'm not

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1 saying that it's the wrong technology to choose. I'm  
2 just trying to understand the answers that are being  
3 arrived at. And, again, my comment, sort of, is that  
4 in selecting or approving these technologies, which,  
5 you know, on one schedule, we have the  
6 Montgomery/Watson document update that says we are  
7 going to start building on such and such a date, the  
8 other problem for me is permitting a situation with the  
9 Water Board, and how and when that is going to take up  
10 these ideas and the standards that they are meant to  
11 achieve.

12 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Also, the other  
13 thing that I'd like to say is in the Basewide  
14 Corrective Action Plan, except for a few limited cases,  
15 we have chosen technologies that have been proven at  
16 other sites. So we are not always skating on thin ice.  
17 This bio-sparging is somewhat new, although, it has  
18 been used by the Air Force a lot.

19 I must say, things have already been proven. We  
20 are not out on thin ice where we are trying stuff  
21 that's brand new. And if we do try anything that is  
22 new, in the interest of fostering, maybe something that  
23 might be cheaper and better and faster, we try to do it  
24 so that if it does fail, nothing happens. The other  
25 thing that happens is that we have to go back to the

1 site and fix it.

2 At Building 637, that's why that wall was put in  
3 there. It's one of those safety factors. And these  
4 things don't fail just like that. You'll see it  
5 failing over time, and you can assess it. Most of  
6 these things -- the question of getting down to the  
7 cleanup levels, it's not so much a question, "Can we do  
8 it?" It's, "Do I need to run it in five years? Do I  
9 need to run it in 15?"

10 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: How do you access  
11 that success?

12 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Monitoring.  
13 When this goes on at Building 637 as part of the  
14 Corrective Action Plan, we will be process monitoring.  
15 That is, we will be taking samples from the ground-  
16 water in the area that's being treated using this. And  
17 if those levels seem like they are staying stable, they  
18 don't do anything over time, we can say "Hey, look,  
19 this just isn't working." At that point, based on what  
20 might be going wrong, if there's anything going wrong,  
21 we may say, "Well, let's either increase the oxygen  
22 rate, let's cut it down," something like that. So  
23 there's little tweaks that you can do in the field in  
24 with any kind of system like this.

25 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I don't disagree

1 lot of warm and fuzzes, is basically failing. It turns  
2 out that you've been pumping for 30 years and the stuff  
3 just never goes away, especially, for fuel products.  
4 Solvents are totally different animals than our fuel  
5 products.

6 So what we are trying to do then is use nature to  
7 actually help those forces going out and just pumping  
8 for 30 years.

9 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Did you do any  
10 monitoring associated with this test for any biological  
11 activity going on?

12 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: They were  
13 looking for nutrients.

14 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Was this test in the  
15 A2 Zone? Is that where you tested it?

16 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: This was  
17 actually in the A2, between 20 and 21 feet, is where  
18 the airsparging was. And this airsparging is intended  
19 to get that A2 Zone, that little plume that is under  
20 the A1 Zone.

21 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I guess, ideally,  
22 when the bubbles go up, it goes up in a kind of  
23 cone-shape. And so, I guess, my question is, I don't  
24 know enough about the distribution and contamination in  
25 A2, but when you get to the top you have a bigger area

1 with that. I think, though, the difference between  
2 five years and 15 years and selection of appropriate  
3 technology and being able to make sure that the uses of  
4 the Park are accelerated rather than delayed.

5 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Did the data that  
6 you collected in this test help you refine your  
7 estimate on how long it will take you to reach your  
8 cleanup proposed samples?

9 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: I don't believe  
10 it did, no.

11 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: So you are still  
12 saying it's how many years?

13 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Less than 20 but  
14 greater than five.

15 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: Is this  
16 bio-sparging to solve the groundwater or to solve the  
17 soil contamination?

18 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: It's to solve  
19 the groundwater problem. Historically, when you have a  
20 fuel site and you've got a groundwater impact, what has  
21 been done in the state, and nationwide, is basically  
22 your standard pump and street, where you just pump  
23 water and pump it and pump it and pump it, hoping that  
24 the stuff will just get pumped out of the system. And  
25 that system, although it's been in the years, given a

1 that's going to be oxygenated, but then as you go  
2 further into the depth, there will be less of a volume,  
3 or area, that's going to be covered by this oxygenated  
4 water. So are you comfortable that all the  
5 contamination in depth will be taken care of?

6 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Yes. Keep in  
7 mind that smack-dab, in the middle of this plume we  
8 have an extraction well, so we are pulling water out,  
9 so the area is going to be driven that way, too. So, I  
10 think, over time it is going to saturate that whole  
11 thing over time. Had I not used it, I would probably  
12 have needed more wells, and I wanted to minimize the  
13 number of bio-sparging wells, that we have. So we  
14 actually have one right in the middle that is also  
15 pulling everything towards the center.

16 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Is the contamination  
17 equally distributed into the depth or is it in A2? I  
18 don't know.

19 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Since the levels  
20 were so low I would imagine it was pretty much of a  
21 dissolved phase, probably a little bit more at the top  
22 than the bottom.

23 FACILITATOR KERN: Any other questions?

24 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Would you like  
25 me to continue with the FPALDR?

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1 FACILITATOR KERN: Yes.  
2 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: The FPALDR final  
3 went out on Friday, right? It's thicker, heavier,  
4 ter, newer, and improved. I don't know, I think,  
5 everybody -- I hope all of you got a copy of this. For  
6 you people that are new, I can go over very, very  
7 quickly what this is.  
8 We call it the FPALDR because it's such a long  
9 title, "Fuel Product Action Level Development Report."  
10 So that's one thing that you have to get used to. What  
11 it is, is an attempt, our best effort, at setting  
12 cleanup levels for fuel projects in the soil. We have  
13 well over 300 ground-storage tanks sites. We have got  
14 five miles of distribution pipe line. We have got  
15 quite a few little leaks all over.  
16 Normally, what you would do is you would go to  
17 every site, you would take the tank out, you would  
18 investigate it, you would hammer out cleanup levels,  
19 you would clean up to those levels, and you would close  
20 the site. The thought of doing that 300 times,  
21 everybody reading 300 different Corrective Action  
22 Plans, basically saying the same thing, seemed to be  
23 kind of a waste of your tax dollars and my tax dollars.  
24 So, the Army Corps came up with the thought that  
25 knowing what is in fuel products and our history of the

1 site, we could actually set up our cleanup levels prior  
2 to going out to most of these sites. So this FPALDR is  
3 a result of that, the cleanup levels that are  
4 protective of human health, and of the eco system, and  
5 of groundwater sources.

6 This little handout here is basically a nutshell  
7 version of some of the things that we changed in the  
8 FPALDR based on comments from everybody. If you want  
9 me to go through them, we can, if we have time.

10 FACILITATOR KERN: We have a number of  
11 things that we need to try to do, so I would ask, would  
12 you like to do this?

13 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: This says that  
14 the changes were prompted by comments from the Water  
15 Board. Does that mean that you have signed off on  
16 this?

17 BOARDMEMBER HIETT: What we did, because  
18 we had to divide up the phases, it's similar to the RI  
19 Report that you saw tonight. And what we had to do is  
20 look at what the goals were for those phases, looking  
21 at the long-term use, the Park Service's input, our  
22 office, and the Army. And we had to sit down and  
23 really think about our goals over the long term, the  
24 next 20, 50 years, so we could talk about it. What are  
25 the resources we are trying to protect? And how well

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1 can we protect them? We are still working on some of  
2 the details now.  
3 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: I should go  
4 through it. Basically, real quickly, some of the  
5 things we are now looking at are some of the PAHs. We  
6 hadn't been doing that in the past. That was a concern  
7 of the Regional Water Quality Control Board, so we're  
8 looking at those as well. We have actually sat down  
9 with the Water Board, as Bob pointed out, and the  
10 National Park Service, and broken out the entire base  
11 as to what water-bearing zones we have and the water  
12 quality goals that we have to adhere to.  
13 Based on some Park Service comments we have  
14 increased the depth of human health correction scenario  
15 from six inches to two feet, based on people saying  
16 their children dig two feet into the ground.  
17 We added some more information on topics of the  
18 surrogate and indicator compounds. Let's see. We  
19 added another example to demonstrate how the FPALDRs  
20 applies to the FDS site. That was a Park Service  
21 question. And we have expanded the eco in doing a  
22 health risk assessment portion.  
23 And, also, I think one thing that is not shown on  
24 here is that we have given you the output of our  
25 modeling, our transport modeling. That's a big, thick

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1 section in the back. So those of you that have a PC at  
2 home, and the appropriate software, you can duplicate  
3 all of our work.

4 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Actually, the  
5 final FPALDRs are here, but there's only a handful of  
6 copies. All of the regulatory, technical members  
7 should have their final copy. The other copies are  
8 there by the desk, so if you want, take one, first  
9 come, first served. If they are all gone by the time  
10 you leave, just leave your name with Thomas or a  
11 Denise, and we can get a copy mailed out to you.

12 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: That's it. Any  
13 further questions or comments?

14 FACILITATOR KERN: Item 6.e. Video  
15 Documentary.

16 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I just wanted to  
17 let folks know that the Army, as you probably recall,  
18 on several occasions, that David Donfield Productions,  
19 was here and videotaped some sessions from the RAB, and  
20 interviewed a couple of RAB members, as well as  
21 technical members of the Board. That video  
22 documentary, entitled, "A Clean Exit" is complete. If  
23 you are interested in seeing it, we can show it at the  
24 next RAB. If not, we can make individual copies for  
25 folks if they want to sign it out from the library and

1 review it at your leisure. So I just wanted to let you  
2 know that the video documentary is completed and is  
3 available. It's 30 minutes long.

4 FACILITATOR KERN: Any feedback at this  
5 time, about viewing it here at the meeting, or  
6 individually?

7 BOARDMEMBER MCKLERDY: What's the target  
8 audience for this video?

9 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, the video  
10 basically describes the BRAC process, using the  
11 Presidio as an example. The target audience is  
12 primarily, or was intended for Army training of  
13 managers, commanders, green-suitors that are involved  
14 in base closures, but, also, part of the audience was  
15 the general public. It is more directly involved in  
16 the BRAC process, which is, of course, RAB members.

17 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Do you think it  
18 would be helpful for our new members to see it?

19 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: It would be a good  
20 overview, because it describes the BRAC process.

21 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Maybe, at our next  
22 meeting we could show it at 6:30, before the meeting,  
23 and those who are interested, they could come early.

24 FACILITATOR KERN: I'm seeing some  
25 nodding of heads. General consensus around that idea?

1 TERC contract, with the Total Environmental Restoration  
2 Contract.

3 Let's see. The Basewide CAP, the draft document  
4 has been submitted. It has been out about six weeks.  
5 We are looking for comments, all comments to be in by  
6 23 October. And if you have a technical question  
7 regarding the Basewide CAP, you can direct them to  
8 Roger Henderson. He will update us on the Firing  
9 Ranges, 637 CAP, and the Basewide Monitoring Plan. And  
10 if you have any questions on 1349 or 1801, I'll be  
11 happy to answer them.

12 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: The latest on  
13 the firing ranges, there's about seven or eight firing  
14 ranges. We have just gone through an internal review  
15 of a workplan to characterize the firing ranges.  
16 Revisions of that should be out for agency review in  
17 about a week.

18 A real quick note. These are old firing ranges  
19 that we kind of identified on some old historic maps.  
20 We are going to be using XRF to characterize the  
21 vertical and lateral extents, so we can get it done  
22 quickly. So you will have that to look at and give  
23 comments on. So it's the 637 Corrective Action Plan  
24 like we said, that's been out for a while. We would  
25 like the comments as soon as possible. We would really

1 All right. Next item. RPM Meeting Update. The RPM  
2 meeting is the Regional Projects Managers' meeting, and  
3 there are several items on this. Basewide CAP,  
4 Building 637, Basewide Groundwater Monitoring Range,  
5 Firing Range, Building 1349, and Building 1801. And  
6 let's see what we can get through.

7 BOARDMEMBER HANDEL: During the RPM  
8 meeting we had discussions regarding lead contamination  
9 in soil, as well as, the overview of the Remedial  
10 Investigation Report, and we covered those items here  
11 tonight.

12 I'll start out with Building 1349. Some removal  
13 action of over 100,000 gallon above-ground storage tank  
14 and petroleum impacted soil. Activity there is  
15 scheduled 16 October. It will last about three weeks.  
16 Additional details on those activities you can find in  
17 your schedule as passed out. It's a two-month  
18 schedule. There's some details in there.

19 Building 1801 is a Public Health Services  
20 Hospital. Our plans are to abatement asbestos in that  
21 building, six floors, six wings. We still need to go  
22 over a few details with the Park Service as to how we  
23 are going to leave the building. Primarily, with an  
24 H-Vac system, how it's going to be done, that type of  
25 thing. We have it currently under contract, under the

1 appreciate any more comments. We would like to get it  
2 wrapped up so we can provide response to those  
3 comments.

4 And the last plan is kind of sort of in its  
5 infancy right now. It's the Basewide Groundwater  
6 Monitoring Plan. What we are attempting to do is we  
7 have approximately 148, 150 wells, here on Base that we  
8 looked at. We wanted to put all the monitoring of  
9 these wells under one Basewide Monitoring Plan. So the  
10 Corps, and what Montgomery/Watson have gone through and  
11 done some very sketchy kind of framing out of what the  
12 plan should actually look like. Nothing is even  
13 written down on paper yet. I'm not sure when any draft  
14 is out. Probably by the end of the year, we'll have a  
15 draft out. In the mean time, we'll coordinate with the  
16 agencies and the Park Service so that they have input  
17 to this plan, as well.

18 The intent is instead of have several different  
19 agencies or groups monitoring some wells here, and some  
20 wells here, we wanted to bring everything under one  
21 central plan, so that all the data would be shown in  
22 this plan. It would be a very consistent kind of a  
23 thing versus a sporadic thing like it is now.

24 FACILITATOR KERN: Any questions about  
25 any of those items?

1 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: On Building 1349  
2 removal, are their plans well enough thought out, or in  
3 writing, that they could tell us some stage or times  
4 on certain aspects of the removal might be going on?

5 BOARDMEMBER HANDEL: You should have a  
6 schedule that has some detail of some of the different  
7 activities that are appearing there, whether it be  
8 preparation of the site or demolition of the tank, soil  
9 excavation.

10 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: And it would be  
11 okay for us to come and watch if we wanted to? Are  
12 there any really interesting things happening that we  
13 would like to look at?

14 BOARDMEMBER HANDEL: Well, it depends  
15 what you would like to see.

16 FACILITATOR KERN: All right. Further  
17 questions on any of those items?

18 Item No. 7, are a number of handouts that you  
19 should have in front of you.

20 Item No. 8. And I do have one New Business item  
21 after Roberta.

22 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I don't have a  
23 planned update. I was going to bring Chuck Bearlin,  
24 who is the General Manager. He came before and I  
25 thought that was useful. But when I looked at the

1 scheduled to be back at Fort Mason, but it has been  
2 brought up that it's possible that we may remain here  
3 at this location. So I would open it up to your  
4 pleasure to have feedback on that particular item.  
5 Would you like to remain here, or go back to Fort  
6 Mason?

7 BOARDMEMBER APPLING: I was told that  
8 there were some possibilities that we could have this  
9 secured in advance. We are booked through December  
10 over at Fort Mason, so if you are interested in any of  
11 the facilities, including this one, we have to have  
12 some type of order on that, so we can be in the  
13 booking.

14 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I think it's  
15 possible that it is available. I just wasn't sure if  
16 somebody found that out for sure or not.

17 BOARDMEMBER APPLING: I have talked to  
18 the facility's manager here today about that subject,  
19 so I think it's a matter of preference at this point.  
20 And then we can find out what the availability is and  
21 work from that point.

22 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Is there a  
23 ference in price?

24 BOARDMEMBER APPLING: I have to defer  
25 that question to Mr. Wilkins.

1 agenda I decided it would be a bit much for tonight.

2 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Because of the  
3 nature of that presentation, I think it will just be  
4 part of the normal presentation/discussion part of our  
5 meeting. I don't think there will be any problem.

6 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Couple of things I  
7 would just like to mention to the people. The bowling  
8 alley is open now. They had their grand opening. So  
9 anybody who likes to bowl, it will be open seven days a  
10 week.

11 Also, one thing, I have noticed the golf course  
12 that's open, is going to go through an environmental  
13 assessment for the new facility that it's building.  
14 They are going to be building a permanent clubhouse and  
15 parking structures, and that kind of thing. If anybody  
16 is interested in that, they are having their first  
17 public meeting on October 24th. And they are starting  
18 out with tours of the golf course at 5:00, and an open  
19 house at 6:30, with the meeting at 7:00. And I'm not  
20 sure, I don't see in here where the meet is. I'm  
21 assuming there must be some space there, but I can  
22 check on that. If anybody is interested in more  
23 details, they can call me.

24 FACILITATOR KERN: One item is the  
25 location of the meetings. The next meetings are

1 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: No. There is no  
2 difference in price. The Park Service is letting us  
3 use their meeting facilities free of charge. It is  
4 just a matter of, if you folks like using this room  
5 better.

6 BOARDMEMBER BROWNELL: I prefer this  
7 room from a meeting perspective, but from the  
8 earthquake perspective the other room is probably  
9 better.

10 FACILITATOR KERN: Any other comments?  
11 Should we remain where we are?

12 BOARDMEMBER MONAGAHN: Well, I think we  
13 started at Fort Mason because there was Muni service.  
14 So this limits the public access.

15 FACILITATOR KERN: So, I guess, without  
16 objection, I'm taking the signal there's not a lot of  
17 preference to be here. So, I think, remain at the old  
18 facility.

19 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: I vote for this  
20 building because I think the light is better in here.

21 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay, so, I guess, we  
22 could take a vote. Why don't we just check out the  
23 availability?

24 The next item was missing members, people who  
25 haven't been here for a while.

BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I want to bring this up quickly, because there are a couple of members that have been absent for three consecutive meetings, and actually more than three consecutive meetings. And they were sent out the normal notification, asking them, or telling and asking them to respond, and in both these individual's cases they haven't responded.

So now we are at the point of the community members making a decision, or at least entertaining the discussion of whether or not to terminate the membership of these members for failing to participate. And those two persons are, Caroline Washington, who represents the Postal Service, and she's an employee there, and perhaps a member of one of their organizations. And Ellis Wallenberg, who is a consultant for an environmental company.

So I'm letting you community members know, because it's basically your call. And they are part of your fold. They have not been participating in accordance with their volunteer agreement, and we're in a position now to either continue their membership, or terminate it. That's up to you guys.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I got a phone call from Helen. She said for two months she was in the Philippines, and last month she couldn't find the

building because the building location was changed at the last minute. She said she was still interested, and she said she was going to attend tonight, and she didn't.

Because of that location problem, that is why I specifically asked Thomas to have a specially big announcement, that it is not where it was before. But I do think that the non-participation is a problem and that, however tactfully, you should just point out that that's the rule, and that other people are anxious to be active.

FACILITATOR KERN: Is that an item that the Board would like to handle this evening, or at our next meeting?

BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: It seems to be a matter of notification of what to do next. You've got in the Charter that says yes, you can do it. And it's really a matter of whether the community members want to go through with it. Maybe a probation status. And something where you give the person one more chance.

BOARDMEMBER APPLING: If I could add to this thought process, while we are trying to select new members, we are also considering a list of alternate members. It seems to me that we have an ample amount of interest to fill those two slots. If we have people

who are unwilling or unable to attend these meetings, if we can make this decision, either in this meeting or in short order, then as the selection committee, the subject committee begins to make its decision on filling those slots, those two slots can be filled at that time. It would be advantageous to make a decision on how to proceed.

I am the person who actually tracks the attendance of all the RAB members, and those two people in question have missed far more meetings than they have made during my duration here. And as I look back on the record, that seems to be the pattern. So it is my recommendation that either strong action is taken in the form of removing these people from the Board, or if you're going to give them another chance, then it should be clearly stated that attending these meetings is a necessary part of their volunteering and participation.

BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: I have been waiting a long time to figure out how this issue is going to be resolved. So I would ask that we take a vote so we can resolve it once and for all, and move forward. And I'd like to get as many new members on board as possible.

BOARDMEMBER BROWNELL: I guess I would sort of second that in the sense that you can also

write these two members and remind them they can still attend any meeting they want, and this is an open discussion. And Doug is always very good about recommending that the public give as much input as they want, and still be here as often as they want, they just won't be able to vote, but that doesn't really eliminate their participation if they want to come.

FACILITATOR KERN: Do I have a motion?

BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Well, I make a motion to take a vote of either we kick them off now, or we give them a letter.

FACILITATOR KERN: So your motion is to remove these two people from the Board?

BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: No. My motion is to take a vote.

FACILITATOR KERN: I need a motion as to one or the other. One option would be remove them from the Board, or one option would be to send them a letter.

BOARDMEMBER BALL: I move that we remove them from the Board. I don't feel that we should be strong-arming people with letters to attend these meetings. It clearly hasn't worked in the past, and there's no reason to not have people here who want to be here. I think they demonstrated that they don't

1 really want to be here or they would have come more  
 2 frequently than they have. So I move that we send them  
 3 a letter and ask them to come as members of the  
 4 community if they would like, but not as members of the  
 5 rd.

6 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Second.

7 FACILITATOR KERN: All in favor of the  
 8 motion, signify by raising your hand. Eight for. All  
 9 right. We have removed these individuals from the  
 10 Board. I guess we will have Thomas send the letter,  
 11 on behalf of the Board.

12 Any other items? Thank you very much for your  
 13 participation tonight. Meeting is adjourned.

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 5 REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE  
 6  
 7

8 I, Elizabeth Valstad, do hereby certify that the  
 9 foregoing is a true and correct statement of the  
 10 testimony and proceedings had in the within-entitled  
 11 matter and that the same is a full, true and correct  
 12 transcription of the shorthand notes as taken by me in  
 13 said matter.

14

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16 Dated: at San Francisco, California this  
 17 \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_  
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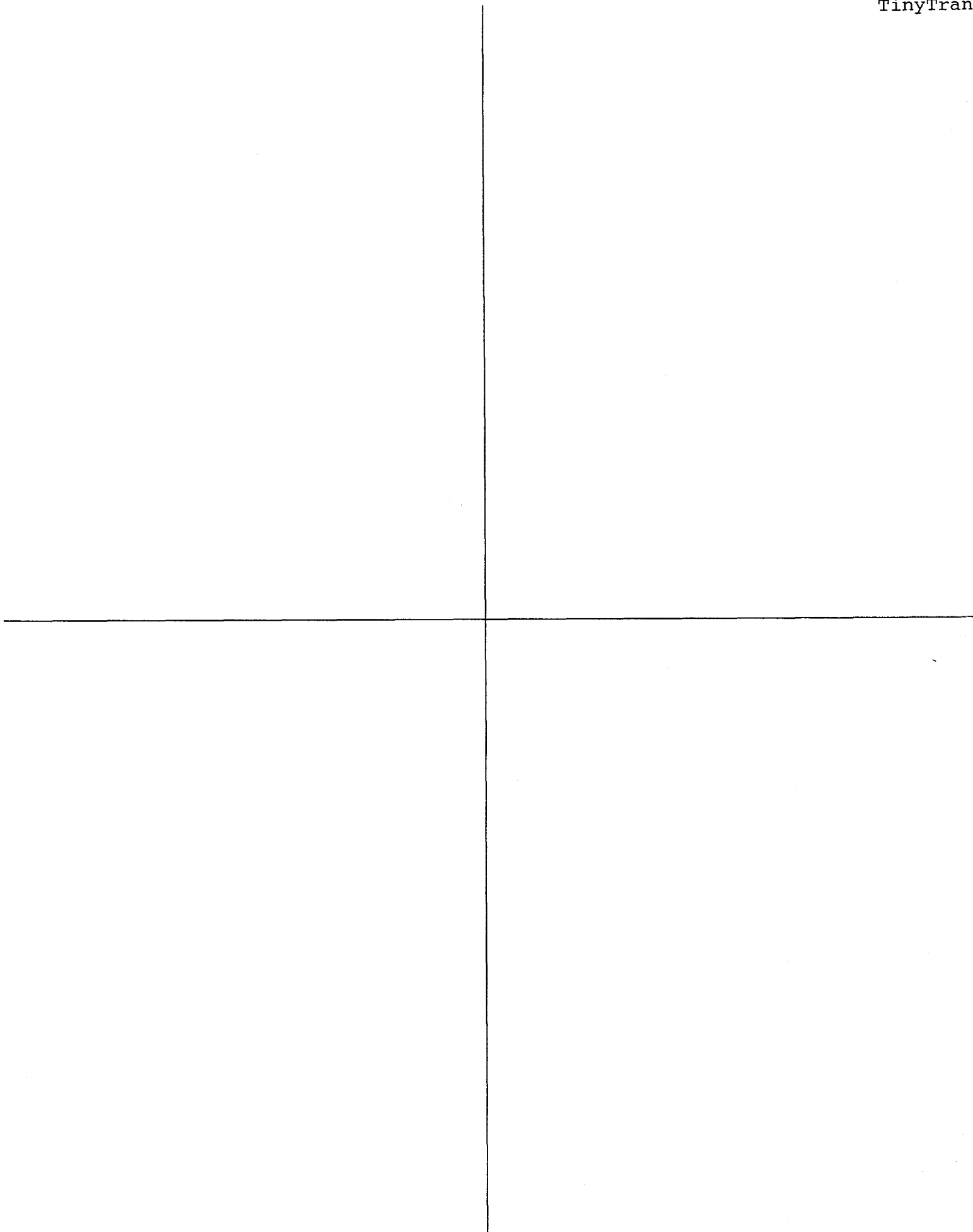
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 Elizabeth Valstad





THE RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

CERTIFIED COPY

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1995

HELD AT

FORT MASON G.G.N.R.A. HEADQUARTERS

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

6:30 P.M.

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

BY: ELIZABETH VALSTAD

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RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARDMEMBERS:

(COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL)

THOMAS APPLING

HAROLD BALL

JAN BAXTER

ROBERTA BLANK

AMY BROWNELL

JOHN BUCK

DEXTER CHAN

SUE CHUBERKA

ROMY FUENTES

HEIDI GENERTZ

ROGER HENDERSON

DAVID JARRET

DOUG KERN

LEEANN LAHREN

BRUCE MCKLEROY

SCOTT MILLER

SOL LEVINE

ANDREW LOLLI

ROBERT REINHARD

DAVID WILKINS

MICHAEL WORK

FACILITATOR KERN: Good evening. This is the Presidio of San Francisco Restoration Advisory Board meeting. My name is Doug Kern. I'm a community member on the RAB, and I will be facilitating this evening. I would like to welcome all of the community members, regulators, Park Service, the Army, its contractors, as well as all the public members that are here tonight. I would like to welcome the prospective new members of the RAB that are here tonight. Does everyone have an agenda? Are there any changes, additions, comments, about the agenda?

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I think we also need to make some mention tonight about -- I would like some more discussion about the recently issued investigation of the field distribution system, and also, I just looked over my materials, and I have made a request about these documents before, but I don't see them on any of these lists right now. They are supposed to have been ongoing, three-to-five-page reports about the investigation of each tank site coming out, sort of as they happen, through September, October, and November. I want to find out more about the status of those.

FACILITATOR KERN: Okay. The field distribution system, would that be all right with you, say under Item No. 6? And the Tank Sites Cleanup,

probably 6, also?

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Yes.

FACILITATOR KERN: Okay. Any other items?

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I would like to have a summarization of what we did at the meeting on the 14th, including the suggestions that we made about slated candidates. And I'd also like to talk about the minutes, meetings and transcripts.

FACILITATOR KERN: The meeting on the 14th, summary. The meeting on the reorganization, the slate for new members, and minutes and transcripts. Any idea how long all that will take?

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Minutes and transcripts, hopefully less than five minutes. Slate of candidates, that would be very difficult to say. Reorganization, I would say, 15 minutes to a half an hour, depending on discussion.

FACILITATOR KERN: All right. Any comments about adding that near the beginning of the agenda?

BOARDMEMBER WORK: I'd like to add one housekeeping item, right off the bat, that will be reasonably quick. I have found out that Thomas Appling has been providing the food and refreshments out of his own pocket, and I think that's above and beyond the call of duty, for one person to carry the burden. And

5

1 also, I recall that when we had our TRC meetings we  
2 used to reimburse -- I forget the guy's name. So I  
3 have taken it upon myself, without discussing it with  
4 the BCT, to prepare for Thomas to set up next to the  
5 refreshments, this box for donations. It's got the  
6 Department of Defense seal, the Presidio RAB, and  
7 Department of the Army seal on the back. So Thomas, I  
8 hope you don't think I have over-stepped my bounds, but  
9 I'm going to set this over there, and you take charge  
10 of the box from here on out.

11 FACILITATOR KERN: Thank you.

12 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I'd like to add to the  
13 agenda the meeting of the Golden Gate Bridge Seismic  
14 Retrofit Project, on December 13th, in Marin County.

15 FACILITATOR KERN: That will go under New  
16 Business.

17 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I have noticed that  
18 there's some actual remediation going on, on the  
19 Presidio. Up at the Building 1349 site there's a  
20 couple of big holes in the ground. It seems like they  
21 have excavated as deep as they are going to excavate,  
22 and they are moving in a westward direction towards the  
23 ocean underneath the roadway up there. Also, I noticed  
24 that down in the Building 637 site, there's some  
25 construction of what looked like soil-handling

1 facilities. I don't know what that's associated with.  
2 We haven't really gotten any report about any kind of  
3 soil handling at the 637 site, except whatever was  
4 going to be dug up there, I'm not sure. So, I guess,  
5 what I'd like to have under New Business is an update  
6 on the Building 1349 Site and Building 637, to find out  
7 what's going on. And also, maybe, to have some  
8 discussion on some of the actual cleanup.

9 FACILITATOR KERN: Noted.

10 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I just wanted to ask,  
11 are you sitting in for Heidi?

12 BOARDMEMBER CHUBERKA: I'm sitting in for  
13 Heidi, and I'm the alternate.

14 FACILITATOR KERN: Any other concerns about  
15 the agenda? All right. Then we can proceed. And  
16 before we begin with the actual agenda, why don't we  
17 just go through the documents that you have in front of  
18 you just to make sure that you have everything.

19 One that was just handed out, a Decision Documents  
20 Schedule. Next one, is the Notice of Public Hearing,  
21 and Public Comment Period for the Golden Gate Bridge  
22 District. A list of what exist in the Administrative  
23 Record. I've been informed it's comments and responses  
24 only. Documents published, or due to be published, in  
25 November or December. And then there are some

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1 documents with respect to the RI Presentation under  
2 Item 6. And finally, a Base Realignment And Closure  
3 Cleanup Plan. And in the back, for RAB members, as a  
4 priority, we have the actual RI document, and an entire  
5 box goes to each lucky contestant.

6 I've also been notified, before the meeting, that  
7 there are actually copies of the video available, a  
8 limited number of copies for people to check out and to  
9 view.

10 Have I missed any announcements? Any other  
11 disclosure announcements people would like to make?  
12 All right.

13 Item No. A., is the meeting on the 14th. We have  
14 some minutes, I don't think we need to spend a lot of  
15 time discussing the minutes. While that's going  
16 around, somebody that was at this meeting could give a  
17 five minute description of what happened there. What  
18 it was about.

19 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: The community members of  
20 the RAB met on November 14th, at the building on Van  
21 Ness. We had three main issues that we discussed  
22 there. We discussed reorganization of the RAB, and the  
23 creation of more committees and subcommittees with  
24 designated spokespeople. And we discussed our slate of  
25 candidates, and what we wanted to do about that. And

8

1 we will probably discuss that later tonight. And we  
2 also talked about review times for the RI, the next  
3 meeting date, which was set quite quickly by the Army  
4 on the 21st. I think those are the main topics we  
5 discussed.

6 What was said, and some points we have raised,  
7 you'll probably find in the minutes. We also have a  
8 transcript of a record that we made before the meeting.  
9 And what I would like to do right now, to simply get it  
10 over, is to make a motion to have the RAB agree that we  
11 would like that transcript, and the transcript of that  
12 meeting, to be put in the Administrative Record.

13 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I will second the  
14 motion.

15 FACILITATOR KERN: Any discussion on that  
16 item, to submit the minutes and meeting transcript into  
17 the RAB Administrative Record? All right. Then I  
18 would note --

19 BOARDMEMBER WORK: May I ask a question? How  
20 do people find out about this change of the location of  
21 this meeting? Because I like to make as many as I can  
22 and I never received notice.

23 FACILITATOR KERN: The meeting is, as I  
24 understood it, was, actually -- the community, from the  
25 full Restoration Advisory Board meeting was originally

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1 planned for next Tuesday, the last Tuesday. And due to  
2 the government shutdown, the Army took the position to  
3 cancel the meeting. And if I misstate that, please,  
4 let me know. The community members had a significant  
5 number of agenda items that they wanted to cover that  
6 night, and as part of the meeting transcript and the  
7 minutes, there were a number of objections that were  
8 raised. There basically was a lot of scrambling to get  
9 a meeting room and make that known. And because -- and  
10 again, I don't want to misstate anything that was said,  
11 but, because of the government shutdown, assumptions  
12 were made, and really, it was the community members  
13 that were notified of a meeting.

14 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I tried to call your  
15 number on Tuesday to invite you, but, of course, there  
16 was no answer.

17 FACILITATOR KERN: For those of you in the  
18 audience that don't know, Michael Work is with the U.S.  
19 EPA.

20 BOARDMEMBER WORK: Actually, just so you  
21 know, Superfund was not thrilled. I'm sorry you didn't  
22 leave a message, because I was there.

23 FACILITATOR KERN: All right. So there's a  
24 motion on the floor. Any further discussion?

25 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Is the motion to include

1 these minutes in the transcript for the RAB?

2 FACILITATOR KERN: That's right.

3 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Well, I'd just like to  
4 comment on a couple of things that are in here. I  
5 haven't really had a chance to read it. One, is that  
6 it says, that Thomas Appling said, the primary reason  
7 for the cancellation was the TPM Building and the Park  
8 Service would be available. I have a notice to cancel  
9 the Projects Manager's meeting. We had a fair number  
10 of people in the Projects Manager's meeting, and I  
11 stated that I preferred that they not go ahead without  
12 our presence. I did not ask him to cancel the RAB  
13 meeting, but I can see, that logically, he would have  
14 preferred that we would not have the RAB meeting.

15 However, our meeting room here was not available,  
16 so in order for that meeting to happen we would have  
17 had to find another meeting on very short notice.

18 And the other thing that I wanted to mention was  
19 that other RABs met, and it's very confusing when  
20 you're working for the government and you're going  
21 through that shutdown, and you're told that you cannot  
22 voluntarily work. So to say that you will voluntarily  
23 work -- I mean, there were some people who were still  
24 working and others were told specifically, "You cannot  
25 work." It's looks like it's kind of a bad reflection

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1 on government employees, that they just didn't  
2 voluntarily come to the meeting, and I just wanted to  
3 clarify that there were specific instructions that that  
4 was not permissible.

5 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: On the issue of  
6 meeting dates, I think that the whole sequence of  
7 events of why we were meeting tonight is unfortunate.  
8 I think we should have met on the 7th, as we originally  
9 voted. The announcement that the Army gave out about  
10 that meeting being canceled, was, in my opinion, very  
11 inappropriate because it was made without any  
12 agreement. There was just a sort of a decision of the  
13 Army, which I do not think is something which is  
14 appropriate under the guidelines that we have been  
15 operating under; we all voted for that meeting date.  
16 There was no reason that I heard, and I heard three  
17 different reasons, none of them related to each other,  
18 of why the meeting was changed from the 7th.

19 And so, I think the point is that when the entire  
20 RAB has voted on a schedule, then there needs to be --  
21 there are obviously reasons why a meeting cannot take  
22 place after it's scheduled. But for the 7th, we didn't  
23 see one, and we should have been able to meet then.

24 Roberta pointed out a very good reason why we  
25 couldn't have one on the 14th. So, I think, we just

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1 need to be a bit more serious about the times that we  
2 agree to come together, and make sure that we have  
3 those. Just as the Army is asking us to perform  
4 serious deadline work when it asks for comments by a  
5 certain date.

6 FACILITATOR KERN: I would add, Bob, and  
7 Roberta, and to the Army, that a meeting room was made  
8 available to us, really, rather quickly, and so if it's  
9 viewed that it might be necessary to have a meeting in  
10 some other location, let's talk, let's make some  
11 arrangements, because the community is very interested  
12 in sticking with the schedule, and we can work with you  
13 to make things happen.

14 And if we could sort of limit the discussion about  
15 past meetings and get on to the next meeting.

16 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: I have a comment about  
17 the future meeting. Thomas, could you look at a  
18 calendar and set out all the Tuesdays that we will be  
19 meeting, so we can account for holidays and what not?  
20 Could you set out a schedule for the next six months?

21 BOARDMEMBER APPLING: Yes. We have done that  
22 for -- up through December of this year. That's no  
23 problem.

24 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: My comment deals with  
25 future meetings. I would like to suggest that contact

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1 be made with the Chief Administration Officer of San  
2 Francisco, and arrangements made for using that room  
3 again, if needed, on short notice. That person who was  
4 contacted made that room available on extremely short  
5 notice, so if someone mentions that, and arrangements  
6 made, I think that would be helpful.

7 BOARDMEMBER APPLING: Are those facilities  
8 going to be large enough? Because the room that we  
9 were in was rather small. Are those facilities going  
10 to be large enough to house the entire RAB?

11 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: I think that's something  
12 that we need to discuss.

13 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: On that question,  
14 because there was a slight mixup for this meeting,  
15 until the lockout was settled, they offered us another  
16 room, 430, which is about three or four times larger  
17 than the room we were in. And they said if we did give  
18 them enough notice -- and to add to that, I would like  
19 to send a letter to Bill Lee for making this available.  
20 Because he went out of his way to get it for us.

21 FACILITATOR KERN: Will you take care of  
22 getting a letter together, Sol?

23 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Yes.

24 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay. I'll work with you  
25 on that. All right. So, the next item is the Meeting

1 Organization. Any further discussion then about  
2 submitting these with additions to the minutes?

3 All in favor of submitting the official transcript  
4 and meeting, signify by raising your hand. Nine for,  
5 and three opposed. No abstentions. And I do see we  
6 have 11 community members, which is a quorum, so those  
7 will be submitted for the Administrative Record.

8 Next item, Meeting Organization. You have a  
9 handout.

10 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: This was discussed at  
11 our last Community Member meeting, on the 14th. The  
12 history of it is that Doug Kern got together some ideas  
13 and made a basic outline and brought it to the  
14 Organizational Committee. The Organizational  
15 Committee discussed it with him, and we made a few  
16 minor refinements; he's done the most work. We  
17 presented it to the meeting with our recommendation  
18 that it be accepted. We thought that it would be a big  
19 improvement for the way the RAB operates, in that, it  
20 would streamline the major RAB meetings, like tonight,  
21 and the results would be brought back to the people at  
22 the main RAB meeting.

23 The two basically new processes that are in it are  
24 the formation of both committees and subcommittees, and  
25 having designated chair persons be responsible for the

15

1 activity or non-activity of those committees and  
2 subcommittees. So those were the two major changes.  
3 And I think to get a better outline of the whole  
4 structure, I'd like Doug to explain it, since he came  
5 up with it.

6 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay. I'll just run you  
7 through this very quickly. After having been through  
8 this process now for some 18 months, it occurred to me  
9 that there might be some streamlining that we could do.  
10 And I'll just step down through these, and I'll refer  
11 to the chart on the second page.

12 Item No. 1. We are saying that there could be two  
13 specified and time-limited periods for general public  
14 comment; at the beginning of the meeting and right  
15 after the break. Of course, this whole thing, this  
16 whole structure, really, depends upon starting the  
17 meetings on time, coming back from breaks on time, and  
18 getting people out on time. So that's one of the  
19 important foundations of this.

20 Again, something that overlays this whole  
21 organizational structure, it is not intended to limit  
22 any individuals or organizations, it is only an attempt  
23 to see -- basically, to do anything that they want to  
24 do. To make their own comments to the Administrative  
25 Record, to make oral RAB comments for the

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1 Administrative Record. This is an attempt to  
2 streamline the process where people want to cooperate  
3 and do that.

4 The way that would happened is a discussion item  
5 that would come up at the RAB, or from the Army, from  
6 any community member, member of the public. It could  
7 then be a part of the community co-chair's role to  
8 basically ask the RAB, "Do you want to discussion this  
9 now or direct it to the appropriate committee?" And a  
10 general consensus could be looked at, but the general  
11 operating rule would be, we would have a committee  
12 where that item would go to. That item then would  
13 really explore with the regulators, the Army's  
14 contractors, the experts, the City, the whole host of  
15 people that participate in this process, develop all  
16 the relevant information about the item, and then that  
17 committee could produce an executive summary,  
18 relatively brief, or, if the committee so desired, to  
19 produce a more lengthy document, with whatever sort of  
20 additional documentation that they would like. That  
21 would then be brought back to the community co-chair,  
22 the Army co-chair, and what we are calling an agenda  
23 committee. It would be another group of people to  
24 place these items appropriately on an agenda and bring  
25 them up at the next RAB meeting.

17

1 There's a minimum amount of information that we  
2 want on an executive summary. Basically, the item,  
3 description of the item, what the committee is  
4 recommending if there was a recommendation, or any  
5 options that they have generated. The rationale for  
6 those recommendations, or the rationale for the various  
7 options that are presented, and, of course, whoever par  
8 ticipated in those discussions.

9 All right. Those executive summaries could then  
10 be sent out to all the RAB members, hopefully, three or  
11 four days prior to the meeting. RAB meeting people  
12 could review them, and then when you come to the  
13 meeting you know everything that's going to happen, you  
14 have some idea what's going to be discussed. The Army  
15 and the contractors can make presentations about the  
16 item. The committee could then make a presentation  
17 about the item, and then questions could happen.  
18 The RAB could then, if they chose, take a vote to  
19 endorse the committee's recommendation, or reject it,  
20 or add additional options.

21 Finally, once that happens, the executive  
22 summaries could be delivered, submitted to the  
23 Administrative Record, and to the public outreach  
24 committee for inclusion in a news letter.

25 So that's a brief description of the process. We

19

1 assumption in this organizational structure, is that we  
2 will have the active support and attendance of  
3 regulators and the Army, and their contractors. So I  
4 think it's important to have David's position on this  
5 type of structure and the availability of that type of  
6 support.

7 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, not having had an  
8 opportunity to review this in detail, I think it looks  
9 like a good idea right now, but I would like some more  
10 time to review it in more detail before I make any  
11 formal comment about it. It looks like a good idea. I  
12 think that it's nothing more -- it's not really  
13 anything different than what we are doing now. It  
14 seems to me that you folks have just decided to be a  
15 little more enthusiastic and energetic about how things  
16 are running. I certainly encourage your enthusiasm and  
17 continued desire to enhance the way we do business  
18 here. But I'll take a look at it in more detail.

19 BOARDMEMBER LOLLI: I think that point of  
20 view is very good.

21 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, I agree with  
22 what David just said. That in a lot of ways it's not  
23 different from what we do now. And the way which is  
24 different are all the "shall's." That we "shall"  
25 prepare an executive summary. We "shall" send

1 have also included on here some committees. That's  
2 Page 3, a technical review committee with four  
3 sub-committees; Main Installation, Underground Storage  
4 Tank, Legal and Regulatory, and a Compliance Committee.  
5 Organizational Committee with selection and finance as  
6 sub-committee. The agenda and Administrative Record  
7 Committee, as I mentioned before, because the agenda  
8 may get more important if many executive summaries are  
9 submitted to the co-chairs. There may be some input  
10 from some other communities about the order of the  
11 agenda, and you don't want to spend a lot of time about  
12 the order of the agenda here.

13 The Administrative Record. Part of the committee  
14 could conduct periodic audits, if they wish, of the  
15 Administrative Record, and just make sure all this  
16 stuff gets in.

17 Finally, the Outreach and Education Committee.  
18 That's a committee that already exists, but we need to  
19 get it more active.

20 On the final page there are nine different reasons  
21 for putting together this process, and I'll leave them  
22 for your reading to review, but that's, in a nutshell,  
23 a brief overview of the process. And I'd be happy to  
24 take questions about it.

25 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I think one underlying

20

1 something out three days prior to the meeting. It has  
2 to be in a certain form. I think we have to think  
3 about this in terms of what the next few months are  
4 going to be like in relation to these schedules, and  
5 whether the documents that are going to be coming down  
6 the pike are going to be more efficiently reviewed  
7 through this means, or just doing what we do now, which  
8 is a lot like this, only not quite like this.

9 I think we already bring items to the attention of  
10 the RAB and decide whether committees are going to look  
11 at them. And we have had better attendance by the  
12 regulators at these meetings, and when we identify a  
13 particular topic that we want to get more information  
14 about.

15 And I note on one of the document schedules that  
16 there's going to be two particular meetings on the RI  
17 in the month of December; is that what that means?

18 FACILITATOR KERN: That's correct.

19 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So I'm just thinking  
20 in practical terms, and I'm pretty content with the way  
21 things are as far as that goes. There will be a number  
22 of people showing up at the Main Installation Committee  
23 meeting to talk about the RI.

24 The one thing, also, that I think is new here, in  
25 this presentation, is the Outreach and Education

21

1 Committee idea. I mean, we have an Outreach and  
2 Education Committee already, but it hasn't been active.  
3 So I think the only thing to note is that the outreach  
4 committee members, if they have some kind of proposal  
5 about how to report about the workings of what we are  
6 doing here, that that would be something good to learn  
7 about and to pursue. Otherwise, I think that this is  
8 maybe a guideline, but that all the words "shall"  
9 should not say that, they should just say, "This is a  
10 guideline."

11 FACILITATOR KERN: I'm not in disagreement.  
12 Basically, the bottom of the page where it says, "No  
13 organizational structure described herein shall prevent  
14 or inhabit any individual or other organization from  
15 exercising their freedom to submit comments to the  
16 Administrative Record, to make oral comments for the  
17 record at RAB meetings, or to pursue any other actions.  
18 The public is encouraged to review the relevant  
19 document and to participate in RAB meetings."

20 So people can do basically whatever they want  
21 anyway. Further discussion?

22 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROF: Could you give us an  
23 example? For instance, when we were reviewing the  
24 FPALDR, how that would have been different? What would  
25 be the advantage of the streamline?

23

1 that were present voted in favor of these various  
2 proposals. And after that vote the Organizational  
3 Committee got together and we all would like to make  
4 the recommendation to the RAB that these proposals be  
5 codified into our bylaws. So I have gone through the  
6 bylaws and I put in these various pieces. And if  
7 anyone would like to review how these look in print you  
8 could just give me your name, and I will go ahead and  
9 fax them to you, and then we can vote on these  
10 subjects, the full RAB, at our next meeting. It  
11 requires a two-thirds vote of the full RAB to amend our  
12 bylaws.

13 BOARDMEMBER CHAN: I'm just a little confused  
14 here as to if we are codifying it, that's a lot  
15 different than what Bob was saying about having a  
16 free-form. These "shall," like on point eight, they  
17 lock us into what we can do with the Discussion Item,  
18 unless we add some other things that say we can have  
19 more flexibility. So there's a big step right here  
20 between the formality and the codification. So was it  
21 the intention to --

22 FACILITATOR KERN: It's not the intention,  
23 really, to limit, say those three items on Item No. 8.  
24 That's not necessarily intended to limit people, no.

25 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: We had also discussed

1 FACILITATOR KERN: It was actually in part  
2 how the Underground Storage Tank Committee went through  
3 that process. Seemed to be just about exactly like how  
4 this is designed. I don't see a lot of difference  
5 between how that particular thing worked and how it  
6 could always work. The Main Installation Committee  
7 meeting has met sporadically when there was something  
8 to be done. It's a way to -- especially with new  
9 members coming on, to introduce them to the process.  
10 Get people writing formal comments. For those people  
11 who are not really aware that that's a useful thing to  
12 do, it kind of creates a discipline of writing formal  
13 comments. That's one of the rationale on the final  
14 page.

15 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I also think that it  
16 sounds like there's a good opportunity for a guideline  
17 here for there to be an active consideration by the RAB  
18 of the comments that the community develops, and  
19 possibly the opportunity for other members of the RAB,  
20 who might not be in that committee, to sign on to those  
21 comments. This would formalize that opportunity, I  
22 think it's a good thing.

23 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: This is one of the  
24 issues that we discussed at the meeting last week, and  
25 I'd like to just point out that the community members

24

1 there was the lack of having a formal spokesman or  
2 chairperson who would head these committees, and make  
3 the reports that were very important. I don't think we  
4 have ever had this type of structure here at our RAB.  
5 And that's very prevalent and very forceful at other  
6 RABs, where the various chairperson or spokesperson  
7 stands up and discusses the point. I think this is  
8 very important to add to it as well.

9 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, I have two  
10 comments. One is that, as far as the General Public  
11 Comments Period, I think they should be at the break  
12 and at the end. I don't see how there could be  
13 something at the beginning when nobody has discussed  
14 anything yet. I think it's common at all public  
15 meetings that the general public comments occur at the  
16 end of business.

17 On what Sol just said, I have to disagree. I  
18 think the committees have reported out their findings.  
19 We have just finished a big push, or period, about  
20 petroleum, and I think there were lots of reports out  
21 from the people who met on those issues. And that's  
22 why I say that I think we have been doing this, and  
23 it's best to think of these ideas as a guideline, and  
24 maybe attach them in that manner, as a guideline to the  
25 rules, or whatever, without having to adopt them.

25

1 Especially with all these mandatory steps, which may or  
2 may not be practical for some particular problem that  
3 we are working on.

4 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: There's been a couple of  
5 references to the fact that this new proposal is not  
6 all that different from what we are doing now. And I  
7 would like to say that I do agree with that. But it  
8 does have some differences. The basic structure from  
9 what we now have in our Charter, and that we are  
10 running by, is not being changed a huge amount. So we  
11 already are under these controlling factors of, we are  
12 suppose to report back, and we are suppose to have a  
13 chairperson, and things like that. This adds more  
14 detail and more explicit-outline responsibility for the  
15 members. But it doesn't really make anything hugely  
16 different than what we are suppose to do now, with the  
17 exception of bringing back executive summary, which is  
18 actually a good process to get comments into the  
19 record, which, I think, is more longlasting and  
20 forceful that way. And the signing of tasks, which  
21 isn't done quite as formally or as regularly as now.  
22 Those are the two main differences that are different  
23 with this proposal.

24 What we are doing on this proposal is  
25 restructuring a little bit and merging some. So I

1 think this is a significant refinement, but I see no  
2 big changes, or reason not to adopt it simply because  
3 we are doing something different.

4 FACILITATOR KERN: All right. Any further  
5 comments at this point?

6 BOARDMEMBER LOLLI: The more I study this  
7 proposal, the more I become concerned. There's so many  
8 areas of conflict and misunderstanding. I would hope  
9 that this proposal clears the differences so that we  
10 can have something that's workable.

11 FACILITATOR KERN: Well, I would be happy to  
12 discuss this with anybody that has a problem with it at  
13 the break. I don't really need to take up a lot of  
14 time. It's not intended to present conflict.

15 BOARDMEMBER LOLLI: Who prepared this?

16 FACILITATOR KERN: I did.

17 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: The Organizational  
18 Committee also reviewed it. If you could give us some  
19 examples of where you see conflict, that would be  
20 helpful.

21 BOARDMEMBER LOLLI: Well, something like  
22 this, in my judgment, merits a lot of thought. And I  
23 would make a judgment only when I have the facts clear  
24 in my mind and I think that I have something good to  
25 offer. But the more I read this, the more I become

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1 concerned. There's a possibility of doing something  
2 that may not work better for us. And that's the reason  
3 that I would give this a lot of thought. And if you  
4 will permit me, I'll make a comment, a recommendation,  
5 at the next meeting.

6 FACILITATOR KERN: All right. Further  
7 comments?

8 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I just have a question.  
9 It has to do with the current Charter. In establishing  
10 these committees for this organizational structure with  
11 the committee, or the sub-committees, would that  
12 require a change in the Charter, or can that just be  
13 done without going through changing the Charter?

14 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: The Charter would be  
15 changed in basically six places. It would say,  
16 specifically, that the community co-chair should assign  
17 tasks to the various committees and that there would be  
18 a spokesperson. And the Charter says that -- it just  
19 basically spells things out clearly and concisely. And  
20 we thought that the list of committees would just be  
21 put on the Charter as an attachment.

22 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I guess my concern is that  
23 there is some sentiment that we don't want to put  
24 these into the Charter, can we go ahead and reorganize  
25 these kinds of committees without going and changing

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1 the Charter?

2 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Yes, we can. None of  
3 these things would change the Charter. There's no  
4 conflicts. It just maybe clarifies things a bit more  
5 than our Charter does at this point. I made all the  
6 changes in draft form and I can set it out on the desk.

7 FACILITATOR KERN: This is really offered to  
8 the RAB as a help, so if you take some time to review  
9 it, to comment on it, where you find deficiencies, they  
10 will all be gladly taken in and appreciated.

11 BOARDMEMBER LOLLI: You took the question  
12 right out of my mouth. I don't mean to be critical of  
13 anyone that did that job, or doing this job. All I'm  
14 saying is that there's so much to it, and that in my  
15 judgment it requires a careful study and evaluation.

16 FACILITATOR KERN: Yes. I appreciate that.  
17 So, please, take the time you need. And what it really  
18 is trying to do is encourage the kind of participation  
19 that I've seen from many of you to get a lot more  
20 people involved in the committee, and to bring your  
21 comments about this work to the table.

22 Why don't we move on. Next item. It was  
23 mentioned to me, and I saw Molly, you stepped in, and  
24 so we had someone here, actually representing your  
25 organization. So I just want to make it clear for the



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1 record. Which one of you is acting for your  
2 organization?

3 BOARDMEMBER HOOPER: I'm happy to have Sue  
4 here. I'm actually not feeling that well, and I wanted  
5 to make sure that I got the outline.

6 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay, thanks. All right,  
7 the other item was the slate of new members.

8 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I have a list of the  
9 slate, the new RAB members, and I think Leeann is going  
10 to describe it.

11 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: This is one of the  
12 issues that we talked about at our meeting last  
13 Tuesday. You know, this whole new member thing has  
14 been going on for quite a while. We have had several  
15 meetings where we invited new members to get to know  
16 our current RAB members, and get to know the Army. We  
17 developed selection criteria which we all agreed upon  
18 as a RAB. We came up with a list of 14 that the  
19 selection panel all unanimously agreed upon. We  
20 presented that to the Army for their approval. We have  
21 not gotten back a formal evaluation of this, and other  
22 than Thomas, David still has to formally comment. It's  
23 our are understanding that it lacks diversity, and we  
24 are not sure why yet, but we will work that out.

25 But, in the meantime, there has been so much work

1 happening, and since we don't have any clear  
2 evaluation, we sort of decided as a community, that we  
3 are going to move forward. So at our last meeting --  
4 it requires a two-thirds vote of community members to  
5 vote in the new slate, and that's what we essentially  
6 did. We wanted to take that vote, come back to the RAB  
7 and formally report to you that the community feels  
8 strongly that the slate of 14 should be adopted. And  
9 we are pushing for the Army to give us their evaluation  
10 of it and explain why they don't think it is diverse.

11 FACILITATOR KERN: Yes. I want to make sure  
12 that the Army also has an opportunity to respond.

13 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Can we introduce the  
14 perspective new members?

15 FACILITATOR KERN: Yes, why don't we  
16 recognize those people.

17 MR. MILLER: Scott Miller, I'm presently an  
18 alternate representing ARC, ecologically, and currently  
19 now working for Clean Sites, a tenant of the Presidio,  
20 Tiburon.

21 MR. YOUNG: My name is Arthur Young, and I'm  
22 a marketing consultant. I teach the country's only  
23 course in Strategic Environmental Marketing at UC,  
24 Berkeley. I serve on the new environmental guidelines  
25 which the common market is putting out, which

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1 encourages ecologically sound trade between other  
2 countries and western Europe.

3 MR. SHOCKEY: My name is Larry Shockey, I'm  
4 an attorney working with the Office of Citizen  
5 Complaints, I am a member of the C. Hillside Village  
6 Homeowners Association. I have an interest in the  
7 Presidio.

8 MS. POWERS: I'm Jane Powers, and I'm an  
9 elementary, education professor at San Francisco State  
10 University.

11 MR. YOUNGKIN: I'm Mark Youngkin. I'm a  
12 consulting geologist on environmental and engineering  
13 projects. I live in the neighborhood at Clay and  
14 Presidio.

15 MR. KENNEDY: I'm Darren Cannady. I'm a  
16 local resident, and also a member of a community  
17 organization in the Western Addition called the FCEC.  
18 I'm a business owner, and I'm a publisher here, too.

19 MR. NATHEL: I'm Howard Nathel. I'm a  
20 physical chemist working as a laser physicist at  
21 Lawrence Livermore Lab. I'm a UCSF professor in the  
22 Department of Stomatology. I have previously worked in  
23 the Health and Ecological Assessment Division at the  
24 LLNL.

25 MS. CHEEVER: I'm Julia Cheever, a news

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1 reporter that covers legal matters. And I also would  
2 be representing the Planning Association for the  
3 Richmond District.

4 MR. WONG: I'm Garrett Wong. I'm an  
5 environmental lawyer representing mostly businesses and  
6 developers.

7 FACILITATOR KERN: Is the Army prepared to  
8 talk about this issue tonight?

9 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yes, just briefly. I  
10 have had several discussions with Thomas Appling, my  
11 PAO, who has been attending the selection committee  
12 discussions with regards to this selection process.  
13 And as this thing has evolved over the last few months,  
14 it seems that the community members have had a great  
15 interest in increasing the number of participants when  
16 originally we talked about having a slate of six  
17 members, now we have a slate of 15 members.

18 I have stipulated from the beginning that the Army  
19 is extremely flexible, and we have been, in the way we  
20 manage the selection process in allowing the community  
21 members to have, basically, complete control over how  
22 that process has taken place. The only places where  
23 the Army has had limitations on its flexibility is when  
24 it comes to the number of community members that we  
25 have to support in this RAB. And many community

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1 members have expressed a sentiment that the Army does  
2 not have the authority or the right to dictate or limit  
3 the number of community members who participate in the  
4 .

5 And I think that there is a slight  
6 misunderstanding there; and let me try to clarify that.

7 The first thing is that this is the Army's  
8 program, it's not the community's program, in a pure  
9 sense, okay? It's the Army's program because we  
10 administratively wanted to fund and manage it. And it  
11 is DOD policy that has established recommendations and  
12 guidelines for how a RAB should be run and what size of  
13 a RAB would be appropriate and manageable for the type  
14 of function that we have to perform. And in doing so  
15 that does not limit the ability of the public or  
16 community to participate, because a community can  
17 always participate as a member of the general public,  
18 not as an official person on the RAB.

19 I have tried to express the reasons for having  
20 that position to Thomas, as far as logistics, and  
21 administrative control and management. But, for  
22 whatever reason, that has not seemed to come clear to  
23 the community members who have been on the selection  
24 panel and those who attended this meeting last week,  
25 and voted to submit the slate of 15 to the BCT for

1 approval. I would like to say that we will consider  
2 this slate of 15 candidates, but our position is still  
3 one that we are strongly leaning towards the limit of  
4 having 25 community members for the RAB. I think that  
5 there are a lot of measures that the community can take  
6 to ensure, or to have a greater participation of  
7 community members on the RAB, other than just doubling  
8 the size of the community members on the RAB. I don't  
9 think it's a good strategy to double the community size  
10 of the RAB just so that you have 20 or 25 people in  
11 attendance at each meeting. I think that if we take  
12 the existing standards that we have in the Charter,  
13 enforce them a little better -- well, actually, we have  
14 been enforcing them -- perhaps modify them, so that we  
15 make the rules for participation a little bit stricter,  
16 then we would have the flexibility to get people on the  
17 RAB who are more willing to participate. Because that  
18 seems to be what the problem is, is lack of consistent  
19 participation from many members of the RAB.

20 Just as I am going to consider whether or not it  
21 would be viable to have 15 members in addition to the  
22 approximately 17 or 19 that we have right now, I would  
23 like the community members to further consider other  
24 measures that could be taken to increase the  
25 participation of community members by looking at what

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1 measures or what requirements we could have for  
2 participation.

3 For example, right now we say that if a person  
4 misses three meetings in a row, then they get a warning  
5 letter. If they respond to that warning letter and  
6 they come to the next meeting than that's fine, they  
7 can stay on the RAB. Perhaps we can do something that  
8 says if you miss three meetings in a row there is no  
9 warning, there is no discussion, you are automatically  
10 terminated from the RAB, and that's it. There are also  
11 many members who come to two meetings and miss one, and  
12 they never reach that threshold of getting a warning  
13 letter, but their participation is limited. They only  
14 come to every third meeting, and those are the types of  
15 things that I think you should consider to enhance the  
16 participation and get people on the RAB who are going  
17 to come to every meeting. Get here on time, and  
18 perform the functions that you volunteer to do. That's  
19 going to save the Army from the logistical and  
20 administrative demands that are put on when there is an  
21 increase from 19 up to 34. Now, in addition, plus the  
22 ten technical members that we have, we are talking 44  
23 people in a RAB. That not only effects what we do with  
24 the room, it also effects distribution of documents and  
25 cost associated with that, et cetera, et cetera.

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1 I also heard some feedback that other RABs have 50  
2 or 60 members and greater community participation, and  
3 I would like to say that many of those RABs have a lot  
4 more problems than we do. And a lot of that is  
5 associated with the fact that you have 50 or 60 people,  
6 trying to get them a together in one spot at the right  
7 time, focus on specific issues and discussing those  
8 things. It can be very difficult and challenging. I  
9 understand and I currently agree that all of the  
10 candidates that have been nominated here are  
11 exceptional candidates and worthy of being members of  
12 the RAB, but because of those limitations, I don't know  
13 that we can accept all 15.

14 However, we have considered it and that's still  
15 under consideration. But I would like you to go back  
16 and also consider some other measures that could be  
17 taken, such that, we don't have to take all of these 15  
18 people. That could include, for example, something  
19 like, nominating the most highly perspective candidates  
20 on this list. Have others as alternates so that when  
21 somebody doesn't meet some revised participation  
22 requirements those rank-order persons could then be  
23 slotted into the positions terminating people who  
24 failed to participate as they volunteered to do so.  
25 All of those other persons on that list, should they be

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1 considered, could be in that alternative status. And  
2 they could fully participate. They could come to all  
3 the RAB meetings if they want to participate on  
4 committees. They could do that just as they could now.  
5 Any person of the general public could do that now,  
6 there's no excluding the number of people that could  
7 participate. The Army does strongly have to  
8 considering limitation of those people who are  
9 officially identified as a RAB member.

10 At this point, I will say, we will consider this.

11 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Do you know why some  
12 of the people on this list of 15 were not able to come  
13 tonight? Was it because the way the meeting had been  
14 rescheduled so often?

15 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Actually, it's a list of  
16 14, David. And for everyone here, the list is floating  
17 around, if you want to look at it.

18 We were only recently notified, the slate of 14,  
19 that the meeting had been changed twice. And it's my  
20 understanding that the Army was unwilling to even  
21 engage in a process of assisting to contact any of the  
22 new members. And so that burden fell on the community  
23 members.

24 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And I just wanted to  
25 ask all of the people who are here, on this perspective

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1 for using the resources that you have to go forward, in  
2 a way that makes sense and will help the process along.  
3 So in terms of slowing it down, I guess I probably  
4 don't agree with democracy being slow if you add a few  
5 more people.

6 FACILITATOR KERN: Other views from the  
7 perspective members?

8 MR. NATHIEL: It's hard to make comments.  
9 This is my third meeting, and I'm still trying to get a  
10 feel for what you do here. There's also, what I think,  
11 we have to get a committee participation. It's hard to  
12 try to take it all in and figure it out.

13 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I have a couple of  
14 comments. One is that if we look in the minutes, or in  
15 the transcripts, you'll find that the community members  
16 felt they were well within the DOD guidelines. And we  
17 have considered quite a few other options, and one of  
18 them was the alternates. And what we concluded as a  
19 committee was that we have a very good pool of  
20 alternates in the original pool of 30 candidates that  
21 we invited to the committee, and we also have well over  
22 a hundred additional applications. So we already have  
23 a very significant pool of alternate members we could  
24 draw from, as needed.

25 We felt that the 14 were a number of qualified and

1 list, just generally, whether you have any particular  
2 feeling about the size of the RAB? I mean, maybe  
3 stepping back from any of your own individual  
4 participation, which one of you would go with David's  
5 idea? Do you have any reaction about the appropriate  
6 size of the body itself, and whether you would be  
7 interested or not to participate for the reasons that  
8 you participated in the first place? Being in the  
9 position of general public comments, or being on the  
10 Board? Do you have any feeling about that?

11 FACILITATOR KERN: You're asking members of  
12 the perspective list?

13 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: People who are here  
14 from the perspective list, yes.

15 MS. POWERS: I have a general feeling about  
16 it. It seems to me that one of the functions of the  
17 process in turning over and in doing the restoration,  
18 is to education and to inform the public, and to create  
19 as many bridges into the community as possible. Not  
20 only so that it's done in a timely and efficient  
21 manner, and that it's done well, but also so that when  
22 you are done with the process you really can lay the  
23 groundwork for community appreciation and involvement.  
24 I just think it's important to do that while you are in  
25 the middle of the process. So I think it's an argument

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1 diverse people that we could bring on to help us staff  
2 our committees and to get into reviewing the RI  
3 documents and some of the documents that are coming up.

4 I have a question. In our Charter it says that  
5 the BCT shall look at the slate and shall pass judgment  
6 on whether or not it's diverse and acceptable. And for  
7 that reason I would like to hear what the BCT's  
8 position is on the Charter, and the number of people  
9 that are proposed in that on the slate. I said  
10 "Charter," didn't I? I meant slate. What their  
11 position is on the slate. So Michael, perhaps you  
12 could -- I'm looking right at you.

13 BOARDMEMBER WORK: EPA is a member of the  
14 BCT, and I'm looking at this from several angles at  
15 once. I think it would be a terrible public relations  
16 move to anger this group. That's my first premise.  
17 And I know that resources can be a problem, I'm not  
18 sure what to say about that. But if it turns out that  
19 resources are running dry, maybe the back office could  
20 start doing a monthly budget, or something like that.

21 Now the guidance for how many people should be on  
22 RAB, talks about an ideal number, and if we had  
23 everybody, we would exceed that ideal number. But  
24 there are, as David pointed out, a number of RABs that  
25 do exceed that number. Treasure Island is one that's

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1 is the size that this would be if we accepted all 15  
2 members.

3 I just want to emphasize that that's called an  
4 al number, and there are lots of RABs out there that  
5 ve fewer than this, and kind of resent the fact that  
6 they don't have very strong community support. I think  
7 we should be very please that we are lucky that we have  
8 such a high level of interest here.

9 I think that my recommendations would be to accept  
10 all of them. And my final argument in favor of that,  
11 would be, how are you going to decide who doesn't get  
12 on? I mean the screening process has already been very  
13 thorough, and I have heard from all of these people.  
14 Once again, I think we should try to make it work.

15 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: What I would like to  
16 bring up here is, one document that was issued on  
17 February 11th, of 1994 is both the Executive Order  
18 12898. It says the following:

19 "Federal actions to address  
20 environmental justice in minority  
21 populations, and low income  
22 populations."

23 And, further, because I have had the participation  
24 of all federal agencies, they all had them submitted by  
25 February, 1996, particularly DOD has submitted a

1 section under DOD. And I'd like to read this to you,  
2 it's quite short.

3 "The Restoration Advisory Board, RAB,  
4 are the cornerstone of DOD efforts to  
5 expand community involvement in  
6 decisions about cleanup at military  
7 bases. By bringing together people who  
8 reflect the many diverse interests  
9 within the community, a RAB can help  
10 identify issues of concern and reduce  
11 potential communication problems that  
12 could result in needless delays. In  
13 addition to providing input on cleanup  
14 activity, each RAB acts as a liaison  
15 between the community and the base."

16 And further, continuing on Page 18.

17 "Recent additions to DOD efforts to  
18 provide opportunities to communities to  
19 provide input into cleanup at military  
20 installations. Guidelines issued in  
21 August, 1995, required that each RAB  
22 reflect the diversity of the community  
23 in which the RABs operate."

24 And if anybody wants these copies, I'll be glad to  
25 supply them to you.

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1 And the reason I bring this up, is because we are  
2 not diverse, as yet. We have to be diverse. I look  
3 around the table and I don't see someone from Hunter's  
4 Point, Bayview here. Or, from the Hispanic  
5 neighborhood, below Mission Street, below Market,  
6 rather. We are not diverse, and we have to go that  
7 way.

8 These are executive orders. This is the way the  
9 RAB functions, and we have to function. We have got to  
10 take these 15 people in, because they represent a  
11 diversity of our community. If you read further into  
12 the documents it says, a diversity of income levels,  
13 because it clearly states that as well. And one of the  
14 recommendations we made as a committee, was to do  
15 further outreach, so that we could contact the minority  
16 communities in our area, so that we could contact,  
17 possibly, the unions, the workers. I'd like to see  
18 someone who has painted, or had their hands wet, or  
19 worked with a hammer.

20 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I don't recall whether  
21 Leeann mentioned it, but one thing that we did put on  
22 our motion on the meeting, on the 14th, was that we  
23 ommended that further outreach be conducted toward  
24 the minority population groups that weren't currently  
25 represented, and toward different economic levels than

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1 what we have now.

2 Actually, I would like to go ahead and make a  
3 motion similar to the one that we had on the 14th. We  
4 actually directed ourselves, so to speak, to do that at  
5 that meeting, and have a vote on it. I'd like to move  
6 that the community members vote to accept the slate of  
7 14 community members as new members on the RAB, and  
8 that we strongly suggest and hope that the Army will  
9 help us with further outreach toward the minority  
10 population.

11 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I second that motion.

12 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I think there's a need  
13 to have an amendment, because as far as I counted there  
14 are 15 and --

15 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: No, there are 14.

16 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Well, then it should be  
17 clear that the slate of candidates does not include  
18 Mr. Cannady.

19 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Does not?

20 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Does not.

21 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: Does the selection  
22 committee ask the income level of these candidates? I  
23 mean, how can you say that you have diversity if you  
24 don't know what somebody makes?

25 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Exactly, because what we

1 are supposed to have done, again, according to what the  
2 guidelines issued by these various agencies, we are  
3 supposed to invite, make a special outreach to these  
4 low-income areas. I have assumed from the various  
5 sessions that we have had with these perspective new  
6 members, that we did not reach low-income people, and,  
7 of course, by the color of a person's skin, I know we  
8 didn't reach the African Americans. We didn't reach an  
9 American Indian, and we did not ask income because we  
10 were not allowed to. But we have to make our judgment,  
11 we have to use our own judgment. And I say from my  
12 personal observation we did not reach low-income  
13 people.

14 BOARDMEMBER MCKLERoy: It seems that the  
15 slate has a lot of what I call "professionals" and now  
16 you want to see people in terms of painters, and people  
17 who work in the field, and who have experienced, what  
18 you might consider, some of the toxic problems?

19 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Let's put it this way.  
20 If you look at any bulletin, as far as lead poisoning  
21 or asbestos poisoning, the majority, or the vast  
22 majority of those poisonings occur mainly in the  
23 low-income strata. There was a very interesting  
24 article that came out, that was published about  
25 Hunter's Point, and we are concerned about that, and I

1 think the RAB and the agencies should be concerned.  
2 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Just to get back for  
3 discussion on the motion. First of all, I'm in support  
4 of the motion. I think just listening to the people  
5 who introduced themselves on this list, and I think we  
6 are lucky, and I want to emphasize what Michael said.  
7 I mean, you could not go down this list and say, "Who  
8 do you want to have?" I'm glad everyone wanted to  
9 participate. And I think we need to consider that.

10 I think we should consider some of the suggestions  
11 that David had about tightening up the ideas that we  
12 have already been using, to make sure that the people  
13 who come up to volunteer for this think about the tasks  
14 at hand, and this very difficult schedule ahead of us  
15 for the next six months. I mean, this is a very  
16 difficult time period that we are entering into, and I  
17 think the new perspective that we could get with this  
18 slate of people would be very valuable. I think that  
19 technical background and the experience that is  
20 reflected here is going to be very important to us. We  
21 need more of that and we can certainly use it.

22 So I hope that we will all vote in favor, and that  
23 the Army will think about that as a consideration.  
24 And, at the same time, we should think more about the  
25 people who have been here for two years, and maybe find

1 that their participation is not as critical as they  
2 thought at first.

3 FACILITATOR KERN: Further discussion?  
4 Everybody understand the motion?

5 UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: I just wanted  
6 to add a comment. Part of the BCT -- and I want to  
7 echo what Bob just said. You've got a group of very  
8 high-quality candidates. I've been around to see the  
9 Bay Area RABs, and you don't see this type of  
10 candidates for the RABs. I think you should seriously  
11 consider that. And I would like to proposed that we  
12 enforce the three strikes and you're out, strictly, and  
13 maybe add a total of six absences per year, or  
14 something like that, in exchange for the Army as a  
15 one-time measure to accept all 14 candidates.

16 FACILITATOR KERN: Thomas.

17 BOARDMEMBER APPLING: I really appreciate  
18 that comment, because I think that this is an important  
19 step. I think some of the things that I've heard in  
20 sub-committees, as well as talking with Mr. Wilkins, we  
21 all want this process to work, and there are a variety  
22 of different ways that we can go about making this  
23 work, deferring cost. But I think one of the key  
24 important issues is, we want to have the participation  
25 of these new members who want to have the participation

1 of the old members. If we only have 12 meetings during  
2 the course of a year, and you miss two and come to one,  
3 or you miss a total of four, you have missed a  
4 significant part of that whole year's process. And I  
5 think the leniency of having people miss even 50  
6 percent, I think that's critical to miss 50 percent of  
7 the meetings, whether they are in succession or not,  
8 you're missing quite a bit. I think by enforcing a  
9 stricter participation policy, I think we can  
10 accomplish the goals that the RAB wants and the  
11 community members want in terms of the participation.  
12 And yet, not force us to take on more and more members.  
13 Because, eventually, if we were to continue on our  
14 current course we would be coming back to the table  
15 maybe a year from now saying, "Well, we want to accept  
16 another slate of 14." So I think that's very  
17 important. I hope the community members will consider  
18 a stricter policy. Maybe you should not miss three in  
19 the course of a year.

20 FACILITATOR KERN: Let me just say that for  
21 the purpose of this motion, that as I look around,  
22 would there be a general consensus to review and  
23 strengthen the attendance policy?

24 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: You ought to make that a  
25 motion to amend the Charter.

1 FACILITATOR KERN: I'm not sure you want to  
2 deal with that with this motion. All I'm asking is, is  
3 there a willingness to work around the table with that  
4 / ue? I'm seeing general nods. Is there a comment  
5 ue?

6 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I think it's an issue  
7 that we need to consider, but I would like to see it  
8 referred to the Organizational Committee. To come back  
9 with options, and maybe different ways of doing it  
10 rather than making a spur-of-the-moment decision.

11 FACILITATOR KERN: I think that's what is  
12 being proposed. Any further comments on the motion to  
13 accept the slate?

14 I should note for the record, that I do have four  
15 proxy votes here. Michael Keely, Sol Blume, Peter  
16 O'Hara, Jan Monagahn, to accept the slate.

17 All in favor?

18 BOARDMEMBER WORK: Could I ask for  
19 clarification on who votes and who does not vote?

20 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Two-thirds of the  
21 community members present and in session, and with  
22 proxy counting, as this says.

23 FACILITATOR KERN: So all in favor, raise  
24 your hand, please. Thirteen for. So that motion  
25 carries.

1 I think it is probably appropriate to take a few  
2 minutes for a break, if that would be fine with  
3 everybody. And then we have a rather aggressive amount  
4 of work to try to accomplish. So let's really keep it  
5 to five minutes.

6 (Break)

7 FACILITATOR KERN: Since we don't have the  
8 meeting minutes from September 13th, I'm going to skip  
9 that item. Committee Reports. That's been worked on  
10 quite extensively. The next item for tonight is the RI  
11 Report Risk Assessment. And who will be covering that?

12 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: As many of you recall,  
13 last time we had a general discussion of groundwater  
14 hydrology, geologic features of the Presidio, all in an  
15 effort to familiarize yourselves with the document that  
16 is over there, and some people can take that home  
17 tonight. And at that meeting we agreed to discuss the  
18 baseline risk assessment during this meeting. And we  
19 have two presenters tonight. One is Elizabeth Mooney,  
20 from Dames & Moore, who is going to discuss the Human  
21 Health Baseline Risk Assessment. And Caroline Ordim,  
22 working with technology, will be discussing the  
23 Ecological Risk Assessment.

24 And we would ask you -- because they do have a lot  
25 of slides -- to let them get through those, and then

1 afterwards they would more than willing to discuss any  
2 questions you might have.

3 As you can see on the discussion document schedule  
4 that David put out, there was a request at the last  
5 meeting that we extend the comment period to beyond 30  
6 days. And we had some discussion this morning about  
7 this. I see in the minutes, in the Committee Report,  
8 they asked 60 days. What we are proposing is January  
9 12th, which is actually 53 days review period. We  
10 think that should be adequate given the workshop, or  
11 the presentation that we are giving tonight. In  
12 another two weeks we are going to give another  
13 discussion on the section of the report which discusses  
14 results. And, in fact, if you would mark on your  
15 report outline those five that we are targeting would  
16 be, in Volume 1, in Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, which  
17 corresponds to the Nike, Crissy Field, Building 900s,  
18 DEH, and Main Post Study Area, respectively. And in  
19 the following meeting we would discuss the other  
20 sections. I know that's an ambitious proposal. I  
21 guess we are just going to have to see how it goes, but  
22 that's what we would like to do at this time.

23 Without any further discussion, why don't we get  
24 into Elizabeth's presentation.

25 MS. MOONEY: I'm Elizabeth Mooney. I work

1 with Dames & Moore. I'm the environmental scientist.  
2 My speciality is human health and ecological risk  
3 assessment, as well as environmental toxicologist.  
4 What I'm going to try to do tonight -- the baseline  
5 risk assessment is a big part of the RI process. What  
6 I'm going to try to do is explain to you how a baseline  
7 risk assessment fits into the RI process, how one is  
8 done, and how we did it at the Presidio. And we will  
9 give our results so that we can try to summarize so you  
10 don't have to read this long, huge RI; that's what I'm  
11 trying to do tonight.

12 So as I stated before, my objective is to give you  
13 a background of why we are doing a baseline risk  
14 assessment and how we did one, the methodology, as well  
15 as the results.

16 First we are going to start with -- I don't know  
17 how any of you would know, CERLA, or the comprehensive  
18 response act is Superfund. It requires remediation of  
19 sites that are hazardous waste, and this is why an  
20 RI/FS process is done. The EPA put out this law and  
21 they make certain that it has to be performed. The  
22 main reason for it is to be protective of human health  
23 and the environment. A full-line, baseline risk  
24 assessment has both human health and ecological risk  
25 assessment. Now the RI/FS process is remedial

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1 investigation and feasibility studies and is a  
2 methodology that the Superfund uses to help make the  
3 decision process to either cleanup, or whether there is  
4 a problem at a site. It is a technical evaluation of  
5 threats posed at a site, a characterization of the  
6 potential routes of exposure, an assessment of remedial  
7 alternatives, and an analysis of the trade-offs in  
8 selecting on alternative over another.

9 There are several processes. Components of the  
10 RI/FS process. One is the project scoping, site  
11 characterization, which is the RI, which is that volume  
12 over there. There is the establishment of remedial  
13 action objectives, which is the FS, to follow in  
14 December. There's development and screening of  
15 alternatives, also part of the FS, and detailed  
16 analysis of alternatives, which is also part of the FS.

17 I will try to explain how they all fit in  
18 together. The baseline risk assessment is part of the  
19 RI, as you can see out there, and then it falls in with  
20 the FS. What I'm trying to do here -- there's goals of  
21 risk assessment, which have been set out by the CERLA  
22 process to provide an analysis of baseline risks and  
23 help determine the need for action at sites. It is  
24 also to provide a basis for determining levels of  
25 chemicals that can remain onsite, and still be

1 adequately protective of human health and the  
2 environment. Also to provide a basis for comparing  
3 potential health and environmental impacts of various  
4 remedial alternatives. It is also to provide a  
5 consistent process for evaluating and documenting  
6 health and environmental threats at sites. And to  
7 produce results that are consistently useful to risk  
8 managers involved in the site cleanup decision making  
9 process.

10 EPA put out a lot of guidance for Superfund on how  
11 to do risk assessments. This is a list of what is  
12 available currently. This is what we have followed for  
13 the Presidio.

14 What I would like to do now is to give just a  
15 basic risk assessment overview.

16 First, I'm going to start out with risk assessment  
17 definition. The risk assessment evaluates potential  
18 human health and environmental impacts from chemical  
19 exposure. It determines the necessity for action and  
20 establishes cleanup goals. The baseline risk  
21 assessment, which is conducted under Superfund,  
22 evaluates these types of impacts assuming no remedial  
23 actions occur at the site. Which means, we are  
24 assuming that nothing is done right now, and what would  
25 be a potential hazard or risk to someone at the site.

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1 What a baseline risk assessment does, it determines a  
2 potential hazard to the environment or human health.  
3 It indicates which chemicals are most hazardous at the  
4 site. It determines how humans and plants or animals  
5 could come into contact with hazardous chemicals.

6 It does not identify people that are at risk right  
7 now. It does not identify individuals who are likely  
8 to have health problems because of the site. It does  
9 not determine whether any effects have occurred, or  
10 will occur because of the contamination, and it does  
11 not identify technologies for addressing contamination  
12 problems.

13 Now, as I said before, the baseline risk  
14 assessment contains both human health and ecological.  
15 Both of them carrying four basic steps that you follow  
16 through, and they are listed right here. This is a  
17 flow chart, and more of a detail of individual things  
18 that happen in each of the steps. And I'm going to  
19 keep it out because we are going to keep going back and  
20 forth. I'm going to go through each of these steps,  
21 the identification of chemicals of concern. I'm going  
22 to go through the exposure assessment. I'm going to go  
23 through toxicity assessment, and risk characterization.

24 More specifically, for the Presidio, we had eleven  
25 study areas evaluated. In each study area there are

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1 many sites. As you can see here it says,  
2 "miscellaneous sites." Each study area still has many  
3 study areas within that, so there are quite a few  
4 possible areas that could be of concern.

5 As I mentioned here, our first step is the  
6 identification of chemicals of concern. What we do is,  
7 we have taken samples during the RI process. We have  
8 done an analysis on them. Then we get the chemicals  
9 that they identify in the soils and we do a screen of  
10 these chemicals of potential concern.

11 What our first step is, we remove inorganics that  
12 we considered were ambient, through a process -- I'm  
13 sure you've had that background presentation. We  
14 removed soil samples greater than 15 feet. Now this is  
15 for the human health only. I'm going to be speaking  
16 about human health only. Humans, we don't assume, are  
17 going to be digging down further than 15 feet. We have  
18 removed chemicals or analytes that had no detections.  
19 We separate soil samples by depth from surface and  
20 subsurface, because different receptors have different  
21 access to different types of soil. We are averaging  
22 duplicates and triplicates. We removed analytes with  
23 FOD of less than five percent. We remove essential  
24 nutrients for humans which are, calcium, iron,  
25 magnesium, potassium, and sodium. Then we compared the

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1 maximum concentration to EPA region XI PRGs, which are  
2 preliminary remediation goals that are set out by the  
3 EPA, Region XI, in California. We calculate the  
4 normal 95th percent upper confidence level on the  
5 mean for analytes with greater than five samples.

6 We have media that were assessed. There were  
7 subsurface soil, surface soil, drinking water,  
8 sediment, surface water, and groundwater. And from our  
9 screening we came up with our chemicals of concern that  
10 are at the site that have probable potential to impact  
11 a human being.

12 We have inorganics, a lot of metals. We have  
13 volatile organics, we have semivolatile organics, such  
14 as PAHs, TPH, which is from the tanks or gasoline  
15 spills. We also have PCBs, and we also have  
16 pesticides.

17 As you'll notice in your packets I have included a  
18 lot of just little details. There are summary tables,  
19 and a map of the Presidio. I have a list of COCs for  
20 each site, and each media that was assessed.

21 Now we come to the second set, which is exposure  
22 assessment. I'm going to analyze contaminant releases.  
23 Now you know what contaminants are. We are going to  
24 identify exposed populations, identify potential  
25 exposure pathways, estimate exposure concentrations for

1 these pathways, and estimate contaminants for these  
2 pathways.

3 First thing was we have to identify who might be  
4 exposed to any of these soils, waters, things like  
5 that.

6 Our receptors we found were for screening purposes  
7 only, because it's a very conservative estimate. None  
8 of our sites have residents on them, but we used a  
9 resident as our screening tool. If a resident scenario  
10 came up with an unacceptable risk or hazard we then ran  
11 the future site. If it did not come up with a hazard  
12 then we knew they would not be our future potential  
13 receptors. We have residents, we have recreational  
14 visitors, and we also have industrial workers.  
15 Industrial workers include the National Park Service  
16 people. We figured that was conservative enough, and  
17 it's also including the people who work at any of the  
18 buildings around here.

19 Next we identified exposure pathways. There's  
20 three major pathways that you can get exposed to any of  
21 the chemicals in the media. You can eat it or drink  
22 it. You can dermally contact it, which means you put  
23 it on your skin and it can be dermally absorbed, or you  
24 can inhale it. Now once we have established our path-  
25 ways and exposure receptors we have to figure out a way

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1 -- I know it looks complicated, but it's not that bad.  
2 You have a certain chemical in the soil, and you  
3 have to figure out what you are being exposed to. This  
4 is our generic equation. It takes in the concentration  
5 in the soil, it takes in your ingestion rate or dermal  
6 contact rate. It takes in how long you are exposed,  
7 how many years. It also takes in body weight. And  
8 averaging time, it kind of averages everything out.  
9 And in your packet I included all of the pathways that  
10 we used, and all of the equations so you can get into  
11 more detail with that.

12 Our third process is called toxicity assessment.  
13 Now that we have established what media and what  
14 chemicals are in the media, and who are the potential  
15 people who are going to be exposed to it, we have to  
16 figure out what is the potential toxicity for these  
17 chemicals. So we take collective qualitative and  
18 quantitative toxicity information, which is available  
19 through data bases. We determine appropriate toxicity  
20 values. And EPA comes up with health effects criteria.  
21 They have established their own, not their own, but  
22 they have established this, and they class things in  
23 different types of chemicals. There are  
24 carcinogens and there is noncarcinogens. And the  
25 approach is a dose-response quantification, where you

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1 get exposed to something. Whereas, with carcinogens,  
2 they think that no matter what the level is, there is  
3 a non-threshold, there is not a value below which you  
4 will not be exposed. Whereas, noncarcinogens, there is  
5 a threshold concept. What they are trying to do is  
6 they are coming up with a "state value." And these  
7 "values" -- one is called a cancer-slope factor for  
8 carcinogenic, and one is a reference dose for  
9 noncarcinogenic. These are the terms that they use.  
10 And in the package that I gave you, I gave you a list  
11 of all of our COCs and their toxicity values.

12 Then we come up with our final risk  
13 characterization, which brings everything together that  
14 we accumulated for you, chemicals in the soil, or any  
15 other media. We found what our receptors are and how  
16 they are going to be exposed. We found out what the  
17 toxicity is of these chemicals. And now we are going  
18 to see if there is a potential hazard or risk to  
19 someone being exposed to the chemicals on the site.

20 First I want to describe what risk means. Risk is  
21 a measure of a potential for adverse health effects in  
22 exposed individuals. Risk for potential carcinogens is  
23 expressed as the excess probability of contracting  
24 cancer over a lifetime. Whereas, risk for  
25 noncarcinogenic chemicals is expressed as the ratio of



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1 estimated exposures to "safe" exposures.

2 How we quantify carcinogenic risk. Risk is the  
3 chronic daily intake, which is what we have done with  
4 all those equations that I presented to you. Multiply  
5 that by the slope factor, which is the EPA carcinogen  
6 factor, and that is called risk. Cancer risks are  
7 estimates for individual chemicals, and then they are  
8 summed to estimate the total cancer risk for a given  
9 pathway. Cancer risks are expressed as probabilities.  
10 It's like one in a million, or one in 10,000, or that  
11 equivalent. They have established that a cancer risk  
12 of one  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  indicates that a person has a one in a  
13 million chance of contracting cancer over a lifetime  
14 due to the exposures evaluated.

15 There's also a risk range which is acceptable used  
16 by regulatory agencies as a benchmark risk level for  
17 determining the need for remediation at the site, and  
18 that is one in 10,000, and one in a million.

19 To give you an estimation of what one in a million  
20 risks from a chemical could mean -- I don't know  
21 whether anybody has seen something like this before,  
22 but I'm sure you have if you have ever been at a risk  
23 presentation. For instance, we are getting lightning  
24 20 years down the road, you still get three in ten  
25 million risks off dying from lightning in 20 years. So

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1 human health evaluation. Following these four steps --  
2 and that's our bottom line, I guess, if that's what you  
3 want to call it, almost all the sites that we evaluated  
4 had an excess cancer risk greater than one in a  
5 million. And that's for the future land use. There  
6 are eight sites that did not. This is Fill Site 7 on  
7 Crissy Field. We have got Building 1351. We have got  
8 Lobos Creek, Mountain Lake, and Baker Beach Disturbed  
9 Areas 1, 3 and 4. There are only three sites which had  
10 a total risk greater than one in 10,000, and that's  
11 above the range which would be acceptable when it goes  
12 into the FS process. We determine that something might  
13 have to be remediated at that site, or come up with  
14 alternatives. For hazard indices that exceed 1, for  
15 the future land use scenarios, we had five sites only.  
16 We had Building 923, which had a PCB of 1, so it's not  
17 really above 1, but it's at 1. At Building 269 and 293  
18 there's a pesticide that had a hazardous indices of 3.  
19 Fill Site 6, there were several metals that were in the  
20 groundwater, that had hazardous indices ranging from 1  
21 to 10. Then we had miscellaneous site, Fort Point  
22 Coast Guard Station, which had naphthalene, which is  
23 the TPH surrogate that we used just like you see in the  
24 FPALDR.

25 And those are my results. The second part of the

1 one in a million, compared to one in 10,000, that's  
2 your comparison. Then we quantify noncarcinogenic  
3 risk, it's called a hazard quotient. What we do, we  
4 take the daily intake, which is calculated, and then we  
5 take the RfD value which EPA has derived from  
6 noncarcinogenic chemicals, and then what we do, we  
7 calculate what is called a hazard index. And it is  
8 hazard quotients for an individual chemical across  
9 pathways. Like, if a person would be exposed to soil  
10 orally, as well as surface water and drinking water, we  
11 add all those up. As you can see here, the hazard  
12 index is a ratio. What we are trying to do is get the  
13 intake value less than the safe value. So that would  
14 mean if you have a hazard index greater than one, it  
15 would mean a potential hazard as opposed to less than  
16 one. That would indicate that there is no hazard at  
17 all.

18 There's a section in the risk characterization  
19 called an assessment of uncertainty. And uncertainty  
20 is not really a bad thing. Uncertainty means there are  
21 ranges of things, ranges of values, ranges of -- like  
22 the toxicity values. There are ranges of those, and we  
23 have to address that. That goes to the risk managers  
24 so that they can identify what the problem may be.

25 And last, but not least, we have a summary of the

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1 baseline risk assessment is the ecological risk  
2 assessment.

3 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: May we ask questions  
4 about your risk results?

5 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I guess we can do that,  
6 and then we will have Caroline's presentation.

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I really just have one  
8 question and comment. I think this is an issue for the  
9 BCT members to consider. Because we have had a human  
10 health risk assessment also done for the Field Project  
11 Action Development Report. And for the potential new  
12 members on the RAB, I just want to clarify that there  
13 are really two major cleanups going on at the Presidio.  
14 One dealing strictly with areas where petroleum  
15 contamination occurs. And one, which is what we are  
16 talking about tonight, where non-petroleum  
17 contamination occurs. And we have had a risk  
18 assessment done for the petroleum areas and a big set  
19 of documents provided on that kind of cleanup. And for  
20 the FPALDR study, the assumption used for deciding  
21 about cleanup levels was, that all areas besides Crissy  
22 Field in the zero to 10-foot range, below the  
23 subsurface, would be evaluated under a residential  
24 scenario. And in your final chart here, there's  
25 obviously many sites where either the residential

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1 scenario was not performed, or where it was only done  
2 as a kind of low-level screening tool. And I can  
3 understand that for many areas that are the subject of  
4 RI, that there may be rationale argument not to use  
5 residential scenario for some of them; like Baker  
6 Beach, or something like that. But I just wanted to  
7 bring this issue up as a consistency issue for the  
8 regulators looking at both documents, that the risk  
9 should be consistent. I don't think we can have  
10 separate kinds of assumptions of methodology going for  
11 selection of remedy. I mean, risk is risk.

12 And so I think we need to make sure, across the  
13 board, that the same assumptions are being used. And  
14 the other reason is, this will be a very important  
15 issue having to do with the very controversial legal  
16 issue, which is on the table right now, about lead.  
17 That if the lead-base paint issue that we are all  
18 dealing with turns out to be decided, as I think it  
19 should be, that those are released under CERCLA so it  
20 should be part of the RI/FS process, then those areas,  
21 especially, would have to be considered under a  
22 residential scenario for risk assessment. And I just  
23 want to make sure that we don't let that go by in  
24 reviewing these documents.

25 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I want to respond. First

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1 presentation, I think, also needs to be clarified. And  
2 I think this is part of one of your slides at the  
3 beginning where it says that, "We use risk assessment  
4 to provide a basis for a determining level that remains  
5 onsite to be adequately protective." Well, yeah,  
6 that's true to some extent. But, of course, there are  
7 also other statutory obligations having to do with the  
8 compliance, and Water Board Policy, which I keep coming  
9 back to. And so, I'm not trying to resolve these  
10 issues now, I'm just saying that when we review the  
11 documents there should be consistency.

12 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Again, if I may respond.  
13 We don't have an argument. We recognize that there are  
14 ARAs out that have to be addressed, it's just not part  
15 of the risk assessment process.

16 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I'm assuming that your  
17 scenario selections were based upon projected uses of  
18 the Presidio under the Park Service's plan?

19 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Yes.

20 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: If for some reason that  
21 plan is not carried out, will the Army redo the risk  
22 assessment to be compatible with possible future land  
23 uses? The Presidio Trust Legislature has the  
24 possibility of doing something like, at least from what  
25 we had been told a couple of meetings ago.

1 of all, the only areas we didn't do a recreational  
2 scenario on was along Crissy Field and Baker Beach  
3 where there is no --

4 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Residential.

5 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Residential, sorry. Where  
6 we didn't do residential, there is no potential. And  
7 when we said, "screening" that's not a low-level  
8 effort. That was a full-blown risk assessment for  
9 residential analysis.

10 Now we did an evaluation there. If there was no  
11 potential for groundwater, we didn't do the  
12 residential, but we did the analysis for the other  
13 scenarios there. I think, primarily, almost in every  
14 other area, we have done a residential. 937 is on  
15 Crissy Field. The 600 is Baker Beach.

16 But don't be misled that we didn't do a full  
17 analysis. That residential analysis was a full-blow  
18 risk assessment. If there's no risk at residential,  
19 you know there's not going to be a risk at recreational  
20 or industrial.

21 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Right. But, like I  
22 say, this issue about where and when residential  
23 scenarios are going to be important is going to  
24 resurface when the issue of lead-base paint is  
25 resolved. And the comment that you made during the

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1 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I think the alternatives  
2 that would be used are pretty much covered under our  
3 risk assessment as is.

4 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Crissy Field could  
5 potentially be used as residential. And all that lead  
6 under the bridge could be residential.

7 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I can't see, under any  
8 scenario, that that would be residential. I'll have to  
9 look at that.

10 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I'm just saying that if  
11 that came to pass, if something like that developed in  
12 the next year or two.

13 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: All the margins of the  
14 Presidio would be. So that's not the subject of that.

15 BOARDMEMBER HOOPER: I have a concern about  
16 two of the givens in this study, and I just wonder if  
17 I'm understanding you correctly. On the one hand, it  
18 says that risk is a measure of the potential for  
19 adverse health effects to exposed individuals. And on  
20 the other hand you say, it does not determine whether  
21 the effects -- this does not identify individuals who  
22 are likely to have health problems because of the site.  
23 Now, I can't pretend any scientific knowledge other  
24 than the commonly known fact that children react to  
25 hazardous substances in ways that adults don't, and it

1 seems to me that it is significant to send us a base  
2 model.

3 MS. MOONEY: We had both adults and children  
4 involved in the risk assessment.

5 FACILITATOR KERN: I think there was a  
6 question that Jan had, that we can either leave  
7 unanswered, and handle offline, and then Harry, and  
8 then we probably need to move on.

9 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: The question can be  
10 rephrased. It is, whether or not this risk assessment  
11 would be appropriate for vastly different scenarios on  
12 the Presidio?

13 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Vastly different? I don't  
14 think I know what you --

15 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Recreational versus  
16 residential.

17 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Like I say, we have  
18 covered both scenarios.

19 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Is the interior of the  
20 Presidio evaluated as a residential scenario?

21 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: As a residential for every  
22 site, except for maybe one or two exceptions. And  
23 recreational, that was our intent.

24 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I was real curious that on  
25 the three sites, I think you mentioned, where there

1 were risks found to be greater than 1 in 10,000, you  
2 were very careful to say that remedial actions "may  
3 have" to be considered at those sites. I was wondering  
4 if you could explain why you didn't say that remedial  
5 action "will have" to take place at those sites?

6 MS. MOONEY: That is part of the FS. The RI  
7 baseline risk assessment just evaluates and gives  
8 numbers. And we look at the FS, how to do those, how  
9 to handle that, if it needs to be evaluated. That  
10 doesn't mean that something has to be done to it.

11 That's what a baseline risk assessment does. It helps  
12 the risk managers decide what to do with those sites.

13 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Okay. Then backing up to  
14 the sites with one in a million. Are those going to be  
15 considered, too?

16 MS. MOONEY: They have to be considered, too,  
17 yes.

18 MS. ORDIM: I'm going to pick up where  
19 Elizabeth left off.

20 The ecological risk assessment is structured  
21 around the same basis as the human health risk  
22 assessment. It's got an exposure assessment, it's got  
23 toxicity assessment, and it has a risk  
24 characterization. One of the big differences is, in  
25 the ecological, we call site characterization, problem

1 formulation, but it does the same thing. It provides  
2 you, the reader, with the basic knowledge.

3 Tonight I'm just going to focus on these five  
4 parts of the risk assessment: The assessment and  
5 measurement endpoints; the receptor selection; the  
6 exposure analysis; the ecotoxicological criteria, and  
7 the results. And I'm focusing on those components  
8 because Elizabeth already talked about the basic  
9 structure of risk assessment, and this is going to help  
10 you most in your review of the report. These are parts  
11 of an ecological risk assessment that very frequently  
12 get questions.

13 Now assessment and measurement endpoints, those  
14 are terminology that you don't hear with human health  
15 risk assessment. The assessment endpoints are those  
16 environmental values that we feel are worthy of  
17 protection.

18 Why are you out there doing this? It could be the  
19 health of a raptor population. Is the population of  
20 bald eagles doing well? Are they surviving? Are they  
21 reproducing? It's what you think is worthy of  
22 protection. It has social significance, it has  
23 biological relevance.

24 Measurement endpoints are variables that we  
25 quantitatively link to the substantive endpoint. They

1 are mathematically, statistically linked to the  
2 endpoint. At the Presidio we are concerned about the  
3 Cultural Forest. The Park Service is concerned about  
4 Crissy Field having a future wetland. We have Special  
5 Status Plant and Avian Receptors. We considered these  
6 as the critical components used as assessment  
7 endpoints.

8 The measurement endpoints that we used to get to  
9 these are the chemical concentrations in the soil,  
10 surface water, sediment, and groundwater media.

11 One of the other big places that we don't want  
12 questions in ecological risk assessment is the receptor  
13 selector process. Human health risk assessment is  
14 relatively easy. It's for a single species. And  
15 ecological risk assessment is for a lot of species. At  
16 the Presidio you have a lot of species out there in a  
17 ecosystem. If we did a quantitative risk assessment on  
18 every species at the Presidio, you would be taking 20  
19 boxes home with you, not just one. There is no way to  
20 get a handle on it. So when we do a ecological risk  
21 assessment we come up with a subset of species that  
22 allows us to focus the assessment.

23 What we've done is we are looking at some  
24 passerine birds. We're looking at the mourning dove,  
25 we're looking at the American robin, we are looking at

1 several small mammals; the pocket gopher, the deer  
2 mouse. They are borrowing, they have a lot of contact  
3 with soil, and there's a lot of pocket gophers out at  
4 Presidio. We are looking at raccoons, we know  
5 there are a lot of raccoons running around. We chose  
6 two raptors, the red-tailed hawk, and the peregrine  
7 falcon.

8 I think in all of our analyses, we ended up basing  
9 the risk assessment on the peregrine falcon because it  
10 was more conservative than using the red-tailed hawk.

11 One of the reasons we have to do this is it  
12 reduces redundancy in a risk calculation, and it  
13 focuses the assessment. That is very important to get  
14 across. You can't do risk assessment on every species  
15 in your ecosystem.

16 We looked at waterfowl and shore birds in areas  
17 where there are aquatic habitat. We chose the mallard  
18 duck. It is not a magic bird or anything, but it is a  
19 reasonable representative of waterfowl. Shore birds  
20 are actually a real good receptor because they ingest a  
21 lot of sediments. Their portion of sediment intake  
22 relative to their diet is very high. We are looking at  
23 amphibians. We say they are frog species, but really,  
24 the assessment will cover all the amphibians out there.  
25 So that's how we handle the receptor selection.

1 you might just lose this.

2 The media intake rates. Animals and birds tend to  
3 have very similar ingestion rates based on their body  
4 size. It's called an allometric fact. That if you had  
5 two little brown birds, and they were both the same  
6 body size, they would have very similar ingestion  
7 rates. And there's equations and a lot of mathematics  
8 that go into this, but if you have 40 or 50 little  
9 brown birds, and they all had the same home range, you  
10 would still have the same media concentration, you  
11 would have the same intake rate, and you would have the  
12 same chemical daily intake rate. So regardless of how  
13 many little brown birds you put in your risk assessment  
14 you would still just be having the same estimates of  
15 risk. You weed it down to the bare minimum so that you  
16 can figure out what's going on. It doesn't help to add  
17 more. As long as you get the basics in there, you've  
18 got a pretty strong basis for figuring out risks.

19 Our criteria are a little different than the human  
20 health risk assessment. They have got more EPA  
21 guidance than we do. The only real criteria we have  
22 are the State of California and the Water Quality  
23 criteria for the protection of fresh water life or for  
24 the protection of salt water life. They are the only  
25 hard and fast numbers that we have.

1 We didn't do this in a vacuum. EPA and Romy was  
2 out there with us. The Park Service. We all tromped  
3 around the Presidio and took a look at the birds and  
4 animals.

5 Another place where we get a lot of questions  
6 about the ecological risk assessment is the exposure  
7 analysis. However, it's really very similar to the  
8 human health risk assessment. At this point you have a  
9 hard time telling the two apart. Just like the human  
10 health risk assessment, we have to estimate exposure  
11 point concentrations. It's the same deal, you've got  
12 to estimate your exposure intakes for the birds and the  
13 mammals, just as if they were little kids.

14 We have got a slightly different equation. You  
15 have the media concentration, and you have a media  
16 ingestion rate. That's the amount of soil or the  
17 amount of surface water that an animal takes in. We  
18 have an extra factor in here that we call the AUF, it's  
19 an area-use factor. It relates the animal's home range  
20 to the size of the site.

21 Now this is one area where you get a lot of  
22 redundancy in the risk assessment. This is why I  
23 brought it up earlier, and I'm going to mention it  
24 again, because it's an important point to get across.  
25 And sometimes sitting down and reading a big document

1 In order to figure out risks for birds and mammals,  
2 we have gone to the toxicological literature. We  
3 researched as many studies as we could get our hands  
4 on, and reviewed them, and have come up with what we  
5 call, "Toxicity Benchmark Value," or TBVs. We looked  
6 for long-term studies that result in no adverse  
7 effects, and we take those values from those studies  
8 and use those as our benchmark criteria. I feel pretty  
9 good about the bird and mammal criteria. I don't feel  
10 as good about the plant and soil fauna criteria. They  
11 are a lot more limited, and a lot of the plant and soil  
12 fauna criteria are from studies done in the East.

13 If you are looking at toxicity criteria that are  
14 based on the soils with a PH of 5, any metals from the  
15 soils are going to be a lot more toxic than they are  
16 here at the Presidio. The soil PH out here is pretty  
17 neutral. So I really feel like, based on my review of  
18 the literature, that our plant-soil criteria are  
19 pretty, pretty conservative.

20 The risk characterization, as with the human  
21 health risk assessment, give us the results of the risk  
22 assessment. It pulls together the numbers you put in  
23 the toxicity analysis. It pulls together what you've  
24 got with the exposure analysis. We use the hazard  
25 quotient approach so this doesn't look unfamiliar. For

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1 birds and mammals we calculated intake in the exposure  
2 analysis. We divided by our toxicity criterion for  
3 each chemical and we get a hazard quotient. For  
4 plants, aquatic life, amphibians and invertebrates,  
5 it's just a little different. It's the same general  
6 philosophy. You take a media concentration, however,  
7 you don't calculate an intake. If you think about it,  
8 what is the chemical intake for an earthworm? There's  
9 a lot more information in the literature about contact  
10 by the soil bug with the chemical. So you have a  
11 toxicity value of 10 milligrams per kilograms in soil,  
12 and you compare it directly to your media  
13 concentration. That's how it's done.

14 Let me tell you something else we are thinking  
15 about. In order to get a handle on all the risk  
16 analyses we are doing out there, we came up with a  
17 rating system. In the human health risk assessment  
18 they have got a lot of guidance. If the hazardous  
19 quotient exceeds 1, they have problems. I don't feel  
20 like our numbers are as strong as their numbers. I  
21 feel that they are a little bit on the fuzzy side. So  
22 we don't want the cure to be worse than the disease.  
23 We want to be sure that we definitely have a problem,  
24 chemically, before you would want to recommend  
25 remediation. So we have come up with this qualitative

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1 over-estimated risk out there.

2 Areas of moderate potential risk were areas where  
3 more than one chemical had another quotient that  
4 exceeded 10, with receptors other than soil and plant  
5 fauna. The Crissy Field Future Wetlands had some high  
6 hazard quotients. This is only for the aquatic life.  
7 It was primarily nickel, and it was based on some  
8 maximum concentrations observed in groundwater assuming  
9 zero pollution into the wetland. I would say that  
10 would be the worst case scenario for any aquatic  
11 wildlife out there.

12 The Crissy Field Terrestrial Area we had the  
13 hazard quotients that exceeded 10 for multiple  
14 receptors, for metals and OCP.

15 At Landfill 2 and El Polin Spring, we also had  
16 exceedants. Actually, only the DDT exceeded 10. But I  
17 upgraded the site, because I felt the DDT detection  
18 frequency was high at 60%. We had some hazard  
19 quotients at Landfill E for robins, plants,  
20 invertebrate, and metals. And then, of course, East of  
21 Mason is sitting in this category. It doesn't fit a  
22 higher category because the frequency detection was  
23 very low. And I think we over estimated the dietary  
24 ingestion pathway.

25 We have areas of minimal, moderate risk. And this

1 rating scheme where we look at the types of receptors  
2 and we weigh how good we think the information is that  
3 went into our calculations. For instance, I told you  
4 that I don't feel good about the plant and soil fauna  
5 figure. So our rating system is this. Areas of  
6 moderate and high potential risks, we are calling that  
7 -- when we have a chemical with an HQ that exceeds  
8 100, at that point we say we think something might be  
9 going on out there. We really feel like something is  
10 going on. East of Mason fit this category.

11 We take the soil concentrations, which frequently  
12 is the maximum concentration of soil, we assume that  
13 the plants and bugs are in equilibrium with that  
14 maximum concentration. This is very, very  
15 conservative. That's saying that everywhere in this  
16 area plants and bugs are in equilibrium with maximum  
17 concentration. And when I say "equilibrium" I should  
18 categorize that with, it's not just equilibrium, it is  
19 equilibrium with bioaccumulation.

20 It's very, very uncertain. It's very  
21 conservative. And based on professional judgment, I  
22 downgraded the East of Mason site to a moderate,  
23 because I felt that even though we had DDT and DDE, it  
24 only occurred in one of three samples that were  
25 collected, and I feel that my dietary pathway likely

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1 is based on the plant soil and vertebrate. That was  
2 the only receptors that exceeded 10; it was all from  
3 metals. And I have been seeing in the assessment that  
4 iron, cadmium and aluminum had very consistent hazard  
5 quotients across the Presidio. And to me that tells me  
6 that perhaps they are related to background. All the  
7 other sites we rated as minimal or virtually  
8 non-existent risk.

9 Again, I just want to reiterate that the dietary  
10 ingestion for ecological risk is pretty uncertain,  
11 highly conservative, and is based on bioaccumulation  
12 factors between soil and the creatures.

13 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Any questions?

14 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I have a similar  
15 concern about consistency between ecological risks  
16 performed here, and the one performed for the petroleum  
17 sites. And your right, the problem for me is selection  
18 of the appropriate species to study. And that has been  
19 a kind of controversial issue for me -- at the  
20 petroleum sites, especially where the wetlands are the  
21 issue. And from your analysis, I'm wondering -- and I  
22 will read the RI with this in mind -- whether the  
23 solvent around that area raised any concern for you?  
24 Now, according to go your analysis it wouldn't have  
25 ranked that area as moderate or high risk --

MS. ORDIM: Where are you?

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, the solvent plume that comes out of Building 937. So according to your analysis there isn't a promulgated criteria for those compounds. You wouldn't have had some readily available measure to analyze the ecological risk there. And the wetland scenario --

MS. ORDIM: Well, we did analyze the future wetland scenario in the Crissy Field area.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: But not for BOCs.

MS. ORDIM: We analyzed it for whatever was in the groundwater. We said, okay --

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Yeah, but for the species that you looked at, are they totally representative of the kind of ecological system that a wetland would represent?

MS. ORDIM: Well, that's what we tried to envision when we selected the waterfowl representative and we selected the shore-bird representative. And then, of course, we looked at the State of California's criteria for the protection of saltwater aquatic life.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And did you find any of those compounds?

MS. ORDIM: It was metals.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: That's what I mean.

done here, really, adequately covers all the areas on the Presidio, with the exception of those outfalls, which will be covered from that ESAP. So that's how we pull it together.

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: All right. You sort of explained how you felt water qualities were usable in the risk assessment, because it wasn't really clear on that. Particularly, when there might be problems with soil ingestion.

MS. ORDIM: Well, water quality --

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Well, worms eat sediment.

MS. ORDIM: Well, we evaluated that and we had concentrations in the soil.

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Did you evaluate the concentrations that a bird or something would be getting from eating worms?

MS. ORDIM: Yes. That's what the dietary ingestion pathway was designed to do.

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: And then the last of my questions. It wasn't clear to me how you -- well, I guess I will rephrase this. I didn't see a listing in one of some of your benchmarks, and the levels at which you decided there was a risk or no risk, is that included?

Since California hasn't developed criteria for those compounds, you're not going to be able to perform the same kind of analysis that you would for metals.

MS. ORDIM: Well, there's not a lot you can do about that.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: What Rich Heitt has proposed for the petroleum sites, is that there might be an attempt to do a site-specific test for those compounds. And that's something I'm going to ask Rich about.

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I have a few questions. The first one, I didn't see any evaluation of the sediments along the bay, how was that addressed?

MS. ORDIM: That was out of scope.

BOARDMEMBER BUCK: That's all evaluated in the ESAP.

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Well, would you explain to us, John, the difference between the ESAP and the ecological risk assessment, how the two will tie together to give us risk estimates?

BOARDMEMBER BUCK: The ESAP is being developed at the present time to evaluate the VOC areas. And I hope that we will be getting that document out in December sometime. But from my estimation, the terrestrial ecological risk assessment

MS. ORDIM: Yes. It's about 40 pages long.

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Okay. Would you tell me how that would compare in the EPA document, Terms of Toxicology, for terrestrial ecosystems? And let's pick something -- let's pick something like lead. Do you remember for lead a benchmark for animals?

MS. ORDIM: Not for the birds and mammals.

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: For a plant then?

MS. ORDIM: 404 per million. And that was actually derived from an EPA document.

BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Well, perhaps we should give you a copy of this. It's 50 percent per million.

MS. ORDIM: Well, we certainly would be happy to evaluate that.

BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Can you explain to me, for example, under Building 1351, which is the second to last page. It says, "The receptors at risk are invertebrates."

MS. ORDIM: Yes.

BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Did that also account for the total, for an invertebrate to have aluminum, iron, lead and zinc, all together as a contaminant, or does it think of it as separate?

MS. ORDIM: The most typical way ecological risks are done -- and this isn't just at the Presidio,

1 this is nationwide -- is to evaluate each chemical, on  
2 a chemical-by-chemical basis.

3 Our ability to do mixture-toxicity analysis is  
4 very, very limited.

5 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: Well, okay. If it is  
6 not an additive for plants and soil fauna, is it an  
7 additive for animals and birds?

8 MS. ORDIM: It's a chemical, what you're  
9 talking about. Something like DDT or DDE could very  
10 well be an additive. But I would have to say that, no,  
11 metals are an additive. You wouldn't take hazard  
12 quotients for aluminum and add it to a hazard quotient  
13 for iron. They have different target organs. There  
14 are very few chemicals where we go through and add up  
15 chemical by chemical. We can add across pathways, and  
16 we did that. But to add up chemical by chemical, it  
17 isn't a common practice with risk assessment. It is  
18 not technically defensible.

19 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Some of these  
20 compounds are not compounds that are releasing  
21 hazardous substances. I mean, like aluminum naturally  
22 occurs.

23 MS. ORDIM: Yes, it is. And, I believe, that  
24 aluminum is probably a result of what is naturally  
25 occurring in the soils.

1 comments from the RAB on the Basewide Corrective Action  
2 Plan? Okay.

3 We are currently in the process of changing some  
4 things. I'm not sure what kind of a date we have to  
5 get those out, but as soon as possible. It is in our  
6 best interest to get the responses to the comments and  
7 revised Basewide Correction Action Plan out as soon as  
8 possible.

9 BOARDMEMBER JARRAT: Since the responses  
10 aren't ready yet, are we planning at a future meeting  
11 to have a discussion of the responses and comments?

12 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: We certainly could.  
13 It might be easier for us to send them back to you, and  
14 then you could see then if you have any questions. We  
15 are not going to spend a lot of time reading through  
16 this.

17 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Would it be possible for  
18 interested members of the RAB to get copies of the  
19 comments that were submitted, and the Army's responses  
20 to them?

21 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Yes. We always do  
22 that. We send those comments out, and the responses to  
23 them.

24 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Then let me ask. Since  
25 that's not ready yet, could we get copies of the

1 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I focused on the risks  
2 associated with chemicals that released, because those  
3 are the ones that we are required to take action on.

4 MS. ORDIM: Well, we took a look at all the  
5 chemicals so we could make sure that we weren't missing  
6 something. So we evaluated everything that had the  
7 ambient concentration screen. We evaluated all of  
8 them.

9 FACILITATOR KERN: I'll just mention, at this  
10 point, would you like to continue asking questions in  
11 this area, considering the time, or try to move on and  
12 cover some other items?

13 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: If you have any questions,  
14 we will be available after the meeting. And we would  
15 like to point out the baseline risk assessment is in  
16 Chapter 15 of the document. So if you look in Chapter  
17 15, and also in the Tables and Figures Section, look  
18 for tables that start with 15.

19 FACILITATOR KERN: Next item. And  
20 considering the hour, I would ask for your indulgence  
21 to go a little bit longer to try and cover these  
22 remaining items. Basewide CAP - Response to Comments.

23 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Basically, we have  
24 all the comments back now, I believe, from all the  
25 agencies, and the RAB as well. Do you have the

1 original comments that were submitted to you?

2 BOARDMEMBER HENDERSON: Sure. We can get  
3 them.

4 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Everything is in the  
5 library, so whatever you want you can call on any  
6 document.

7 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: And they will make  
8 copies and send it to us?

9 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: That's been the  
10 standard.

11 FACILITATOR KERN: All right. Next item.  
12 Update on the Lead-Based Paint Issue. I think Bob  
13 alluded to that. There is some controversy there.

14 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: We have Dan Letger,  
15 from Versar, for a five-minute rundown.

16 MR. LETGER: I just want to give you a quick  
17 update to the RAB and the community members on where we  
18 stand on our lead-base paint and asbestos survey. We  
19 are completed with the building survey for all the  
20 asbestos. We probably accessed about 99 percent of the  
21 spaces that we needed to access. The were a few small  
22 areas that were inaccessible, but we are still trying  
23 to get into those, and we are in the report-writing  
24 process for that now. We were slightly behind, as I  
25 mentioned at the RPM meeting this morning. We are

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1 adding some additional things. We have six fulltime  
2 Cat operators, and we are going to be adding four more  
3 to get that back in line.

4 The lead-base paint in the buildings, we are about  
5 percent complete as of the 1st of November, so I  
6 would suspect that we are probably approaching the 90  
7 percent mark. I think we have got about 75 or so  
8 buildings remaining to do. The report production is  
9 already in process as well as the report documentation  
10 on the graphics, and the soil as well.

11 So we are still moving pretty well online on that.  
12 We have a little bit of field activities. We recently  
13 reduced staff from about 41 down to about, I think,  
14 about 25 right now full-time on the project, so we are  
15 still moving ahead on that.

16 Basically, what we have done since the last  
17 meeting, is the project manager for this project has  
18 attended a walk through with the Park Service and  
19 looked at the areas, some of the housing units, if not  
20 all of them, where we had evaluated levels of lead in  
21 the soil. We discussed possible scenarios or interim  
22 measures. And I know that there was quite a large crew  
23 that went around. Dave Jarrat was involved,  
24 archeologists, and other techs were involved in that  
25 walk through.

1 And right now we are pretty much on hold, pending  
2 an outcome as far as the lead and the soil pending the  
3 direction of the Army.

4 BOARDMEMBER JARRAT: What is the Army's  
5 schedule for doing the interim action, the correction  
6 on groundcover, that type of thing?

7 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: As I mentioned this  
8 morning, any actions that the Army is going to take  
9 with regards to the lead-base paint contamination and  
10 soil is tied to funding for FY '96, which has not been  
11 received. So we don't expect any interim control  
12 measures to be implemented for sometime. We don't have  
13 any idea at this point when FY '96 funding, once  
14 appropriated, will be disbursed. So it's hard to say  
15 at this point.

16 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Because FY '96 funds  
17 have not been appropriated yet, am I correct, David?

18 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: That's correct.

19 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: So the lead in soil  
20 remediation is on hold?

21 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, certainly any  
22 remediation, yes, that's correct.

23 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: The findings or  
24 sampling, is a copy of that available?

25 MR. LETGER: We are in the process of

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1 developing that report at this point.

2 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Is there any chance of  
3 seeing them now if somebody went to your office to see  
4 the report?

5 MR. LETGER: We haven't completed all the  
6 reports. We put some summary information together that  
7 was presented at the RAB, the last meeting, and that  
8 consisted of probably 98 percent of all of our data.  
9 We still have a few samples remaining to complete. But  
10 that consisted of a great majority of the data.

11 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Is there any document to  
12 show what you used in the various areas, the layout,  
13 how you conducted sampling?

14 MR. LETGER: Yes, there is.

15 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: That's not a problem,  
16 to get a copy of the lead-base paint sampling protocol.  
17 That's been available for some time. In terms of the  
18 reports, if you notice on the report documents due to  
19 be published, you'll see that Versar has a list of  
20 buildings that they anticipate and have their initial  
21 reports done on. So they are going to be publishing  
22 the report over the next several months as they package  
23 everything together. So each building will have an  
24 asbestos lead-base, and lead-base paint soil component  
25 to it. And as we have done with all of our

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1 documentation, when those reports are published by the  
2 contractor, you will be notified and have ample  
3 opportunity to get a copy of that.

4 The funding issue, with regards to recommendations  
5 from Versar, with regards to the survey, the lead-base  
6 paint contamination in the soil, was an unexpected  
7 hazard, so that's why it is not going to be addressed,  
8 or cannot be addressed, until we get the FY '96  
9 funding. The funding that we do have available to  
10 address asbestos and lead-base paint hazards are for  
11 building conditions, because that was what was  
12 anticipated to be the driving force behind the original  
13 survey. And the funding is available for that, and  
14 those abatement actions are probably going to start in  
15 the next 60 days.

16 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I know that one of your  
17 people was at the Department of Health Service's  
18 Workshop. Are you going to be sending another one  
19 there?

20 MR. LETGER: On the 28th?

21 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Yes, on the 28th?

22 MR. LETGER: Yes, we will be there.

23 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: In light of that, I have  
24 a question. If DHS is leaning towards, or is going to  
25 enact a 200 level, what does that do to your results



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1 now, the survey that you've taken?

2 MR. LETGER: It increases the number of  
3 buildings in the scope.

4 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: So you will revise your  
5 list then?

6 MR. LETGER: Yes. And that's a pretty quick  
7 process, because we have all the data in the database.  
8 All we have to do is set the same criteria and it takes  
9 about five minutes to printout the list.

10 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I would like to ask Romy  
11 to talk about lead in the soil. We had a discussion  
12 about that in our project manager's meeting this  
13 morning.

14 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: I have indicated in our  
15 letter that our position is, the lead-base paint -- we  
16 use the definition from the CERCLA Regulations, and we  
17 adopted that definition under Chapter 6.8 of the  
18 California Health and Safety Code. And right now we  
19 don't have an official response from the Army, and I  
20 think they are leaning towards not including this  
21 CERCLA Program. And one of the consequences of not  
22 putting this under CERCLA, is they are of the opinion  
23 that they are going to be addressing non-residential  
24 buildings. And also, CERCLA is a comprehensive  
25 regulation which entails all these different applicable

1 requirements and monitoring requirements. So all of  
2 that will be applicable if this issue is resolved to  
3 not include the lead-base paint as a CERCLA release:  
4 So right now we are waiting for our response, an  
5 official response, which will come from, I believe,  
6 Washington, D.C.

7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I would just like to  
8 add, for the potential new members, is that the other  
9 consequence of this kind of decision on a legal issue,  
10 is so the lead risk would still remain. Who would pay  
11 for it? In other words, the Park Service would be left  
12 with that responsibility, because the risk would still  
13 be there. But if the lead in the soil is considered a  
14 CERCLA release, it is the Army's responsibility. So  
15 there are big issues riding on the outcome of this  
16 decision. And I agree with Romy.

17 FACILITATOR KERN: Let's see if we can move  
18 ahead.

19 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I recommend that we  
20 drop the two items that I added.

21 BOARDMEMBER HOOPER: I just wanted to ask  
22 David a question. You said at the last meeting you  
23 were going to notify the families of children under the  
24 age of six. And the spokesperson from the Department  
25 of Public Health stated that it would be nice if you

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1 notified those five years previous. And I was just  
2 wondering if you decided to do that?

3 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: We did a  
4 notification to the DOD tenants who occupied quarters  
5 that were listed in the above 400 parts-per-million  
6 category, and that came out to eight tenants. The Park  
7 Service did a notification of their own tenants that  
8 was done separately, because they had privacy concerns  
9 for their tenants. But we did not go back and do any  
10 type of five-year previous occupancy and notify those  
11 persons.

12 FACILITATOR KERN: Bob has dropped his two  
13 items for the moment. Harry, there's the 1349 and 637  
14 items that you mentioned.

15 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Why don't we drop those  
16 for the moment.

17 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Anticipating questions  
18 about that item, I invited representatives from  
19 International Technology to give a quick overview of  
20 what happened at that site. We have Rich Johns here  
21 from IT, who talked about that this morning.

22 MR. JOHNS: We started the remediation and  
23 demolition of the tank at 1349 the week of October  
24 21st. We are continuing with soil excavation in the  
25 area. We have currently excavated approximately 700

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1 cubic yards of petroleum-contaminated soil. We are  
2 estimating an additional 500 yards that may need to be  
3 excavated before we reach the FPALDR levels. We  
4 anticipate completing the work and leaving the site  
5 December the 8th.

6 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And what did you do  
7 with the soil that you excavated?

8 MR. JOHNS: The soil is going to the future  
9 site of the LTLD.

10 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: But in the area where  
11 there is a hot spot of quite high concentration, did  
12 you manage it as a hazardous waste?

13 MR. JOHNS: No.

14 BOARDMEMBER BALL: In terms of the amount of  
15 excavation you did, how does that compare with what you  
16 expected that you were going to excavate?

17 MR. JOHNS: It is considerably more than what  
18 we expected.

19 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Could you share with us  
20 those numbers?

21 MR. JOHNS: In about the order of a  
22 magnitude.

23 FACILITATOR KERN: The schedule for future  
24 meetings.

25 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I wanted to raise an

1 issue that's related to the schedule so we can discuss  
2 it at the same time. At our November 14th meeting we  
3 voted to say that the community members there wanted a  
4 / imum of 60 days of review time for the RI. And I  
5 think it's important for people to realize that that  
6 60-day minimum number that was discussed then  
7 represents only 36 possible days. And if you break  
8 that down -- it is not going over Christmas and New  
9 Year's week -- you have less than 30 days. So if you  
10 met like once a week, assuming you're doing so, I think  
11 we need to really consider how long a time a RAB of  
12 community members needs to review this document. And  
13 we can discuss that now, or at our next regularly  
14 scheduled meeting on the 12th of December.

15 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Actually, I think the  
16 issue is more complicated than that. And I think our  
17 next meeting is scheduled for December 5th. But we  
18 don't have a resolution on the issue of adopting all of  
19 the new people here, and we won't know that, and they  
20 wouldn't know that, at least until the 1st. And so the  
21 60 days for us has started today, or the 53 days,  
22 whatever it is. But the complicated issue will be,  
23 would the new members know that they are members, and  
24 how do they had jump into this process? That's the  
25 problem. What's the answer? I'm not quite sure.

1 least be able to make some type of a judgment on it.  
2 So I don't feel that the 53 or the 60 days is  
3 sufficiently long enough for community members.

4 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Let me just react to  
5 that, also. I understand what you're saying, but I  
6 also agree with some of the concerns that I think the  
7 Army and the regulators have that we need to get going.  
8 I mean, we have been going off course for more than a  
9 few years already, and the RI, to the people now around  
10 the table, should not be an entirely unfamiliar  
11 document. We saw the draft RI, and I think we have  
12 some responsibility to this institution, the  
13 Restoration Advisory Board, that has already been  
14 meeting for two years, to press forward a little bit  
15 with the schedule that we have been trying to meet.  
16 And so, I think there's a tension there between the  
17 brand new people and the existing knowledge that's  
18 here. I think that these meetings that are scheduled  
19 in December should consider how -- or have as a theme  
20 -- to bring people up to speed and get into the process  
21 quickly, and that was sort of my compromise way of  
22 thinking about it. But it wouldn't start until we know  
23 we are. Maybe that's the wrong answer, but I just  
24 think there's a lot of competing values here. I don't  
25 expect to read the RI and learn something startling new

1 When I look at this schedule the problem that is  
2 of concern to me is not so much the RI schedule as the  
3 treatability schedule, which follows very closely on  
4 the heels. And the feasibility study is selection of  
5 remedies. Of course we have several opportunities to  
6 look at the selection of remedies, because we get to  
7 look at selection of remedies about three times in the  
8 different documents. But I would suggest that the 53  
9 days start from the time that there's some final  
10 decision about new members. That gives everyone an  
11 incentive to try and make that decision as soon as  
12 possible.

13 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I like the idea of  
14 having the clock start from the time that the final  
15 decision is made on new members, but I still have very  
16 serious concerns about even 53 days, in terms of it  
17 would mean in real time for people who have to look at  
18 the document.

19 For example, if you took a time period of 120 days  
20 from the time that you got a document to give to a  
21 community member, and you didn't work weekends, if you  
22 met even once a week you would have a maximum of 18  
23 meetings at which to pick apart a six-volume document  
24 and come up with some sort of conclusion; learn new  
25 fields, such as risk assessment, well enough to at

1 that I haven't heard before. Maybe there is something,  
2 but I think we already talked about a lot of  
3 contamination on the Presidio.

4 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I would like to respond a  
5 little bit. I have reviewed, as a regulator, a lot of  
6 RIs. And it is my opinion, both professional and  
7 personal, that a thorough and careful review, of a  
8 remedial investigation document, particularly if you do  
9 an independent evaluation of the data, is not really  
10 doable in a thorough and comprehensive manner in the  
11 short timeframe that's been given. So I think that  
12 when you add it into the equation, community members  
13 that don't have this experience -- well, there are some  
14 people who have this experience -- it's not realistic  
15 to hold community members to the same timeframe of  
16 review that you are holding experienced regulators and  
17 agencies to. I would suggest that we take a decoupling  
18 of the review times of the RAB from the review times of  
19 the regulators.

20 FACILITATOR KERN: Since the hour is late,  
21 let me say, that I heard John Buck say much earlier in  
22 the meeting, that he thought this was a very ambitious  
23 schedule. And I think he said we need to just get  
24 going and work with it and see what happens. It's a  
25 proposal. So it's possible, that with the suggestions

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1 that have been made -- that decoupling idea -- and to  
2 start the clock when it's decided with the new members.  
3 Perhaps those are things that the Army and John can  
4 work with, and we can all work with it. Use them as  
5 sort of guidelines, and get the process going, rather  
6 than sort of argue whether it's going to be 60 tonight  
7 or not. I mean that would be a suggestion, and I would  
8 endorse that both ideas be considered, both Bob's and  
9 Jan's.

10 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I think that you also  
11 have to consider that we have an educational process  
12 that has to go with the new members. And the RI being  
13 as large as it is, this would be a perfect vehicle to  
14 start getting the new people involved as we are  
15 studying the RI. I don't think any time limit should  
16 be put on this at this particular time. All of us  
17 don't have to read the complete RI. There are some of  
18 us that can take certain sections of it to read and  
19 invite other people in, and I think this is the way it  
20 should be handled, with no deadline at this particular  
21 time.

22 FACILITATOR KERN: So I don't know that this  
23 requires any kind of a vote, but certainly you've got  
24 advice from the RAB to consider.

25 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I would like to hear

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1 of the RAB have a responsibility to the new members of  
2 the RAB, whomever and how many of those that may become  
3 a part of this group. Certain members of you have the  
4 expertise, and should take the leadership role to train  
5 these new folks to bring them up to speed in whatever  
6 manner is possible. The reason that we have decided to  
7 have these overview meetings in the next month is to  
8 help you, as community members, get a better  
9 understanding of what you have to deal with, with this  
10 remedial investigation, without having to go through  
11 and spending a lot of hours of your own time, sitting  
12 down and trying to digest this document. What we are  
13 asking you to do at this point is to spend whatever  
14 amount you can, come into the meeting on the 5th of  
15 December, be prepared to present any issues or concerns  
16 that you have about those first five study areas. And  
17 then do the same thing coming into the meeting on the  
18 19th. We expect that that would be one manner or one  
19 means, one strategy, that would help you all to  
20 expedite your review process.

21 And again, you know, you've got to use some  
22 innovation and creativity on your part to figure out  
23 other ways you can do that. That's why you're  
24 leadership. If you have an idea of how to take the  
25 current members of the RAB, that's what you should be

1 what the Park Service thinks of the schedule.

2 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: It's difficult to comment  
3 on, because I can see both sides of it. It's a very  
4 lengthy and complex document, especially for RAB  
5 members. I can see them wanting more time, and even  
6 for regulators in the Park Service. I really would  
7 like to keep the project moving forward, because it  
8 means we get to design a cleanup faster.

9 So I'm not exactly sure what the right answer is  
10 on how to achieve those two things together. I am  
11 willing to review it as expeditiously as I can with the  
12 resources we have at the Park Service, and I think the  
13 regulators can do that as well. I also like the idea  
14 of decoupling regulatory and Park Service review from  
15 the RAB members' review, but I don't know how much  
16 decoupling you can do before it really effected the  
17 schedule.

18 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I would like to say  
19 that this schedule has been developed and somewhat  
20 refined over the last several months by the BCT and  
21 during RPM meetings. What you are seeing in front of  
22 you -- this schedule that you see in front of you --  
23 reflects that schedule as it was discussed except for  
24 this portion of the RI, because its distribution date  
25 wasn't until today. I think that the current members

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1 planning with to review this RI. Then get together as  
2 community members, like you did last week with your  
3 organization and committee discussions, and get  
4 together and break down this RI. Assign it out to  
5 whoever is going to be participating in it, and have  
6 those folks come back, armed to the teeth with  
7 questions and concerns, and discussions, and then hit  
8 the regulators and technical members that are here with  
9 all of your concerns. That's a way you can expedite  
10 this. I'm sure you can come up using your own  
11 creativity.

12 The other thing is you have to be reasonable with  
13 your review times. We understand the new community  
14 members may have no clue about the RI. But some of you  
15 guys on there are just as professionally competent as  
16 the people that we have on the RAB. There are  
17 geologist, and environmental engineers among that  
18 group. So there's going to be folks that have the  
19 technical ability to lead other people who may not have  
20 the expertise to go through and digest this document,  
21 and to take reasonable advice and comments back to the  
22 Army.

23 So there has to be some reasonability in the  
24 amount of time that you want to review this document.

25 The other reason that we have set this schedule

1 out as far as you can see through the record of  
2 decision, is cost is impacted on this. The contractors  
3 that are involved in producing and publishing all of  
4 these documents, and going through all of these review  
5 periods, and doing these special presentations to help  
6 you expedite your review process, all of that costs  
7 money. Any time you delay any of this, that's going to  
8 mean we are going to have to go back and request more  
9 money to keep these contracts extended and extended,  
10 and extended. And that money, at this point, we don't  
11 know if it's going to be available. The funding that  
12 is funding this schedule, as it is laid out, is FY '95  
13 dollars, that have been laid out. If you extend this  
14 schedule that means we have to request FY '96 dollars  
15 for that, and, as of right now, that we don't have.

16 So it's very important that you all consider, as  
17 much as possible, coming up with innovative and  
18 creative ways in addition to what we have already tried  
19 to do with these two special RI overview sessions. We  
20 are asking you to do a little homework and be prepared,  
21 to try to stick with this schedule. We recognize that  
22 it's not fair to you guys. We are not dictating this  
23 to you. We are asking you to work with us because the  
24 alternative is a mis-schedule, and additional costs,  
25 and trying to carry on a contractor who is on a

1 timetable with this thing, to finish this thing as it  
2 is laid out.

3 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Notwithstanding the  
4 concerns that David has, I think the issue boils down  
5 once again to one of the Administrative Record, and  
6 comments being part of the Administrative Record.

7 From my point of view, again, as a practical  
8 matter, we have to recognize the connection between the  
9 RI and the FS. And that we do have, like I was saying,  
10 three shots at comments on the FS, which is the  
11 selection of remedy. To me, it would be probably  
12 helpful to have some kind of assurance, complete  
13 assurance, from all of the regulators, that comments on  
14 the RI, assuming we stick with these dates, that  
15 comments on the RI would coincide with our due date for  
16 the draft of March 22nd. Because, if you're going to  
17 make a comment on the remedy, that the remedy is not  
18 acceptable because of some flaw in the remedial  
19 investigation, that's a logical comment. And so there  
20 just needs to be some assurance. We are going to miss  
21 the deadline. The new people, especially, are going to  
22 miss the deadline. If they got something in after  
23 January 12th, if they got it in, in March, or  
24 something, on the RI, then it would be part of the  
25 official Administrative Record. And it is possible, I

1 think, by March, for us to keep these two documents,  
2 and their connections, in our minds and how they relate  
3 to each other, and we would be able to education  
4 ourselves.

5 Now, again, I'm not necessarily suggesting that we  
6 use these dates. Again, I just think that the clock  
7 should start from the time the RAB membership is  
8 officially determined. And between now and March when  
9 we have to have comments on the draft RAB, we should  
10 think about this issue of a learning curve and how to  
11 address it.

12 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: What I would like to do  
13 right now is finalize our next RAB meeting date, which  
14 according to our Charter is the second Tuesday of the  
15 month, which would make it December the 12th. I think  
16 that should be clear to everybody here.

17 The second thing that I would like to talk about  
18 is committees; both the ones that we have now, and the  
19 one we will be forming. And I would like to suggest  
20 that anybody in the room that is interested in signing  
21 up for a committee, do so, so we can begin organizing  
22 on that. And I also want to solicit people's attention  
23 to help on an issue of the Golden Gate Bridge District  
24 and Cleanup Levels. That is currently out for comment,  
25 and there's a deadline on that of December 13th. I

1 think we need an ad hoc committee set up to look at  
2 that document, review it and to get comments out,  
3 because cleanup levels that are set there could easily  
4 impact the Presidio just in a general sense. And some  
5 of the Golden Gate Bridge lead is actually, physically  
6 on the Presidio. And whatever they decided in that  
7 document will be carried out, I believe, for the lead  
8 on the Presidio.

9 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay. So we need to  
10 finish off these four items, and then we need to leave.  
11 We have got the issue that Bob has raised, once again,  
12 starting with this clock, when the RAB members are  
13 selected. I'm just going to say I hope you guys  
14 consider this. I think everybody over here is  
15 considering what you are saying.

16 The next item is what Jan brought up about the  
17 committees, and if you want to sign up for one of  
18 those. Then there's the item about the Bridge  
19 District. Sol has that information, and you have  
20 information in your packet. That's a very short time,  
21 so you probably need to talk to Sol about that.

22 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: The only thing I want to  
23 say is that the ETS person specifically invited us to  
24 send more people up there for this particular meeting.  
25 And she suggested four or five of the Presidio people

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1 get up there, because it does concern the Presidio.  
2 And I'd like to see some volunteers come up there. The  
3 deadline is not much further than what Jan said, it's  
4 January 5th. That's the deadline for comments. We  
5 ought to send a committee up there for this particular  
6 meeting. It's very, very important.

7 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay. So I'm going to ask  
8 people to get in touch with Sol about this. Now with  
9 regards to this item about the schedule, is there  
10 flexibility? I think that's the question we need to  
11 have answered. Can you work with what Bob has  
12 proposed?

13 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Are you talking about  
14 on the overall schedule?

15 FACILITATOR KERN: Well, the clock, starting  
16 with the selection of the new members.

17 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, the BCT still has  
18 to review the slate. So before we can review the slate  
19 we have to figure out where we are going to meet. I  
20 would just like to ask the BCT members to look at your  
21 calendars for next week and let's figure out a time  
22 when we can sit down and discuss this slate.

23 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I would like to have a  
24 second part to my proposal. That there be some clear  
25 assurance that the Administrative Record for RAB

1 comments remain open on the RI to coincide with  
2 comments on the draft.

3 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Well, as far as the  
4 Administrative Record goes, that's not going to be an  
5 issue.

6 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: You say that, but you  
7 might come back and say something else.

8 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: If you look at the  
9 handout, there are 288 comments and responses just in  
10 our Administrative Record. And whether they came in  
11 four months after a document was out or four days after  
12 they still have to go in the Administrative Record, and  
13 they still impacted the finalization of documents.

14 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I can't rely on that,  
15 because I have heard your legal counsel say --

16 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: It's the history.

17 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I have heard your  
18 legal counsel say that one of the Administrative Record  
19 requirements can be interpreted much more strictly, and  
20 a comment that is late would not be answered or  
21 responded to.

22 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I understand what you  
23 heard, Bob, but what I'm telling you, the reality is,  
24 that despite what was said, all the comments are still  
25 in the Administrative Record, and it's right here in

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1 front of you.

2 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: That doesn't mean that  
3 you necessarily made those comments effect the outcome  
4 of the decision that gets made on that issue.

5 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: But they have. You can  
6 ask all of the contractors here who review the comments  
7 from everybody that they impacted the finalization of  
8 every single document, so that's the issue, and it is  
9 not going to be a problem.

10 FACILITATOR KERN: Gentlemen, this is a very  
11 important issue, but it is getting very late.

12 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I think that might go to  
13 the Administrative Record Committee, that is to be  
14 formed, to be considered and to be dealt with.

15 FACILITATOR KERN: So the fourth item was the  
16 December 12th meeting date, and by this schedule is not  
17 going to happen. So people need to understand that.  
18 The schedule is December 5th and December 19th.

19 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: May I just make one  
20 comment about looking at the report?

21 You know this document is so involved and it's so  
22 heavy that it's kind of intimidating. But I would  
23 really suggest that people who intend to look at it get  
24 it out and open it up and start to make some sense of  
25 it right away instead of putting it off, because it's

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1 kind of intimidating to look at. And what I did, if  
2 you pick out a section, like a chapter, and you  
3 integrate the figures and the tables all together so  
4 you can look at it, otherwise, you're going to look at  
5 one volume for tech, and look at another volume for  
6 tables, and another volume for figures. If you pick  
7 out a chapter and integrate them together it becomes  
8 easier to look at.

9 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I would just echo what  
10 Roberta said. When you are reading the text you can  
11 actually have these volumes up, open next to you, as  
12 opposed to paging back and forth through the documents  
13 and losing your train of thought.

14 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: I also have a  
15 suggestion. Since the Army agreed to meeting with the  
16 RAB members on the workshop, we kind of need to  
17 anticipate some of the contentious issues. And one of  
18 them is the Sites Specifics Screening, that is being  
19 used in this particular. I know you did something on  
20 risk assessment. And in between the risk assessment  
21 and the data gathering we came up with a method in  
22 which we screen out data, and there's a basis for it.  
23 And those are valid. And I think we need to inform the  
24 RAB members about it.

25 FACILITATOR KERN: I want to thank everybody

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1 for participating in these long meetings.  
2 There are additional comments, I see your hands.  
3 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I just wanted people to  
4 know there are sign-up sheets for the committee there.  
5 BOARDMEMBER LAHREN: David, can you call me  
6 after your BCT meeting and let me know the status of  
7 your members? And don't forget we have the video, if  
8 anyone wants copies of the video we showed earlier.  
9 FACILITATOR KERN: Perspective new members,  
10 you're going to be getting calls from the  
11 Organizational Committee. We are going to be making  
12 every effort to get you up to speed with these large  
13 boxes. So we thank you so much for being here tonight.

REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

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8 I, Elizabeth Valstad, do hereby certify that the  
9 foregoing is a true and correct statement of the  
10 testimony and proceedings had in the within-entitled  
11 matter and that the same is a full, true and correct  
12 transcription of the shorthand notes as taken by me in  
13 said matter.

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15 Dated: at San Francisco, California this  
16 \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_  
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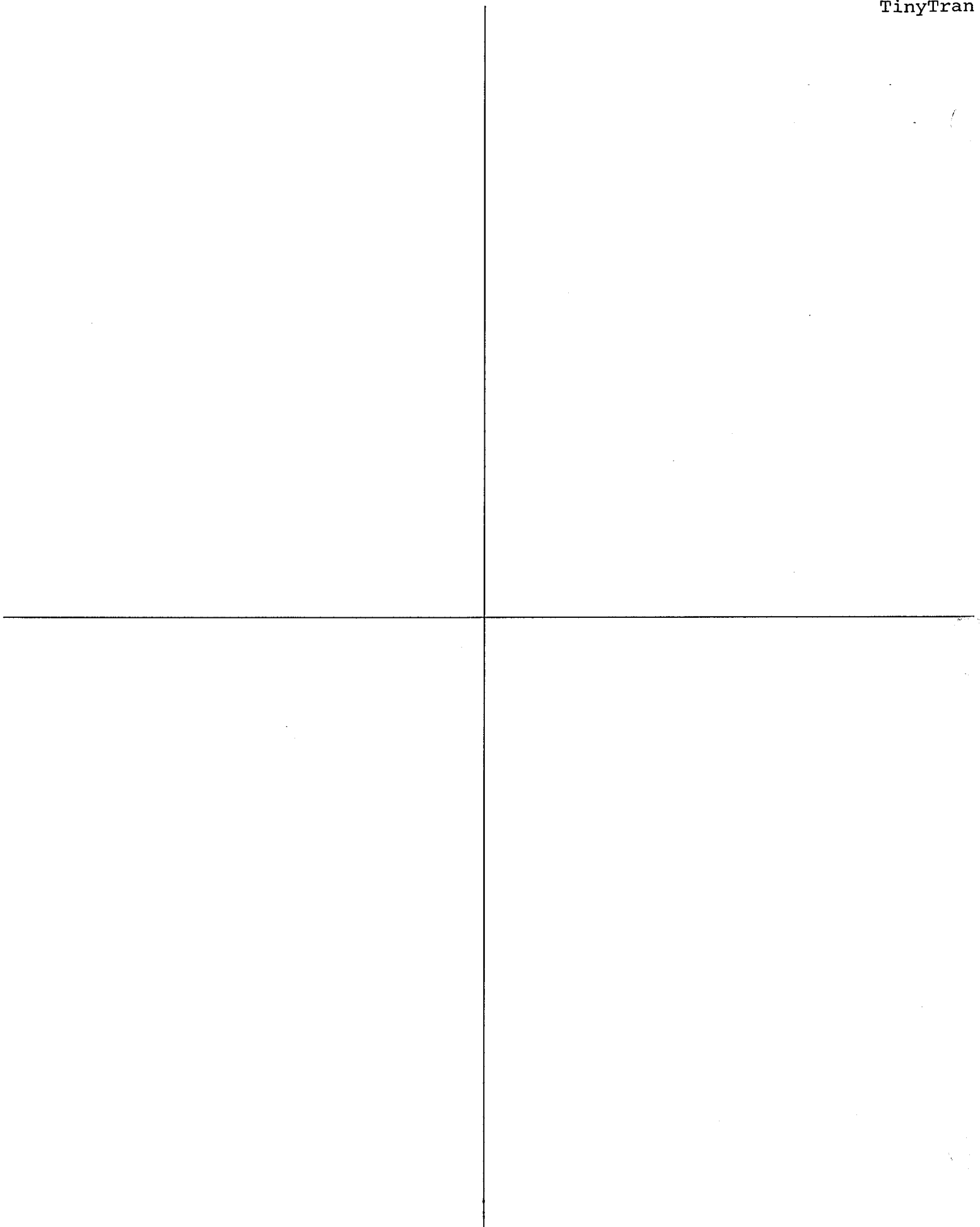
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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

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THE RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5TH, 1995

HELD AT

FORT MASON G.G.N.R.A. HEADQUARTERS

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

7:00 P.M.

**CERTIFIED COPY**

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

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VF RAB  
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RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARDMEMBERS:

(COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL)

(CONT.)

ARTHUR YOUNG

MARK YOUNGKIN

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARDMEMBERS:

(COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL)

THOMAS APPLING

HAROLD BALL

JAN BAXTER

ROBERTA BLANK

JOHN BUCK

SUE CHUBERKA

CAROL DALY

ROMY FUENTES

JOAN GIRARDOT

DAVID JARRAT

REBECCA JEHOREK

DOUG KERN

SOL LEVINE

ANDREW LOLLI

BRUCE MCKLEROY

HOWARD NATHIEL

JANE POWERS

ROBERT REINHARD

LARRY SHOCKEY

PAUL TOWNSEND

ELLIS WALLENBERG

DAVID WILKINS

4

FACILITATOR KERN: Good evening, everyone.

We have a tremendous amount of material to cover and so we are forced to begin, and we will try to catch people up to speed as they come in.

This is the Presidio Restoration Advisory Board.

I'd like to welcome all of you tonight and welcome all of the new members that are here tonight. Welcome to the previous members, the regulators, the contractors, the City, and all the members of the public that have attended.

Are there any additions or suggestions or changes at this time?

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Why don't we go around the room and have people introduce themselves?

BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Doug, could you mention the things that we talked about on the phone?

FACILITATOR KERN: Yes. I have a number of announcements. And we have one or two committee items that we have passed out, and our hope is to cover these rather quickly and not spend any great amount of time on those items.

And so Bob's suggestion was to introduce ourselves, and that would probably be the most appropriate thing to begin with.

I'm Doug Kern. I have been asked to facilitate



5

1 these meetings. I live on the far side of the Presidio  
2 on Lake Street.  
3 BOARDMEMBER TOWNSEND: I'm Paul Townsend, and  
4 I'm with the Army Corps of Engineers.  
5 BOARDMEMBER WORK: Michael Work. I'm with  
6 the U.S. EPA.  
7 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I'm Bob Reinhard. I'm  
8 here for the Golden Gate National Park Association, and  
9 I'm also the RAB community co-chair.  
10 BOARDMEMBER YOUNGKIN: I'm Mark Youngkin, a  
11 new community member. I'm a geologist, and I live at  
12 Clay and Presidio.  
13 BOARDMEMBER NATHIEL: I'm Howard Nathiel, a new  
14 RAB member.  
15 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I'm Sol Levine, a member  
16 of the National Lead and Abatement Council and  
17 community member.  
18 BOARDMEMBER LOLLI: I'm Andrew Lolli, member  
19 of a number of business organizations.  
20 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Harold Ball, community  
21 member.  
22 BOARDMEMBER JEHOREK: Community member.  
23 BOARDMEMBER YOUNG: Arthur Young, community  
24 member.  
25 BOARDMEMBER GERMMIL: Arleen Germmil, the

1 International Urban Estuary Network.  
2 BOARDMEMBER POWERS: I'm Jane Powers. I'm a  
3 new member and I teach at San Francisco State, and live  
4 in San Francisco.  
5 FACILITATOR KERN: Excuse me. Arleen, are  
6 you here for Dexter?  
7 BOARDMEMBER GERMMIL: Yes.  
8 FACILITATOR KERN: Thank you.  
9 BOARDMEMBER SHOCKEY: Larry Shockey, I'm a  
10 new community member.  
11 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Jan Baxter, community  
12 member.  
13 BOARDMEMBER CHUBERKA: Sue Chuberka, sitting  
14 in for Molly Hooper. I'm from the Golden Gate National  
15 Recreation Association.  
16 BOARDMEMBER MCKLERoy: I'm Bruce McKleroy  
17 with the Presidio Heights Association of Neighbors, and  
18 a RAB member.  
19 BOARDMEMBER WALLENBERG: I'm Ellis  
20 Wallenberg. I'm a community member, and I run an  
21 environmental engineering corporation.  
22 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: David Wilkins, I'm the  
23 Base Environmental Coordinator.  
24 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: John Buck, U.S. Army  
25 Environmental Center, and project manager for the RIFS.

7

1 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: Romy Fuentes, with the  
2 State of California.  
3 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Roberta Blank, with the  
4 National Park Service.  
5 FACILITATOR KERN: All right. We will try to  
6 identify new people as they come in. There was a big  
7 parking problem out there tonight.  
8 A few quick announcements and a few committee  
9 items that I promised would take very little time.  
10 Next Tuesday night, a week from this evening, we are  
11 proposing to have a new community member orientation  
12 meeting that would be at my house. We have been  
13 talking with a number of folks to try to get things  
14 together on orienting people. Thomas is getting some  
15 slides of the various sites together. We selected to  
16 have it at a home so it would be a bit more informal so  
17 people could ask questions and to try to get up to  
18 speed.  
19 My address, for those of you who would like to  
20 attend, is 2532 Lake Street. That's on Lake between  
21 26th and 27th. There will probably be several of  
22 these meetings. This is just an initial starting point  
23 to try and give as much background as we can to the new  
24 members.  
25 It has also been brought to my attention that we

8

1 need to recognize that Bob has been a co-chair for  
2 almost a year now. It's been brought to my attention  
3 that in some way, with all respect to the great job he  
4 has done, is to open it up, perhaps to the RAB, to  
5 discuss whether they would like to pursue having  
6 another election or not. It was something that was  
7 brought to my attention. I have no personal interest  
8 in seeking the position, so that is why I was asked to  
9 bring this to your attention.  
10 If that is the will of the RAB to go through this  
11 process, considering that we have a new group here with  
12 us, then I would proposed that we get nominations in  
13 within the next couple of weeks. And those of you that  
14 would be interested could begin talking to people, if  
15 you wish. Perhaps we could hold elections in January;  
16 the first meeting would be January 9th, if that's the  
17 will of the RAB.  
18 So, I would just put it out there, and I think Bob  
19 has been serving for the past year. He was elected for  
20 a six-month term and has been serving at the will of  
21 the RAB on a month-to-month basis. So I think we need  
22 to consider this.  
23 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I think one thing that  
24 our new members would like to know, just to get some  
25 background, that within our Charter, it specifies that

9

1 we hold elections every six months, and so we have gone  
2 a year. And I think that's something that people  
3 should be aware of.

4 BOARDMEMBER JEHOKEK: As a new member, I'm  
5 not certain, but in speaking with various other  
6 members, I'm under the impression that we have a lot of  
7 current deadlines on some review and some work that the  
8 RAB is actually constructed for. And so I would  
9 propose that the election would be a very useful thing  
10 and necessary, and according to the Charter that  
11 actually if you look at what the deadlines are that we  
12 are most immediately facing, knowing, of course, that  
13 there is always some new deadline, but the most  
14 immediate ones, and set the election for a 30-day  
15 period after that to give time for who wants to run for  
16 office and all that.

17 As a new member, I'm not even certain how to  
18 proceed or whether I'd be interested or not, while in  
19 two months I might be. So while January sounds like a  
20 nice chronological -- it seems like February, March,  
21 March 1, timeframe, given the work that is in front of  
22 us. If Bob is willing to take on another month or two.  
23 He might just say forget it.

24 FACILITATOR KERN: We don't want to spend a  
25 lot of time, but I appreciate that comment.

11

1 we get on with business for tonight. We'll look at  
2 having people talk informally about, and asking  
3 questions of people who they might like that sort of  
4 thing and we'll delay that to some future point.

5 Next item would be in your package of items  
6 entitled, More Stringent Member Attendance Requirements  
7 at RAB meetings. It's a one page document. The  
8 committee members at the bottom of that page brought  
9 some options for your consideration; they don't have to  
10 be decided tonight. Hopefully, others of you would  
11 come up with further options on how to have a more  
12 stringent attendance policy. So I would ask you to  
13 read those and please come to the next meeting with  
14 comments or further options.

15 The next item is the Organizational Structure  
16 Handout. It's that's Revision 3 at the top, 12-5-95.  
17 I received comments on this document and you will  
18 notice strikeouts and underlines. Those are the  
19 comment that I received. So this document progresses,  
20 so there is no further need to work on this tonight.  
21 If you have further comments, please get them to me.  
22 And we will be working on this for the new year.

2 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I just want to clarify  
24 what this is not meant as a revision to the Charter;  
25 it's just a guideline.

1 Any other comments at this point?

2 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I think that the  
3 community co-chair, as I have said all along, should  
4 serve to set the pleasure of the RAB. And then we have  
5 these six-month reviews. And as I have said before, I  
6 think that the chief responsibility of the community  
7 co-chair is basically very administrative, and probably  
8 the kind of assignments that people would rather  
9 somebody else do. So that's the way I regard what  
10 happens. But I would add that I think that we should  
11 also codify a review process for the facilitator every  
12 year or six months.

13 FACILITATOR KERN: And I'm certainly open to  
14 that. That's perfectly fine.

15 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: We also had a selection  
16 of an alternate co-chair at that time, and I think we  
17 should throw that into question, whether we want that  
18 or not.

19 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I think we should  
20 consider another alternate co-chair, because the person  
21 who does serve in that role has not been in attendance  
22 lately.

23 FACILITATOR KERN: All right. So we can move  
24 along. I have heard, really, the comment that we  
25 delayed this somewhat. If that's really the feeling,

12

1 FACILITATOR KERN: It is guidance. I'm not  
2 asking any revisions to the Charter. It's not my  
3 intention.

4 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I think, however, that  
5 the Organizational Committee was going to go through  
6 and identify -- once this got in a final format, go  
7 through and identify any charges in the Charter that  
8 might be necessary. I know some people are nervous  
9 about changing the Charter, so we thought we would go  
10 through and just show what Charter changes might  
11 benefit. And the people could make up their minds how  
12 they are willing to handle it when they finalize this.

13 FACILITATOR KERN: All right. I have a  
14 committee sign-up sheet, and I filled in names on the  
15 sign-up sheet from two meetings where people have  
16 volunteered to be on committees. I will pass it around  
17 and, please adjust your name if I have it incorrectly,  
18 or add your name if you want to be on a committee.

19 One other item is that we are looking to have most  
20 committee meetings on the 4th Tuesday of the month.  
21 The RAB meeting is regularly scheduled on the second  
22 Tuesday.

23 Final item is the item entitled, Golden Gate  
24 Bridge Seismic Retrofit Project, Phase One, Lead  
25 Cleanup and Site Preparation Draft Remedial Action

13

1 Plan. You should have a four-page document. Four  
2 members of an ad-hoc committee got together to review  
3 this document, and so we have, in the spirit of the  
4 Organizational structure here, created an executive  
5 summary for you to look at. We have made  
6 recommendations and listed our rationale for those  
7 various recommendations. And I would ask, Jan, if you  
8 have any other quick comments?  
9 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Well, there's a public  
10 meeting on December 13th, where the Department of Toxic  
11 Substances Control and Golden Gate Bridge  
12 Transportation District are going to be receiving  
13 public comments. And at that time some of the  
14 committee members that worked on this were planning on  
15 going and presenting these comments. And we would like  
16 any RAB members that agree with these comments, or that  
17 would like to sign on, please, let us know.  
18 And we were also hoping that the RAB might have  
19 time to consider this to know whether or not they would  
20 like to vote, later on in the meeting, perhaps, to have  
21 a RAB recommendation versus just a committee  
22 recommendation. I'm not sure how people feel about  
23 that, but if you have a chance to look at it we might  
24 revisit that issue later in the meeting.  
25 Also, we will be writing more detailed comments to

1 get in by January 5th. So if anybody has comments or  
2 wants to participate in that, please let us know.  
3 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: If anybody wants this,  
4 they can receive it.  
5 FACILITATOR KERN: That's the actual  
6 document?  
7 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: That's the actual  
8 document that they are reviewing on December the 13th.  
9 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: The issue that Jan  
10 mentioned about this being a RAB recommendation, the  
11 Army doesn't have any problem with community members or  
12 the RAB collectively discussing this matter, or  
13 collectively going to this meeting to present their  
14 concerns and issues to the Bridge District. But the  
15 Army feels that it would be inappropriate for that  
16 group to represent themselves as a Presidio RAB, which  
17 is an Army sponsored and funded program. Because in  
18 doing so, that would also mean that the Army,  
19 therefore, supports these particular issues. And, that  
20 of course, is not the case.  
21 So, if any members of the RAB want to do this  
22 collectively, you can represent yourself from whatever  
23 organization you want to represent yourself, but it  
24 cannot be the Presidio RAB. So it can be on an  
25 individual basis, or Sierra Club, or Golden Gate

15

1 National Park Association, or whatever.  
2 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: If I might reply to  
3 that, the cleanup levels and the procedures that are  
4 described in this document will be on Presidio soil.  
5 It will be in the National Park. And so it is actually  
6 part of the cleanup, per se, of the Presidio. It is  
7 simply a part of the cleanup. I would say our concern  
8 is with the south approach, which is Presidio property.  
9 And I wouldn't necessarily agree that there's any  
10 limitation on whether or not the RAB can make a  
11 decision on Presidio property.  
12 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: And I agree with that,  
13 but not as a bringing forth the comments as the  
14 Presidio RAB.  
15 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I'd like to know what  
16 the position of the Park Service is on this question as  
17 well, because where they are going to be cleaning up  
18 right now, of course, is officially park area. And I'd  
19 like to know if they have any comments or if they are  
20 going to be participating in the meeting as well.  
21 BOARDMEMBER JARRAT: The Park Service's  
22 position -- I know two of the major concerns are the  
23 cleanup level, the extent of the cleanup. The Park  
24 Service is in agreement with the current plans that the  
25 Bridge District has for two reasons.

16

1 One, the cleanup level that they chose was one  
2 that was deemed to be protective of the seismic  
3 retrofit workers that were doing the work at the  
4 bridge. We also agreed that 1396 was not an  
5 appropriate final cleanup level, that it is not  
6 protective of human health, and that it may have  
7 impacts on groundwater quality.  
8 The thing is that Phase One of this project, the  
9 Seismic Retrofit Project, is strictly to deal with  
10 issues directly affecting the fiscal construction  
11 involved in the seismic retrofit. The areas outside of  
12 the staging and construction areas for the seismic  
13 retrofit will be dealt with in a separate phase. And  
14 for that reason, we agreed with the cleanup level  
15 because it was derived from a State Department of  
16 Toxic's model.  
17 The Pb6, lead-spread model, which back calculated  
18 acceptable blood-lead levels, determined that 1396  
19 would be protective of the seismic retrofit workers  
20 working on that project. I don't think it is in the  
21 Park Service's purview to determine acceptable risk  
22 assessment methodologies for the State. And for that  
23 reason we concurred with the State's findings, at that  
24 particular cleanup level.  
25 The extent of the cleanup level question is

17

1 something that we had to deal with. We were originally  
2 in opposition to the idea that they would just address  
3 this one area. The problem that we had is that the  
4 funding mechanism that is being used for the seismic  
5 retrofit, and is being used to pay for this cleanup, is  
6 tied strictly to the seismic retrofit, much the same  
7 situation that you have with BRAC funds. BRAC funds  
8 are targeted to do specific things, and they cannot be  
9 used for other things.

10 And the monies that are being used for this  
11 project cannot be used for overall environmental  
12 cleanup. They have to be used strictly in support of  
13 seismic retrofit. And for that reason we agreed to a  
14 basic approach whereby the Bridge District would deal  
15 with this lead problem, that being in the construction  
16 and staging areas as one phase, and then do a second  
17 phase where they would do a full human health risk  
18 assessment, an ecological risk assessment; they would  
19 do a full characterization of the contamination, and we  
20 would determine cleanup levels that we considered to be  
21 more appropriate, ones that are protective of the Bay,  
22 the ecological receptors at the Presidio, and also the  
23 visitors and possibly residents of the area that might  
24 be affected by this.

25 The area that we are talking about is not

19

1 indefinitely. I don't disagree with the feelings of  
2 the RAB that the cleanup needs to be more intensive and  
3 cover a larger area. I just do not have a legal basis,  
4 on behalf of the Park Service, to support a different  
5 position than what they are proposing in that RAB. I  
6 do think that we need to locate a source of funding for  
7 the Phase Two cleanup. At this point the only  
8 enforcement mechanism that the Park District would have  
9 is to sue the Bridge District for property damage under  
10 our agreement to lease that property.

11 There has been an order issued by the State to  
12 clean up anywhere outside that project area. And  
13 without those enforcement tools it is very difficult  
14 for the Park Service to take a different position.

15 So I would agree there has to be more cleanup. I  
16 don't see a source of funding; I don't think we have a  
17 full commitment. I would wholeheartedly support the  
18 RAB members going to the public meeting, and I plan to  
19 attend that meeting, and on behalf of the Park Service  
20 we welcome the support of the RAB.

21 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: What is the position  
22 of the Golden Gate Bridge Transportation District,  
23 relative to their obligation? Are they admitting any  
24 obligation?

25 BOARDMEMBER JARRAT: I don't know if you have

1 residential. It's not an area that's visited by Park  
2 Service visitors. It's an area that is going to be  
3 strictly inhabited by retrofit workers, and that's why  
4 we felt that that would be appropriate.

5 We agree that there is going to have to be further  
6 cleanup. We hope that it's sooner than later. But at  
7 this point we don't really have a legal basis for  
8 asking for a different cleanup level or a further  
9 cleanup level.

10 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I'd like to find out if  
11 the Park Service has documented these findings at this  
12 particular juncture. Have they issued a document which  
13 agrees with this?

14 BOARDMEMBER JARRAT: We submitted comments.  
15 We were given a draft copy, and we submitted formal  
16 comments on that. They are part of a public record.

17 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: They are part of the  
18 public record?

19 BOARDMEMBER JARRAT: Yes.

20 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: What is the source of  
21 funding for the second phase?

22 BOARDMEMBER JARRAT: At this point there is  
23 not a source of funding for the second phase. I know  
24 that is of concern. I don't disagree with the feelings  
25 of the RAB, that this cleanup may be put off

20

1 seen it, but DTSC did what's called a fact sheet, one  
2 on the RAB, and one on the environmental assessment,  
3 for the seismic retrofit project. Those are like  
4 little two-to-four page summaries of the documents and  
5 they talk about the public process and all that. In  
6 the DTSC written summary for the RAB they state that  
7 the Bridge Districts will have an obligation to do  
8 Phase Two cleanup; that's all in the public record.

9 The concern that the Park Service has is that if  
10 DTSC were to issue an order for the cleanup of the  
11 Phase Two areas, that would be issued to all  
12 responsible parties. That means the Bridge District,  
13 the Park Service and the Army, would all be equally  
14 liable for that contamination, although the Park Service  
15 had no involvement in creating that contamination.

16 And so it puts us in a very difficult position,  
17 where if we force the issue, all it ends up doing is  
18 having the State issue an order that makes up 30  
19 percent liability for the contamination.

20 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: So the idea is to get  
21 the Bridge District to come forward in a voluntary  
22 manner.

23 BOARDMEMBER JARRAT: Right. We are trying to  
24 build a voluntary route, as opposed to having to seek  
25 arbitration or end up in a legal battle over a

21

1 percentage contribution.  
2 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay, we'll take two more,  
3 and then we need to move on.  
4 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Well, my question is a  
5 rather simple question. It is whether or not there is  
6 any commitment on the part of the Bridge District to do  
7 Phase Two within any period of time?  
8 BOARDMEMBER JARRAT: We have not been  
9 informed that they are going to do the cleanup at any  
10 particular timeframe. They have not identified any  
11 source of funding for that.  
12 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: So it could be 50 years  
13 or two?  
14 BOARDMEMBER JARRAT: Well --  
15 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I was just going to ask  
16 Romy if we could get a copy of those reports that come  
17 up out of DTSC?  
18 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: I believe those reports  
19 are available in our depository, and I think there is a  
20 local depository for all the RAB members to go and view  
21 the document.  
22 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: So we can go to the  
23 Office of Marine Depository and find this four-page  
24 document?  
25 BOARDMEMBER JARRAT: It's called a DTSC fact

1 sheet. There's one for the environmental assessment,  
2 which is the SEQA document, which covers the retrofit  
3 itself.  
4 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: I believe some of the  
5 people in the Presidio received that fact sheet. I,  
6 for one, received a copy of it.  
7 BOARDMEMBER JARRAT: You could also contact  
8 the Golden Gate Bridge District.  
9 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: That is the document.  
10 There is no further, or other one than the one the  
11 Golden Gate Bridge District sent?  
12 BOARDMEMBER FUENTES: I know the other  
13 process is to have a remedial action plan, and I'm sure  
14 that's available.  
15 BOARDMEMBER JARRAT: The RAB is part of the  
16 public record, as are both of the fact sheets and the  
17 environmental assessment.  
18 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I know that it is part  
19 of the public record. It is just that I know how much  
20 time I spent on the phone trying to locate who is  
21 responsible for that local record, and I would  
22 appreciate if we could know who that person is so we  
23 could get their thoughts or notes on this included in  
24 the document.  
25 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Sol, if you contact the

23

1 Public Affairs Office of the Bridge District -- it's a  
2 woman, I cannot remember her name. She's the one who  
3 has it; she's the one who maintains it.  
4 FACILITATOR KERN: All right. I understand  
5 at the RPM Meeting this morning people spent four and a  
6 half, five hours, trying to prepare for this meeting  
7 this evening, so I'd like to begin that process.  
8 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Tonight we are going to go  
9 over Chapter 4 through 8. This is third in a series  
10 that we've given on the RI to help you folks get up to  
11 speed on the document, and hopefully to assist you in  
12 your review process.  
13 Tonight two people from Dames & Moore will be  
14 giving presentations. Liz Knapp and Bob Troutman. Liz  
15 will give a brief introduction and also focus in on the  
16 900s area and the Crissy Field area. Bob will do the  
17 EPH portion and the Main Post area, and also Nike.  
18 What we hoped to do is each study area and then  
19 entertain questions, and go on to the next study area,  
20 and continue that until the process is over. Then we  
21 will be more than willing to entertain questions at the  
22 end of the evening. We would like to push on, because  
23 it will take some time to get through.  
24 MS. KNAPP: What I'd like to do, before we  
25 jump into this, is just go over very quickly some of

24

1 the few details on what our technical approach is for  
2 this remedial investigation, and also the details and  
3 where to find things in your copies of the RI and some  
4 information on how the summary tables are put together,  
5 because there seems to be some confusion about that, in  
6 general. And all the slides that I'm going to show  
7 that have figures, those are in your text, and I've  
8 tried to keep the figure numbers on them so it will be  
9 easier.  
10 First thing I wanted to talk about was Figure  
11 3.1-1, a model, I realize this is difficult to read,  
12 but it's Figure 3.1-1 in the RI. The conceptual model  
13 is developed within guidance documents by the EPA, and  
14 the idea is that you set this up so you can identify  
15 what your potential sources are for the entire  
16 Presidio. And basically, that's underground storage  
17 tanks, landfill materials and then we had buildings and  
18 storage areas where maintenance activities were  
19 conducted.  
20 And then what you want to look at from these  
21 sources is what is your potential relief mechanism?  
22 How does it contaminate into the environment? So from  
23 surface areas you have fill. And what I'm going to do  
24 is just walk you through one of these pathways so you  
25 have an idea of how to use this flow chart. And we

1 will keep coming back to this model, and at the end the  
2 risk assessment also, in deciding what exposure  
3 pathways to consider, goes back to the conceptual model  
4 well.

5 For example, storage areas, building maintenance  
6 areas and what would happen there if you have an  
7 accidental spill, leaks from drums or containers that  
8 are storing materials. And that would lead to  
9 chemicals onto surface soil where you can have  
10 sediments and chemicals absorb into sediment which  
11 migrate. You would have infiltration into deeper soils  
12 from the surface. Again in the surface fill you have  
13 surface runoff, and ultimately what this results in is  
14 chemicals accumulating in soil and in sediment samples.  
15 And again, once it's in the soil, from there you have  
16 further leaching and migration into deeper soil, into  
17 the groundwater, and that's what's going on here.

18 It's intended to give us an idea where you might  
19 expect chemicals to migrate so we can decide if we need  
20 to sample. Sediment samples here, soil, subsurface  
21 soil, groundwater, surface water. And again, you have  
22 a pathway which is how an ecological assessor might  
23 come in contact with it, so it's groundwater in an area  
24 used. So this is groundwater, soil, articulate air,  
25 and then you look at is there a potential for

1 inhalation from chemicals in groundwater or oral  
2 ingestion for dermal contact. This is described in  
3 more detail in the RI. It's just this evening we are  
4 going to talk about the conceptual model and give  
5 people an idea of what it is we are talking about. So  
6 that's the conceptual model.

7 The other thing I just wanted to briefly go over  
8 is how in the RI we have organized the site  
9 characterization sections, which is basically Sections  
10 4 through 14 of the RI, and then 15 is risk assessment.  
11 And each section has a history of land use and talks  
12 about the sample location rationale. And that needs to  
13 be followed, that conceptual model, where they migrate,  
14 where would we need to sample. We also talked about  
15 the physical setting, where the groundwater occurred,  
16 how does it move within the study area.

17 The analytical section then. In that section you  
18 will actually see specific sample locations will be  
19 identified. We sampled eight surface-soil samples, ten  
20 soil-surface subsamples. These locations, they were  
21 analyzed from these types of compounds. And that's  
22 where you would find that information; and that refers  
23 you as well to figures that show where all samples  
24 locations are and summary tables that show you where we  
25 have detections and what those concentrations were.

1 In general, the discussion will progress from  
2 sediment from one sample sediment moving down the  
3 environment, surface soil, subsurface soil, groundwater  
4 surface water. So we tried to follow what would be a  
5 migration path and how the actual presentation results  
6 will come from. Evaluation is then where we look at  
7 what is the extent of contamination within the area, in  
8 each media. Again, soil groundwater, and that's what  
9 you'll find in there.

10 There's also an evaluation of, how is a chemical  
11 migrating, is it degrading, what is the fate of a  
12 particular compound? And then in the completion  
13 section there's a summary of what particular  
14 chemicals are concluded in the baseline risk  
15 assessment, the human health and ecological risk  
16 assessment. We also have a section of where there's  
17 recommendations, if we think there needs to be  
18 additional sampling or some type of long-term  
19 monitoring. We generally can do that in a  
20 recommendation section.

21 So that's how each of the sections are summarized,  
22 what's in there. And then the other thing is there's  
23 handouts that should be stapled together that  
24 everyone got, the summaries of analytical results. And  
25 again, I'm not going to go into a lot of detail. A lot

1 of this information -- really all of it is actually  
2 provided in the RI.

3 As I have said before, there's obviously some  
4 confusion about our summary tables, which are in the  
5 analytical result section. And this is just in Example  
6 1. And basically what we got are compound groups that  
7 we grouped, like inorganics, volatile organics,  
8 semi-volatile organics, and all of the specific  
9 compounds that are included in each one of these are  
10 groups in Section 3.3 of the RI. There are a series of  
11 nine tables where each media for each sampling program.  
12 We had some changes and those are all identified.  
13 Analytical method is identified.

14 The other key thing about those tables is they are  
15 summary tables. They only show an analyte if it was  
16 detected. So, for example, if you look at the volatile  
17 organics, this mean generally includes about 20, 25  
18 different compounds, but at this particular location  
19 only methylene chloride and trichlorofluormethane were  
20 actually detected. So that's all that will show up on  
21 this table.

22 Again, in your results section for the first two  
23 phases of the RI, the initial and supplemental RI, in  
24 the text, it indicates what compounds were analyzed or  
25 what suites were receptive, because we didn't always do

1 volatile organics at every sample, and that's indicated  
2 in the text. We actually provided an appendix,  
3 Appendix O, for the follow-on RI, and it actually lists  
4 the specific analyses detected.  
5 There is a series of footnotes on the bottom of  
6 the table that indicates information about data  
7 quality. And these footnotes have information about  
8 the data quality. So that's primarily the other thing.  
9 I know a lot of you are familiar with this already, but  
10 this symbol means that compound was not detected. You  
11 will notice in the text and on the tables there is a  
12 "not detected" above the certified reporting limit, or  
13 CRL; not detected above method detection limit, MDL; Or  
14 not detected above reporting limit, which is RL. They  
15 basically mean that concentration could not be lower  
16 than what could be quantified, so if it's a less than  
17 1,000 it's considered a non-detect.  
18 We kept changing from CRLs to MDL reporting limits  
19 depending on what their requirements were in our  
20 contract, what types of labs are used, what methods.  
21 The values also varied from sample to sample depending  
22 or not if it had been polluted, the soil moisture. So  
23 you're not going to see these reported limits for each  
24 particular compound throughout the entire RI. We tried  
25 to make those consistent, and most recently, as low as

1 we could get them.  
2 I think that was the main thing. There is more  
3 detail in the RI about the summary tables.  
4 The other thing I wanted to go over is some of the  
5 comparison criteria that we used for evaluating our  
6 analytical data, and that's your second handout that  
7 begins "Comparison Criteria used in Analytical Results  
8 Sections." And you'll hear up here that it is not  
9 above ambient, not above SDCs, not above MCLs.  
10 And these are all values that for the most part  
11 developed over time with regulators. I know we also  
12 presented them previously at RAB meetings where we have  
13 gone out in the field. But for inorganics in soil we  
14 are using ambient values, which I know there was a  
15 presentation, I think, about how we were calculating  
16 ambient values. So if detection is below ambient  
17 concentrations for inorganic soils, that's a mechanism  
18 for screening it out of the risk assessment.  
19 Concentrations are naturally occurring; it's not  
20 considered a potential chemical of concern.  
21 For lead, an ambient value, we used, initially,  
22 300 micrograms per gram, which is the way of defining  
23 extent. It's not a cleanup level; it's very  
24 conservative. Our actual cleanup level is different,  
25 but if we had concentrations above 300 at that site,

1 lead would be kicked into the risk assessment.  
2 And then the other thing are the common elements.  
3 And I think this was addressed in the risk assessment,  
4 calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, and those are  
5 naturally occurring; they are not considered toxic  
6 under normal circumstances.  
7 For organics in soil, we are using Region 9, PGRs,  
8 and these being used, not as a screening mechanism in  
9 defining the extent, but rather as a frame of reference  
10 for how extensive is contamination at this site. And  
11 then in the risk assessment there is some screening of  
12 PRGs, but that's another step, not necessarily related  
13 to defining extent that we are doing in this section.  
14 And then for groundwater, we are using the frame  
15 of reference, the MCLs, or primary MCLs for California  
16 did not exist. We are actually using them in areas  
17 where we have a drinking water supply. We use them to  
18 define extent, but in a lot of the coastal areas where  
19 water is not a drinking water source we use it just as  
20 a frame of reference.  
21 Secondary MCLs, we use it primarily to define what  
22 the extent of salt water intrusion is in a lot of  
23 areas. We have also compared concentrations to the  
24 State Water Resources values set in Resolution 8863,  
25 and that's criteria for determining whether an aquifer

1 is a potential water supply.  
2 Enclosed bay and estuaries values, we also used as  
3 a comparison criteria in areas where we have  
4 groundwater discharging into San Francisco Bay. And  
5 all of the criteria are provided in the RI. They are  
6 in Section 3.8. There are tables there that summarize  
7 what all these values are. So when you hear us say,  
8 "This is above the SDC," those are the values that we  
9 are talking about.  
10 And lastly, to give you an idea of what we are  
11 talking about today, the study areas that we are going  
12 to be talking about. The Nike Facility, which is  
13 Section IV of the RI. And then the rest of the areas  
14 are all pretty much along this bay coastal zone, and  
15 we'll begin with Section V, which is the Crissy Field  
16 study area. Then the Buildings 900s area, which are up  
17 along here. Then over to the DEH area, which is  
18 Section VII of the RI. And then lastly, will be the  
19 Main Post study area, which actually encompasses these  
20 four areas.  
21 And we will go in that order. So Bob Troutman is  
22 going to start Nike Facility.  
23 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: You said you used the  
24 fresh water quality objective for the salt water. Did  
25 you use the fresh water objectives along Lobos Creek

1 for comparison, for ecological concerns?

2 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I think we did, but I have  
3 to check that.

4 MS. KNAPP: I don't know. I can check in the  
5 text in those areas.

6 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: The main difference  
7 would be in the concentration?

8 MS. KNAPP: Yes, right.

9 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Then the second thing I  
10 was curious about, since the naturally occurring lead  
11 levels in Franciscan is pretty close to zero and in  
12 Colma is pretty low, in the 10s, probably, what's the  
13 rationale for using 300 when you use the naturally  
14 occurring level for every other well?

15 MS. KNAPP: Because we wanted to look -- if  
16 you look at actual lead concentration throughout the  
17 Presidio, you'll find that we didn't feel like we could  
18 define the ambient concentration. It seemed more  
19 appropriate to address lead using the risk phase  
20 approach.

21 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: That was your rationale?

22 MS. KNAPP: Yes.

23 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: But that's a human  
24 health risk base number. That doesn't account for  
25 ecological risk?

1 various other materials which would be potential  
2 sources of contamination.

3 In the interest of brevity, I'm going to keep this  
4 discussion to areas where we found significant  
5 potential contamination, and try to limit the  
6 discussion where there was no significant  
7 contamination.

8 The borings around these potential sources in the  
9 Building 1450 and 1451 area, we essentially did not  
10 have any significant contamination, with the exception  
11 of some TPHD or TPH diesel in boring NKS13, which is  
12 also NKGW02. We had some TPHD at 20 parts per million.  
13 That particular concentration decreased with depth; it  
14 did not detect.

15 Back to this other map. The primary contaminants  
16 that we found were in the sediment samples were  
17 collected in the storm drains, were polynuclear  
18 aromatic hydrocarbons or PAHs, including,  
19 acenaphthylene, benzo[a]anthracene, benzo[a]pyrene,  
20 chrysene. Virtually, in all the sediment samples  
21 collected in the storm drains we found these PAHs in 11  
22 out of the 12 sediments samples. And so what we were  
23 concerned about is the distribution of these PAHs.

24 This map here shows the sediment samples that we  
25 collected within the storm drains, and as you can see

1 MS. KNAPP: As a screening, that's right. In  
2 an ecological risk there were no screenings of PRGs.

3 MR. TROUTMAN: The Nike Facility is located  
4 in the southwest portion of the Presidio, as Liz  
5 pointed out. We looked at potential sources of  
6 contamination in the Nike Facility. First of all we  
7 looked at Buildings 1450 and 1451. And potential  
8 sources around these two buildings including acid fuel  
9 storage shed, concrete vault, jet-fule pad, and seepage  
10 pit. We installed borings and collected samples of  
11 each of those facilities. We looked at the missile  
12 silos themselves, as potential sources of  
13 contamination. We have three of them, one, two and  
14 three.

15 In addition to the silos, we have also looked at a  
16 series of storm drains around these missile silos. One  
17 is west of Silo 1 that leads to an exterior drainage  
18 ditch which runs around the northeast portion of the  
19 Nike Facility around to a storm water outfall here.  
20 Drain east of Silo 2, leads to a storm water outfall  
21 here. This drain leads south of Silo 2 out to here,  
22 and then we have other storm drains west of Silo 3  
23 which lead to a storm water outfall here. In addition  
24 to these storm drains, there were materials formerly  
25 stored around the silos, including telephone poles, and

1 we collected quite a few sediment samples within the  
2 storm drains. We found PAHs in the storms drains  
3 themselves, within the fenced area. We looked further  
4 for PAHs by collecting additional sediment samples  
5 further in the storm drains. For instance, we found  
6 PAHs in sediment sample 05 and 07, and 08. Eventually  
7 we ended up collecting soil samples from soil borings  
8 from each of the outfalls.

9 What we found in the borings was that the PAHs  
10 were generally confined to surface soil samples and  
11 they decreased with depth, to non-detect. And what we  
12 found, the PAH below the outfalls, in the soil samples,  
13 we took soil samples from the initial borings and we  
14 basically outlined the extent of the PAHs around these  
15 initial soil borings. And the primary areas where we  
16 had the PAHs below the storm water outfalls were around  
17 the east of Silo 1, and east of Silo 2, and south of  
18 Silo 2. There were no PAHs in any of the borings below  
19 the storm water out, southwest of Silo 3.

20 In addition to the PAHs we found elevated lead in  
21 two samples in the storm drains northeast of Silo 1,  
22 but the lead was confined to just a few samples and did  
23 not occur in some of the other samples collected  
24 further down in the grading of the storm drain.

25 We also found PPDDD, PCB-1260 in boring SB01, east



1 of Silo 2. Concentration of the PCB was less than 1  
2 milligram per kilogram. We also found TPH diesel at  
3 1400 milligrams per kilogram in boring SB01. And we  
4 found that DPH decreased with depth to 50 parts per  
5 million. We also found TPHD in SG02 at a lower  
6 concentration. It also decreased with depth to  
7 non-detect. In the storm drains west of Silo 3 we  
8 didn't find DPHD or any organic pesticides, or PCPs.

9 Now we also collected water samples from within  
10 the silos themselves. There was standing water in all  
11 three of the silos. It is not clear whether the same  
12 water is coming from groundwater. Groundwater is above  
13 the level of the surface water adjacent to Silo 1 and  
14 adjacent to Silo 2. In Silo 3 it's not clear what the  
15 level of groundwater is because we have water north of  
16 Silo 3, and we have water, or groundwater table in Well  
17 5 that's below the base of the silo. But what it does  
18 suggest is that the fact that the groundwater levels in  
19 wells outside of the silo are higher than the water  
20 levels in the silo, which suggests that the silos are  
21 water tight.

22 What we found in the surface water samples -- in  
23 Silo 1 we found PCB, aroclor 1260, at 1 microgram per  
24 liter. In the first surface water sample we collected  
25 in 1992 or 1990, this compound was not detected in the

1 second groundwater sample or surface water sample we  
2 collected in 1994. In Silo 2 we had a low  
3 concentration of the compound 12DCA that was in the  
4 second water sample but not in the first water sample.  
5 And Silo 2 we also had DPHD in 88,000 micrograms per  
6 liter and DPHG at 480 micrograms per liter. And at  
7 Silo 3 we had no TPH, no VOCs, and no PCBs.

8 Now, we had antimony above our sample-decision  
9 criteria, in Silos 1, 2 and 3 in the second round of  
10 samples that we collected. It was thought that this  
11 antimony may be a result of metal rusting inside the  
12 silos. And so we looked for these types of compounds  
13 that we found in the surface water in the silos in the  
14 groundwater samples. Now, we have groundwater wells  
15 locating downgrading, and in this case the groundwater  
16 flows north to south. So we put our wells downgrading  
17 of each of these silos-- TW05 downgrading of Silo 3,  
18 TW01 downgrading of Silo 2, TW04 downgrading of Silo 1.  
19 We have upgrading Well TW03. We also had a well south  
20 of the Buildings 14 and 15, and 1451.

21 Now in the groundwater we also found antimony, but  
22 antimony was only in the filtered groundwater samples,  
23 but not in the unfiltered groundwater samples. And  
24 what the Corps of Engineers have found in filtering of  
25 groundwater samples, it appears that antimony is being

1 leached from the filter into the sample so that the  
2 filter results where we have detections of antimony is  
3 not necessarily representative of antimony in the  
4 groundwater. Antimony was not present in any of the  
5 unfiltered samples in the groundwater wells, which  
6 suggests that silo water is not contributing to  
7 antimony in the groundwater.

8 In addition to antimony we had a low hit  
9 chloroform in Well GW01, it was two orders of magnitude  
10 below the maximum containment level of MCL. We had  
11 TPHG at 11 micrograms per liter in our upgraded  
12 monitoring well. We had mercury in Well GW01 at 8.6  
13 micrograms per liter, which is above the MCL of two  
14 micrograms per liter. No other VOCs or SVOCs were  
15 detected in the groundwater, and more importantly, we  
16 didn't see any of the PAHs that we saw in a lot of the  
17 sediment samples in groundwater.

18 In summary our main contaminant problem here is  
19 the PAHs in the sediment and surface-soil samples in  
20 the storm drains, particularly in the northeast portion  
21 of the Nike area and in the southeast portion of the  
22 Nike area, as well as immediately west of Silo 3. And  
23 it was the PAHs that drove the human health risk at  
24 this site.

25 BOARDMEMBER YOUNG: You said that the silos

1 were considered watertight. Should we expect that that  
2 is going to stay that way through the next millennium?

3 MR. TROUTMAN: Yes. In fact, we were  
4 discussing this morning that it might be a good idea to  
5 get that water out of the silos, see if water comes in,  
6 either, through seepage from groundwater. We also  
7 talked about if we did that, would it be a good idea to  
8 seal the roof of the cover on the silo so we don't get  
9 rain water coming in.

10 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Do you know if groundwater  
11 measurements were made? Do you have groundwater-table  
12 measurements to know whether the differential you are  
13 recording is associated with transparent groundwater  
14 tables due to the season? In other words, did you  
15 measure in the winter when the groundwater table would  
16 be high and flow was actually going into the silo, and  
17 maybe during the summer when the groundwater was low?

18 MR. TROUTMAN: I don't know how many sets of  
19 groundwater measurements that we took. But the water  
20 levels are significantly high enough above the surface  
21 water in the silo that I don't think you would get  
22 fluctuations up and down. For instance, I believe the  
23 groundwater levels are in the order of six feet above  
24 the surface water levels in the Silos 1 and 2. And we  
25 have fluctuations in water levels in wells at the

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1 Presidio, but not on the order of six feet.  
2 BOARDMEMBER BALL: And do you have a source  
3 of the PAHs that are in the storm drains?  
4 MR. TROUTMAN: Perhaps the telephone poles  
5 that were stored there. Maybe they were treated there  
6 at one time. Perhaps it is from the asphalt. It is  
7 interesting to note that 11 out of 12 initial sediment  
8 samples that we collected inside the Nike Facility  
9 contained PAHs.  
10 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So does that mean that  
11 you are not going to be removing the silos and the  
12 apparatus, that you are consigning that to no future  
13 use? I mean, how does that square with the General  
14 Management Plan?  
15 MR. TROUTMAN: I'm not sure what the future  
16 plans are for the silos.  
17 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I don't believe we  
18 discussed this with the Park Service. I don't believe  
19 they have a future use for the silos themselves.  
20 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I don't believe there's  
21 any particular use for that.  
22 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Then if there's no use  
23 for those facilities as silos, then wouldn't that be  
24 considered disposal of something which is a structured  
25 facility?

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1 of samples? That would be the surface water that was  
2 in the follow-on RI.  
3 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: No. It's Table 4-10.  
4 And there's sample NWO1.  
5 MR. TROUTMAN: And what does it say? Is it  
6 the title of Follow-on RI, or --  
7 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: No. I'm referring to --  
8 this is evidentially the initial one that was done in,  
9 I believe, 1994.  
10 MR. TROUTMAN: Well, we took a second set of  
11 samples in 1994 during the follow-on RI.  
12 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: What were the levels of  
13 antimony on that?  
14 MR. TROUTMAN: You're talking about Table  
15 4.4-11.  
16 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: The reason I'm asking is  
17 I have had experiences with sampling that have picked  
18 up antimony with filters. And my question for you is  
19 two-fold. First of all, I want to find out the  
20 magnitude of the detection. But also, did you actually  
21 analyze the filter itself to determine where the  
22 antimony came from?  
23 MR. TROUTMAN: No. I don't believe we did.  
24 with respect to the surface water samples, the antimony  
25 filtered sample is higher in two out of the three

1 MR. TROUTMAN: I don't understand the  
2 question.  
3 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: In other words, all  
4 the construction of the silo is being disposed of  
5 itself?  
6 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: No. The Army wouldn't  
7 have any obligation to remove the silos or any other  
8 device associated with --  
9 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I'm raising that as a  
10 question because it is being abandoned. I mean, it is  
11 being disposed of.  
12 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Right. By definition,  
13 that's correct. But there won't be any removal of  
14 those whole systems. Just like any building, we don't  
15 remove any of the structures here.  
16 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I have a couple of  
17 questions on the antimony question. The concentration  
18 you're referring to, are those the 268 and 281 parts  
19 per million samples that were in the silo water?  
20 MR. TROUTMAN: Yes. I don't have my table up  
21 here.  
22 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Well, I'm just trying to  
23 get the order of magnitude, actually.  
24 MR. TROUTMAN: Are you talking about the  
25 antimony in the water silos samples in the second round

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1 samples. But in one of those three samples, the  
2 follow-on RI is actually slightly lower. The antimony  
3 is present above the SDC in all three of the unfiltered  
4 samples.  
5 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: The reason that I'm  
6 saying this is that these are very high concentrations,  
7 and I have never seen any filters that produce this  
8 type of concentration of antimony. So it would seem to  
9 me that unless you document that the filter paper is --  
10 MR. TROUTMAN: Let me clarify that. I was  
11 talking about the antimony in the filtered groundwater  
12 samples, which is significantly higher than the  
13 antimony in the unfiltered groundwater samples, not the  
14 surface water samples that you're looking at here. The  
15 surface water samples reflected from within the silos,  
16 we have high antimony in the filtered and the  
17 unfiltered surface water samples. So we are not  
18 attributing the antimony in the silo-water samples to  
19 the filters. Although filter results are slightly  
20 higher in the two out of the three surface samples, if  
21 you look at the groundwater results, I think you'll see  
22 that the antimony in the filter samples was  
23 significantly higher than that of the unfiltered  
24 samples.  
25 MS. KNAPP: I also think those 1990 silo

1 samples were unfiltered.

2 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: I understand on the  
3 groundwater your filters are unfiltered. My question  
4 is whether or not these concentrations are above the  
5 MCLs?

6 MR. TROUTMAN: In which samples?

7 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Groundwater.

8 MR. TROUTMAN: I don't have those results  
9 right here. We do have antimony in filtered samples  
10 above MCLs. But you'll notice that we don't show the  
11 results for the unfiltered samples, probably because  
12 they were non-detect. You see here, we have barium  
13 filtered and barium unfiltered that were detected in  
14 both, but we don't show the unfiltered result. That  
15 means it was not detected. So, in other words,  
16 antimony in unfiltered was non-detected. In filtered  
17 it was only detected if it was above the MCLs.

18 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Was there a reason you  
19 didn't analyze the filter paper?

20 MS. KNAPP: I think we actually did a blanket  
21 sample on the filtered paper.

22 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: My question is about  
23 the overview. I mean, if this is the way you intend to  
24 present this information to us, then we may have  
25 questions about the future use of the facility,

1 migration, and so forth. I mean, considering that  
2 you're looking at raw data and we are looking at how  
3 you got this information -- and that's certainly a good  
4 start, but I'm just wondering to what extent we can  
5 project this information and ask questions at this  
6 point if this is a remedial investigation, as opposed  
7 to the feasibility study?

8 MR. TROUTMAN: We would like to keep the  
9 questions to questions related to site  
10 characterization. When we finish the feasibility study  
11 then we will come and discuss the results of the  
12 feasibility study. We have some beginning thoughts on  
13 where we are going with the feasibility study. For  
14 instance, if we need to clean up PAHs in this area, it  
15 is relatively simple that we need to remove the surface  
16 soils that contain the PAHs.

17 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: I think where you may  
18 be leaning toward may be helpful, for me, particularly,  
19 since I'm not sure of what the obvious solutions might  
20 be.

21 MR. TROUTMAN: In some cases we haven't  
22 gotten that far. I haven't worked on the feasibility  
23 study myself.

24 BOARDMEMBER JEHOREK: I want to know if you  
25 can identify the source of mercury that you found?

1 MR. TROUTMAN: No. I don't have an  
2 explanation for where that mercury came from. We  
3 didn't have mercury in our initial sample so, no, I  
4 don't have an explanation.

5 BOARDMEMBER JEHOREK: It wasn't in the first  
6 set, but it was in the second set. And just for a  
7 point of clarification, because I don't want to make an  
8 assumption, but I'm making an assumption that there are  
9 proper QC procedures and backup, so if we had to go  
10 back and identify the samples that we kept -- do you  
11 have custom procedures for this?

12 MR. TROUTMAN: Yes.

13 MS. KNAPP: The next area we are going to do  
14 is the Crissy Field study area section. This would be  
15 Section V; it's down in here. And actually, there has  
16 been a previous presentation. This is actually all one  
17 aquifer in this area. There are areas where we have  
18 several defined areas, and some areas where we have  
19 several undefined areas. But this is all continuous in  
20 the uncontained zones discharging to San Francisco Bay.  
21 And I'm going to be talking about the Crissy Field area  
22 over here.

23 The area is not shown on this map, and I  
24 apologize. We subdivided it into a couple of areas  
25 based on what are the potential sources there. And

1 areas are outlined over here on this, Building 637 and  
2 638, is the PL area. The source there is a refueling  
3 island and underground pipes. That site is actually  
4 going to be covered under the UST Management Program.  
5 In the RI we reported results that we had from that  
6 area. We summarized the UST Management results up to  
7 this point, but it is not being evaluated in the risk  
8 assessment; it's going to be covered under another  
9 program. I'm not really going to address that this  
10 evening.

11 The consolidated motor pool is this area over  
12 here, and that was pretty much working on vehicles;  
13 that was pretty much the type of sources there,  
14 primarily spills. This encompasses Building 40, 41,  
15 643. One of the major areas where we have done a lot  
16 of work is Fill Site 7, and that basically runs on this  
17 northern portion of the study area going all the way  
18 across over to Mitchell Street and north this way. And  
19 that area, was at one point, in the early 1800s, was  
20 actually a wetlands area, which probably a fair number  
21 of you are familiar with.

22 This is the marshland in here. The Crissy Field  
23 area is kind of right in here. And one of the  
24 objectives of the RI was we are trying to determine  
25 exactly what types of material, where we found fill,

1 were they a source of chemicals releasing into the  
2 environment. There is not great documentation on how  
3 the area was actually filled. There's indications of  
4 ing native deposits and I'll talk about that a little  
5 c more in a moment. I just wanted to give you the  
6 big picture first.

7 Other areas that we investigated are fairly small.  
8 This is Building 609, which is a new building. There  
9 used to be an older building there. Up in here, 611,  
10 there's a transformer path; we did some sampling in  
11 that area. And there are two that are not shown on  
12 this particular map that I put up -- I'm showing you  
13 this, but just ignore all the colors for right now.

14 A lift station down here, and over here and those  
15 were used for transferring, for pumping water, and  
16 there was actually some concern that they overflowed.  
17 So we did some sampling in that area as well.

18 What we did is we sampled sediment, surface soil,  
19 subsurface soil. And what I want to do is focus on  
20 areas where we actually have associated risk and what  
21 are the actual compounds that are driving that risk.  
22 And just so as not to confuse you, I'm going to do this  
23 pretty much from this area to the west. I apologize; I  
24 have a problem with direction out here. It was  
25 evaluated for terrestrial receptors, ecological -- and

1 And basically, what we had is endrin, which was driving  
2 the ecological risk to terrestrial receptors, which is  
3 pesticides and aluminum. And those were found, again,  
4 in these surface samples over here. That's where we  
5 were finding the associated risk for terrestrial  
6 receptors.

7 We also had one cadmium detection over here that  
8 was driving a risk to ecological terrestrial receptors.  
9 And the thing that we noticed was that this was the  
10 only cadmium detection in the whole area that was above  
11 ambient. It is not an extensive problem. We were  
12 finding one sample where we got a higher concentration,  
13 and we don't really have a source to identify for  
14 cadmium at that site.

15 Other terrestrial issues. I'd like to mention the  
16 aluminum in particular. A maximum concentration was a  
17 little less than 13,000 micrograms per gram. If you  
18 look at what our ambient value is in fill, it's about  
19 11,600 micrograms per gram. So we are not that much  
20 higher. I should actually back up a minute, and tell  
21 you that what I'm showing here are ecological risks  
22 that have a human health risk for carcinogens greater  
23 than have a risk probability of greater than 10 to the  
24 minus 6. And for non-carcinogens it shows a hazard  
25 index greater than 1. So that's what you are seeing

1 everything right now that's under this paper, for the  
2 ecological risk, is an area where on the Park Service  
3 Plan is to restore the wetlands, and that was evaluated  
4 as a wetland.

5 And what I showed here, in blue, are areas where  
6 we have associated human health risk. Over here,  
7 behind Building 643, there's lead concentrations where  
8 we are going to have to do some type of soil removal in  
9 this area. The same thing over here, Building 633,  
10 which I forgot to mention earlier, which is a firing  
11 range, that was used, and we found in that area where  
12 people had shot their bullets and they were popping  
13 into the sand pits and that's where we found lead. And  
14 when you get outside of that you don't find any lead.

15 We also had PAHs in the surface-soil samples up in  
16 helipad area that resulted in the risk of human health.  
17 I should note in all of these instances the detections  
18 are generally in the surface-soil samples. You go to  
19 subsurface samples and you're below the detection  
20 limit, it's usually the case, or concentrations that  
21 don't have an associated risk with them. And in this  
22 area it's pretty much the human health factors that  
23 were driven by the soil.

24 Ecological risk assessment for this terrestrial  
25 evaluation, which is shown, is all the orange results.

1 here.

2 These ecological risk assessments in the wetlands  
3 area, we found it had a fairly high hazard quotient  
4 generally caused by nickel and cyanide. And the thing  
5 to keep in mind is, the interesting thing about the  
6 cyanide is, we got two sampling results from that  
7 particular location, that well. The cyanide was  
8 detected in 1992 at about 20 micrograms per liter in  
9 the water. It's not present in subsequent sampling in  
10 1994 and '95. So that might be a point where you might  
11 want to do some additional monitoring of that well to  
12 see if cyanide really is there.

13 The other point I would like to make is that the  
14 nickel concentrations -- for the most part  
15 concentrations are very similar to the groundwater or  
16 similar to what you see up and down the coastal zone.  
17 There are a few wells that have higher concentrations,  
18 but we are not seeing a major source of nickel that's  
19 related to activities that we have discussed before.  
20 There's bedrock in the area. That's an area which  
21 generally has nickel. And I think the groundwater in  
22 that area will reflect that to some extent. Those are  
23 the main compounds that actually were driving the risk.

24 And the other thing I wanted to show you -- what  
25 this shows is an area where we have refill based for

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1 collecting soil and borings, in the Fill Site 7 area.  
2 And what we can see is where we are actually find  
3 construction debris, concrete, metal, glass, brick.  
4 And it doesn't consistently correspond with where we  
5 have -- for example, the cadmium detections over here  
6 in subsurface soil. Some places had surface soils in  
7 the fill material, the subsurface soil. So we don't  
8 feel there's a strong correlation between where the  
9 refills occur and where we're having detections that  
10 are driving a risk. That's pretty much the last point  
11 I wanted to make.

12 I guess the other thing is to give you a little  
13 bit of a better idea of what our groundwater monitoring  
14 rate is at the site. The blue circle indicates where  
15 we have a groundwater monitoring well. So we have 15  
16 total areas. There actually is a number -- I don't  
17 know how many wells are actually down to in the 637  
18 area that were installed -- there are numerous wells  
19 over there. They are actually encompassing this point.  
20 But all across the shoreline we have got wells, and  
21 further inland we have wells.

22 We've also done some discreet sampling where we  
23 have taken groundwater without actually having to  
24 install a monitoring well. And that's in this area and  
25 this area, where we were focusing on lead and also on

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1 risk but those were not used in the screening  
2 mechanism. Basically, if an inorganic was above  
3 ambient concentrations then it got kicked into the  
4 ecological risk assessment as a potential chemical  
5 concern. It was then included in the ecological risk  
6 assessment if there was some kind of PRG or comparison  
7 value that you could compare your actual detection to.

8 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: So you're saying if it  
9 was above an ambient then it went into the assessment?

10 MS. KNAPP: Right.

11 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: So you would presume that  
12 anything that would drive it, the risk assessment,  
13 would not be from an ambient condition?

14 MS. KNAPP: Well, not necessarily, because  
15 what happens is if you are evaluating this entire area  
16 you've got one sample where aluminum is above ambient,  
17 then in ecological risk assessment you are going to  
18 look at all of your data from that area. You are not  
19 looking at just that one aluminum sample. And because  
20 we have different ambient values, which is the soil  
21 type, one soil might be above ambient for beach and  
22 dunes, but we still have a concentration that's higher  
23 but it's a fill, and it's not above the ambient-fill  
24 value, but still is going to get included in the  
25 ecological risk assessment and it's going to result in

1 trichloroethene and degregation products. We have had  
2 two detections of vinyl chloride and one of  
3 trichloroethene in this well, and this one was just  
4 vinyl chloride. We tried to see if we had a problem  
5 here and put in samples surrounding those wells.

6 We went to deeper depths for the third  
7 water-bearing unit in this study area. We didn't find  
8 compounds. I think there was one or two detections of  
9 vinyl chloride just barely above the recording limit in  
10 one of the hydropunch samples. The other thing to keep  
11 in mind is the detections were in 1992 samples, and  
12 when we went back in '94 we found that those  
13 chlorinated compounds detections were not occurring by  
14 our subsequent samples. We really don't think we have  
15 got a chlorinated solvent problem in this area.

16 Just very briefly, the red indicates all of our  
17 subsurface soil samples.

18 I'll be happy to entertain any questions.

19 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: You talked about the  
20 things that drive the ecological risk, and I know for  
21 the human health risk you screened out ambient levels  
22 from the risk assessment. How does that work in the  
23 ecological risk assessment?

24 MS. KNAPP: The ecological -- there are  
25 comparison values that we developed for the ecological

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1 a risk. Again, it's just a very conservative way of  
2 doing an ecological risk.

3 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I am concerned that you  
4 pointed out these ecological risks for terrestrial and  
5 the aquatic organisms. And it sounds like you're  
6 saying that you think those are going to end up being  
7 considered ambient, or in some way naturally occurring.  
8 So my question, at this point, would you be thinking of  
9 remediation to abate those ecological hazards?

10 MS. KNAPP: I know Caroline is looking at  
11 these ecological numbers to try and get a better idea  
12 of what it is that's actually posing where the aluminum  
13 is occurring. The plants are very sensitive to  
14 aluminum, but I know she's addressing that, and she  
15 could probably address those questions better than I  
16 can.

17 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: I think that if she's  
18 planning on submitting additional information to us  
19 then probably everybody would appreciate having that  
20 information.

21 MS. KNAPP: And she will be doing additional  
22 sensitivity evaluations that will be presented in the  
23 FS.

24 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Would you please define  
25 what you mean when you say, "ambient"?

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1 MS. KNAPP: Ambient concentrations were  
2 determined for inorganics for looking at our entire  
3 data set. I know we presented this a couple of months  
4 ago. What we were looking at was breaks in the  
5 population between where we actually think we have  
6 contamination, and there's a fairly lengthy discussion  
7 of this in the RI.

8 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: What I'm trying to  
9 determine is if you are using it to more or less apply  
10 natural occurring concentrations, or if you are using  
11 it to imply some man's impacts -- I mean, I'm trying to  
12 get a sense of that.

13 MS. KNAPP: We are using those values to  
14 identify concentrations that we think could be  
15 associated with activities. So if it exceeds ambient,  
16 we can look at it and see if there is a source for that  
17 particular compound or whether it's inorganic at the  
18 Presidio. There's no reason to think that we would  
19 have cadmium in every single sample throughout this  
20 Presidio. There's no activity that would result in  
21 that. So we use our entire data set to look to see, in  
22 a statistical way, where do you find a break in the  
23 distribution of concentrations that we actually have  
24 where we think you have some source of contamination.

25 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: So you have fill which

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1 MS. KNAPP: Right here.

2 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Three.

3 MS. KNAPP: Right here.

4 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Six.

5 MS. KNAPP: Right here.

6 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Seven.

7 MS. KNAPP: Right here.

8 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Nine.

9 MS. KNAPP: Right here.

10 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: And ten.

11 MS. KNAPP: Right up here.

12 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: So it looks like just  
13 one small area that doesn't have aluminum. Okay.

14 MS. KNAPP: Does that answer your question?

15 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Yes, thank you.

16 MS. KNAPP: Are there any other questions?

17 BOARDMEMBER MCKLERROY: Building 634 had  
18 hazardous waste removed. What was the characterization  
19 of that? Is that a contractor that removed that? How  
20 did that happen?

21 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Are you asking the time-  
22 frame?

23 BOARDMEMBER MCKLERROY: Yes.

24 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: That was '89, I believe.

25 BOARDMEMBER MCKLERROY: What was the waste,

1 you think is man made, and you're including the ambient  
2 concentration with that in the same way you are  
3 including the concentration in naturally occurring  
4 fill?

5 MS. KNAPP: That's right. That's correct.  
6 And the fill materials, a lot of it will be derived  
7 materials.

8 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Okay. Then I have a  
9 couple of other questions. Where are the unfiltered  
10 metal results?

11 MS. KNAPP: Are you looking at a particular  
12 table? We did in 1994 and 1995 -- we did filtered and  
13 unfiltered in all of the wells. If there's no filtered  
14 results, that means it was not detected. We did  
15 filtered samples except for the Crissy Field --

16 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: There's a table in there  
17 that just has the filtered and unfiltered right next to  
18 each other. In a later round, as Liz mentioned, on  
19 Table 5.4-6, it has the filtered and unfiltered in it.  
20 If you don't see a column that just says "barium  
21 filtered" that means we just didn't detect it.

22 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Then since you know the  
23 wells, could you point out the wells that just have  
24 aluminum? I can give you the numbers. The first one  
25 is two.

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1 the hazardous waste?

2 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: It was probably just  
3 household products, because there was a waste pickup on  
4 the Presidio.

5 BOARDMEMBER MCKLERROY: And then the other one  
6 was on this Fill Site 7. Where is that, and how close  
7 to the water is that?

8 MS. KNAPP: Fill Site 7 runs basically  
9 everything to the north of this line over here. So  
10 this whole row of sampling here is all Fill Site 7.

11 BOARDMEMBER MCKLERROY: And that sort of is  
12 consistent with what I have seen along the shoreline.  
13 You see certain dumping right along the shore, and I  
14 don't see a lot of -- one of the reasons that it  
15 concerns me is I don't see the study area boundary  
16 limited to the inside shoreline.

17 MS. KNAPP: Inside the shoreline, or do you  
18 mean the fence line?

19 BOARDMEMBER MCKLERROY: Well, you see this  
20 area "boundary," and then the other line, I assume, is  
21 the water.

22 MS. KNAPP: Right. There's a lot of  
23 riff-raff there that's not really what we could sample  
24 in that area.

25 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: That riff-raff you see

1 along the shoreline is --

2 BOARDMEMBER MCKLERoy: It's sort of a

3 traditional site for dumping, and I'm wondering if

4 there's been any characterization of what is in there?

5 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I'd like to clarify. We

6 call this a fill site. It wasn't a landfill; it's not

7 very widespread. Most of it is sand. It's bay mud,

8 sand.

9 BOARDMEMBER MCKLERoy: Is there any

10 characterization of what is right at the shoreline?

11 MS. KNAPP: We have got these samples up

12 along as close as we could get.

13 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: To answer your

14 question, there was no sampling that was done right at

15 the shoreline where you have these erosions control

16 debris. The sampling was done inside the fill area, as

17 you can see here. And then in the ESAP, which is a

18 separate program, that was sampling that was conducted

19 out in the actual water of the bay as it approaches the

20 shore, the bay sediment.

21 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I think we should go to

22 the 900s.

23 MS. KNAPP: The Building 900s area is --

24 you'll notice in the map where you'll see this going

25 across. That's actually a bedrock,; that's a cliff

1 that's behind the study area. That basically defines

2 the extent of where the investigation was split out

3 into the bay. Much as with other study areas we

4 divided it up into several smaller sections.

5 This is Figure 6.1-1. Buildings in the southern

6 portion, Building 920 up to the 937 is an area called

7 the vehicle maintenance, the area you see used for

8 airplane maintenance and repairs, and that was switched

9 over to vehicle maintenance and repairs, and that is no

10 longer being used. And I think all airfield's activity

11 stopped in the 1950s.

12 These buildings in the back are storage sheds that

13 were used for fire materials, except for Building 937

14 where there were two underground storage tanks. And

15 I'll address that a little bit later on.

16 These four buildings up in this middle portion of

17 the study area are the building storage area. They are

18 open structure areas with partial concrete floors, and

19 again, they were used to store materials or vehicles.

20 Sources in those areas are also surface spills, leaks

21 from drums and equipment left over in the area. And

22 then the third region is at Building 979, and the

23 source there was a surface spill and is part of the UST

24 Management Program. What we were investigating was the

25 extent of the contamination associated with that

1 surface spill.

2 Again, what I'm going to do is focus primarily on

3 areas where we ended up having some sort of calculated

4 risk to give you an idea of what our sampling program

5 was. We had a pretty extensive surface and subsurface

6 soil model along here, between this cliff and these

7 buildings. We also had a lot of samples up in the

8 storage buildings. And basically, what we found is

9 there is a lead concentration that exceeded our SDCs.

10 And they pretty much run all along with the back

11 portion of these buildings up to the cliff.

12 And we were able to define the extent pretty well.

13 We have got samples to the north and to the south where

14 we have detections below 300, and all of the detections

15 are in surface-soil samples. And when you get down to

16 two feet, concentrations are below 300 micrograms per

17 gram.

18 And lead is also a problem inside those buildings

19 which are open structures. We were able to take

20 samples through the flooring and directly beneath the

21 building and out to the cliff. We defined that extent

22 recently, again, detections of surface soil, when you

23 get down to about two, three feet, on all of your

24 concentrations in lead levels drop to below our SDC of

25 300.

1 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Liz, do you have a source

2 for that?

3 MS. KNAPP: There's not a particular source

4 for that. One thing that we noticed is that these

5 three buildings here, Building 929, 930 and 931, had

6 particularly high concentrations, as well as copper and

7 zinc as well. And we think in this area they poured a

8 lot of batteries; they did sandblasting, cleaning of

9 vehicles there. There was a lot of paint. In this

10 area here, we really can't identify those kinds of

11 activities as being the source, but in these areas we

12 find that it's pretty much just lead and that

13 particular source for that kind of lead. We have no

14 documentation for what exactly that would be.

15 You know it's not associated necessarily with the

16 TPH or other -- it's fairly new organic detection in

17 this area.

18 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: What about the level of

19 six inches, 12 inches for lead?

20 MS. KNAPP: The surface-soil samples are zero

21 to 0.5, and the next step that we went down to is

22 generally two feet.

23 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: You didn't do any

24 increments between zero and two feet?

25 MS. KNAPP: We did from zero to 0.5. And

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1 then our next sample depth was at two feet. And then  
2 we went deeper in some locations, actually down to  
3 about four or five feet. What we wanted to do was find  
4 the maximum extent of lead. There would be soil  
5 removal; there would be confirmation sampling to make  
6 sure that we excavated to the extent that we needed.

7 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: How far off was it from  
8 a main highway or a roadway?

9 MS. KNAPP: Well, that's another thing. The  
10 approach to the Golden Gate Bridge runs right along  
11 Highway 101, and there's also a road here that has a  
12 lot of traffic, Lincoln Boulevard over in this region,  
13 above the study area. You know, it's possible that  
14 that is a mission source of lead.

15 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: But when you are  
16 determining the source, did you take into  
17 consideration, the sanding on the Golden Gate Bridge  
18 itself?

19 MS. KNAPP: Again, that is a potential  
20 source. What we have done is really identify the  
21 extent of lead and not focus so much on what exactly is  
22 the source at this point.

23 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: So, in other words,  
24 you're taking what may have been stored, but not  
25 transient of lead chips or residue that came off the

1 bridge or highway?

2 MS. KNAPP: I'm sorry, could you repeat your  
3 question?

4 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Well, in a sense you  
5 found out the content, but you did not go into where  
6 this came from.

7 MS. KNAPP: Correct. There are so many  
8 sources of lead that it wouldn't really be possible to  
9 pinpoint where this would be from. We did some  
10 sampling to see in the Crissy Field area. We tried to  
11 get some runoff samples where the runoff comes from  
12 Lincoln Boulevard down into the cliff into the study  
13 area. We didn't find particularly high lead levels  
14 there.

15 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: What are the numbers  
16 that you're talking about?

17 MS. KNAPP: The concentrations ranges are,  
18 maximum lead -- I don't have this, actually.

19 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Just in a general sense,  
20 it's from the 150s to upwards of 4700 is the max.  
21 Several of them were around a thousand.

22 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: These are milligrams per  
23 kilograms?

24 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Parts per million.

25 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: Did you say 4700?

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1 MS. KNAPP: Right. That's the maximum that  
2 we found.

3 BOARDMEMBER LEVINE: I'm just curious. What  
4 location was that?

5 MS. KNAPP: Under SS17. I'm going to guess.  
6 It's just a little bit north of Building 931. Right  
7 between these buildings is where we found other metals  
8 of high concentrations. Those metals aren't driving a  
9 risk.

10 Other risks that we found besides the lead in the  
11 900s area association with the soil, we had a PCB  
12 detection in this surface soil sample, 900SS08. This  
13 was the only other soil sample that we also had a PCB  
14 detection. You can see there are samples in between.  
15 It's pretty limited; they are surface-soil samples. We  
16 don't find that they are driving any risks.

17 Other metals that we found were arsenic outside of  
18 Building 973 behind the cliffs over here. Maximum  
19 concentrations are showing up here, 3.8.2. Those are  
20 the risk drivers for other inorganics and soil for  
21 human health. The ecological risk assessment where we  
22 have hazard quotients greater than 10 is from is from  
23 minimum.

24 And the whole area was evaluated together in the  
25 ecological risk assessment, it wasn't done by little

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1 study areas. Basically what we found was aluminum was  
2 resulting in a hazard quotient to plants; basically  
3 that exceeded 10. If you look at all the data the only  
4 place where you have aluminum of ambient concentration  
5 is right down in here. But that's to some extent  
6 what's driving that ecological risk factor.

7 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Actually I was just  
8 trying to figure out your table. In your Building 979  
9 area you have here a sample depth listed in your  
10 groundwater samples. Does that mean the top of the  
11 screen, the middle screen, or what?

12 MS. KNAPP: That's in the monitoring well.  
13 We actually show that. There's a little bit of  
14 confusion with that. A lot of the time the deep wells  
15 have a shallow -- it's not necessarily deep sample  
16 depth. You shouldn't use those depths on the  
17 monitoring wells to determine whether it is shallow or  
18 deep portions of the waterbearing zone.

19 The next thing that I wanted to talk about then  
20 was groundwater in the area. Just to give you an idea  
21 of what our groundwater monitoring -- oh, I'm sorry. I  
22 never got to talk about soil in 937, which I would like  
23 to do very briefly, because we did have an interim  
24 action in that area. And that's right around in this  
25 area where we did find BTEX compounds and PAHs in soils



1 surrounding Building 937.

2 We have removed a lot of soil in this area, as  
3 well as underground storage tanks. To a large extent  
4 we removed soil to levels that are fairly low. There's  
5 a little bit more excavation that could potentially be  
6 done in that area.

7 Moving to groundwater, every circle that you see  
8 on this map up in that area and down in this area is an  
9 area where we have a shallow groundwater monitoring  
10 well. It's been installed over a number of years, but  
11 we have a total of 13 different samplings events over  
12 five years with these wells. And wells were installed  
13 in different time periods, but that's an ongoing  
14 quarterly-monitoring program. Since the RI there's  
15 probably been two more sampling events from that area.  
16 Those were the shallow wells.

17 We also have deep monitoring wells down here in  
18 this area and to the north. We also have three wells  
19 screened in the middle of the waterbearing zone. The  
20 aquifer in this area is approximately 40 -- well, it  
21 varies from about maybe only to 20 feet to about 40  
22 feet below ground surface, where we have saturated sand  
23 deposits overlying bedrock.

24 And what we found is that there are basically two  
25 groups of compounds that we find in groundwater and

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1 compound and the chlorinated solvents?

2 MS. KNAPP: Sure. Chlorinated solvents are  
3 often used as degreasers. And as we mentioned, there  
4 are weight oils on tanks in this area, and that's  
5 generally where we think there were leaks. And there  
6 are parent compounds, tetrachloroethane and  
7 1,1,1,-trichloroethane. And those compounds degrade  
8 over time. And that happens naturally in the  
9 environment; they will start to degrade. So we look at  
10 where we have parent compounds and where we have  
11 degraded compounds to get an idea of what kind of  
12 natural degradation we have of the compounds and also  
13 to identify source areas.

14 One thing I should note is, I know what I showed  
15 you was the degraded compounds, because that is the  
16 source regions identified in either area. Again, those  
17 sources have been removed. What you're seeing is  
18 residual concentration.

19 This is a parent compound in the shallow water,  
20 and what you'll notice is you have parent compounds up  
21 at the 979. We are not seeing them down in the 937  
22 area. We have previously in 1990, and we did have high  
23 concentrations of parent compounds here. We are not  
24 seeing them anymore. We are not are seeing them in  
25 deep wells or shallow wells.

1 those are --

2 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: While you're putting up  
3 that chart, could you please refer to the table number?

4 MS. KNAPP: Sure. 6.5-23, chlorinated  
5 compounds and BTEX compounds. And what you see here is  
6 the son of parent chlorinated compounds, and it shows  
7 pretty clearly that we have got a plume area that's  
8 originating at Building 937, and then we also have one  
9 up here at Building 979. Circled are equal  
10 concentration lines with the highest concentrations  
11 being in the center.

12 You will also notice is along the edge here, it's  
13 an area that is not contoured, and it's really a mixing  
14 zone. And we can't determine whether that's coming  
15 from 937, 979, what's coming, what percent is coming  
16 from which compound. The interesting thing is that  
17 these concentrations are generally in order of  
18 magnitude lower than we are finding in your source  
19 areas. There's really no indication that there's a  
20 source in this particular area.

21 What I'd like to point out to you is this is the  
22 parent compound or actually the degraded compound in  
23 the shallow groundwater zone.

24 MR. TROUTMAN: Liz, would you like to  
25 explain, perhaps, the differences between a parent

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1 When we got further out to shore, it seems the  
2 shallow zone source no longer exist in this area. We  
3 had degradation occurring naturally in migration of  
4 those degraded compounds but not of the parent  
5 compounds. And that's Figure 6.5-20.

6 There's a whole series of these plumes, concentration  
7 maps, that go through the shallow zone, the  
8 intermediate zone and the deep zone.

9 The other things that I wanted to show you are,  
10 one thing that you will notice in all of these when you  
11 look through the RI, is that we see very few detections  
12 in Building 937. And where we have parent compounds is  
13 generally north of Building 937. And when you do have  
14 detections of chlorinated compounds, they are low  
15 concentrations; they are generally below MCLs. The  
16 occur in one detection, and then you won't see for of  
17 six sampling events, and then we'll see it again.

18 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Just briefly, what is  
19 the depth of that monitoring well?

20 MS. KNAPP: It varies. We have areas where  
21 we don't hit any water at all. And the bedrock is  
22 three feet, ten feet. And then out here we're down to  
23 about 45 feet.

24 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Could you just give us a  
25 basis for the degraded compounds?

1 MS. KNAPP: Sure. The most common ones are  
2 vinyl chloride and 1,2 dichloroethane.

3 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: It's ones associated  
4 with TC and the others with the TCEs?

5 MS. KNAPP: No, both can come from either  
6 one. There are also some compounds that can be either  
7 a parent compound or they can be a degradation product.  
8 And in this particular instance we summed them with the  
9 degraded compound.

10 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Now vinyl chloride is  
11 more toxic than the other?

12 MS. KNAPP: The dichloroethane. I know MCLs  
13 for sands are in the six and ten micrograms per liter.  
14 I'm not sure exactly what they are for trichloroethane  
15 or tetrachloroethane.

16 The other thing I wanted to show you has a strong  
17 control on the distribution of the chlorinated  
18 compounds that we find in the aquifer. This is a map  
19 that shows groundwater flow directions. This is during  
20 high tide in 1992, and the arrows are showing the  
21 direction of groundwater flow. And you can see it is  
22 pretty variable.

23 So, you have radiants moving south, you have  
24 radiants moving north in this direction. You then see  
25 during low tide you have quite a change in this area

1 seeing very high BTEX concentrations within the  
2 waterbearing zones. We now have a maximum  
3 concentration of 2.3, the most recent sampling of that.  
4 We look in the shallow zones; it's higher in the  
5 shallow zones. Maximum concentration is 250 during the  
6 most recent event.

7 That was pretty much all that I have to present.  
8 I can walk you the shallow, intermediate, deep parent  
9 degraded compounds. I don't know that we really have  
10 time. I could entertain any questions that you may  
11 have.

12 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: You have a good  
13 presentation of the lead on one of your sketches, but  
14 it was not available in the figure of the report. I  
15 was wondering, why was that?

16 MS. KNAPP: In the text, that's generally  
17 done in the feasibility study where you will actually  
18 look at the extent for some removal. And the reason  
19 is, you will also notice it's part of the site  
20 characterization in the text portion we described where  
21 the extent is -- it's a little misleading, because  
22 that's using the 300 micrograms per gram, and actually  
23 the feasibility we'll be using different cleanup  
24 levels. So I think you see one map like that and  
25 another map, but those will be in the FS.

1 with groundwater now converging over here, and it's  
2 migrating north by Building 979. You will notice,  
3 right up there, that we have wells in the shallow  
4 portion of the waterbearing zone and in the deep  
5 portion. We have never detected a compound in either  
6 of those wells, and there is no indication of migration  
7 further north.

8 This is in 1992 under drought conditions. This is  
9 high tide. At low tide we have very similar  
10 groundwater flow and we are not seeing reversal  
11 anymore. These are the conditions that are more  
12 typical in the area, which is why we are not seeing  
13 migration to the southern portion of the aquifer. The  
14 other thing is that the recharge in the area comes from  
15 up in here, the West Valley Groundwater area.

16 The other groundwater issue, very briefly, is BTEX  
17 compounds, and these are generally all associated with  
18 benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene. And it's associated  
19 with the underground storage tanks that were at  
20 Building 937 that has since been moved. Where we had  
21 high detections of BTEX compounds were generally in  
22 wells where we had products. We never detected them up  
23 at Building 979.

24 We removed products from the area, and we removed  
25 wells that contained the products, and we now are not

1 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Did you identify your  
2 sources?

3 MS. KNAPP: Yes. The sources no longer exist  
4 in the area. They have been removed. One was the  
5 surface spill that occurred up at Building 979. They  
6 apparently are filling it; it was left open and there  
7 was a rain event and the oil raised up above to the  
8 surface. That was in 1982. And that was in this area,  
9 DOC. Concentrations decreased with depth which is  
10 consistent with the surface source for chlorinated  
11 compounds, but they are no longer a source there. It  
12 is just the residual high concentrations are there.  
13 The other source is at Building 937 where we had waste  
14 oil, fuel oil, and we took product samples from wells  
15 before they were removed. We did find parent  
16 chlorinated compounds in that well.

17 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: How was the source at  
18 949 removed?

19 MS. KNAPP: Well, it was a surface spill, was  
20 the source. There wasn't any indication of a leak from  
21 a tank, but that tank has since been removed.

22 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: It would spill onto the  
23 ground?

24 MS. KNAPP: Correct.

25 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: So the soil would be

1 contaminated. So my question was, if that soil that  
2 was contaminated had been removed, or whatever the  
3 cause, there would no longer be a source, just a  
4 natural migration down in the groundwater?  
5 MS. KNAPP: We haven't found chlorinated  
6 compounds in soil, generally, throughout the entire  
7 area. And I think it's just because they are so  
8 volatile, but we just never find them in surface soils.  
9 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: We believe that  
10 contaminated soil was removed when the tank was  
11 removed.  
12 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Okay.  
13 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: I thought the POLs were  
14 petroleum-based compounds not chlorinated-based  
15 compounds?  
16 MS. KNAPP: Well, no. These are waste oils  
17 for degreasing solvents. Those are chlorinated  
18 compounds.  
19 BOARDMEMBER MILLER: Used for degreasing?  
20 MS. KNAPP: Yes, vehicle maintenance.  
21 BOARDMEMBER WORK: I think most of them are  
22 based at the 10 to the minus 6 level, but there are  
23 some that are not.  
24 MS. KNAPP: Are there any other questions  
25 right now?

1 and they have not been found in the groundwater, and  
2 they are limited to just this area in the northeast  
3 corner.  
4 Another area where we found an OCPs is around  
5 Building 293. All these buildings have since been  
6 removed. Building 293 was used for storing pesticides.  
7 Building 269 was used for mixing and formulating  
8 pesticides; we collected samples there. The samples  
9 that we collected around 269 have not shown any  
10 significant levels of these pesticides.  
11 However, in three surface-soil samples that we  
12 collected around Building 293, we find similar types of  
13 pesticides. The highest concentrations were  
14 concentrations of chlordane in the order of 50  
15 milligrams per kilogram. We found lower concentrations  
16 of aldrin, endrin, heptachlor, dieldrin, PPDD, PPDDT,  
17 and lindane. And like we did in the area near Building  
18 268, we drilled borings around the area where we had  
19 the surface-soil samples with pesticides. The  
20 pesticide concentrations are limited to surface soil in  
21 the immediate vicinity of Building 293, and the  
22 concentrations decrease with depth. And once again,  
23 they were not found in groundwater. So that's that  
24 area.  
25 We also found TCE in Well DEHW02, which is

1 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: We are going to shift  
2 presenters now.  
3 MR. TROUTMAN: The next study areas are a  
4 little bit less complicated than the last two.  
5 I will be discussing the DEH area. I'll be  
6 looking at two figures. First figure shows the white  
7 and surface soil samples locations. That's Figure  
8 7.1-1, and second figure shows the soil borings  
9 location, and that's figure 7.3-1. And for the sake of  
10 brevity I'm going to discuss -- there's four areas in  
11 the DEH area that have significant risk or some  
12 significant contamination.  
13 The DEH area is used mainly for maintenance and  
14 storage and some pesticide formulation activity.  
15 The first area of contamination that I would like  
16 to discuss is in the extreme northeast corner. They  
17 are the DEH area we found OCPs, as you might see on  
18 occasion, and surface-soil sample 268SS02. What we  
19 found in there were compounds such as chlordane, PPGDD,  
20 dieldrin, aldrin and heptachlor.  
21 So what we did is we surrounded that surface-soil  
22 sample with several borings. 268SB01, SB02, SB03,  
23 SB04, SB05, SB06, all in this area here. We found that  
24 the extent of the pesticide is mainly limited to  
25 surface soil, the concentrations decreased with depth

1 located right here. We found TCE in concentrations of  
2 6.2 micrograms per liter, which is slightly above the  
3 MCL of five micrograms per liter. And so what we did  
4 to evaluate that occurrence, we collected depth  
5 discreet water samples, hydropunch samples, from  
6 borings as opposed to putting in additional wells. And  
7 we installed borings around this Well GW02.  
8 We found that TCE was above the MCL in a few of  
9 those depth-discreet water samples, but that we were  
10 able to surround the TCE occurrence. And we were able  
11 to demonstrate that the TCE is above the MCL in the  
12 groundwater, in the uppermost groundwater, in a very  
13 small area. So once again it's a very small area where  
14 we have TCE above MCL.  
15 I don't think that we had maintenance facilities  
16 in that vicinity. If we had found it more towards  
17 Building 283, which was used for vehicle maintenance,  
18 or Building 286, you might suspect that it was due to  
19 the use of grease and solvents.  
20 The samples demonstrate that it is a relatively  
21 small plume. The groundwater gradient in this area is  
22 relatively flat. It doesn't indicate to be an  
23 elongated plume that would indicate that we've got TCE  
24 migrating in groundwater flow towards the bay. It  
25 looks to me like it's a fairly circular extent in

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1 groundwater and that it's not migrating very far, very  
2 fast.

3 BOARDMEMBER BAXTER: Was TCE found in the  
4 storm drain area?

5 MR. TROUTMAN: I don't know that that's the  
6 case. That's perhaps -- if it was it would have been  
7 in sample 283SD01 or SD02. You can take a look.

8 The last area of contamination in the DEH area was  
9 in Building 286. 286 was used as a waste storage area.  
10 To the north of Building 286 there was staining on the  
11 surface to the south of Building 286. We found lead in  
12 surface soil at some fairly high levels in borings  
13 286SB01, 286SB04, 286S009. And when I say "high," in  
14 286SB01, a lead concentration of 1100 at three feet.  
15 At 286SB04 we had lead at five feet of 1100. And we  
16 had lead in borings 286S009 at 713 and 599 milligrams  
17 per kilograms.

18 And so what we did, we took borings, soil samples  
19 from borings around this area of elevated lead and we  
20 basically determined that the  
21 lead and soil that's elevated was lifted from those  
22 three borings. We also looked at lead in groundwater  
23 in our Well DEHGWG04. We found lead right at our SDC  
24 of 15 micrograms per liter. So we took depth discreet  
25 water samples from a number of borings. Basically, all

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1 from these borings the lead levels were low or non-  
2 detect in both the filtered and unfiltered.

3 Those are four areas of contamination in the DEH  
4 area. Once again, we have got the pesticides northeast  
5 of Building 268, pesticides in the vicinity of where  
6 293 was formerly located. We have got TCE in  
7 groundwater around Well GW02.

8 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Bob, we were talking  
9 about this in our Project Manager's meeting this  
10 morning. There is a component in the UST Program  
11 addressing tanks at sites in the -- I don't think you  
12 mentioned that in the RI, I'm not sure.

13 MR. TROUTMAN: Are you talking about the  
14 tanks we removed east of Building 269?

15 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: Yes. There is some other  
16 contamination in the vicinity.

17 MR. TROUTMAN: Right. It's interesting.  
18 When they took those tanks out and found TPHD -- in  
19 areas where we sampled before they removed the tanks,  
20 we didn't find those same residuals.

21 BOARDMEMBER BLANK: That's curious. I'm  
22 trying to point out to people, in case they were not  
23 aware, that there is some UST Program activity in this  
24 area.

25 MR. TROUTMAN: What Roberta is talking about

1 these borings around 286, we took depth discreet water  
2 samples primarily unfiltered depth discreet water  
3 sample, and we found elevated lead in a lot of these  
4 unfiltered samples.

5 I should mention that these unfiltered samples are  
6 very turbid. We have a lot of suspended sediment in  
7 them, unlike the sample from the groundwater monitoring  
8 well. It is relatively free for suspended solids. And  
9 the high levels of lead that we found in these  
10 unfiltered groundwater samples we believe are not  
11 really representative of what's dissolved in the  
12 groundwater.

13 And so for our last three borings that we drilled  
14 in this area we took both filtered and unfiltered  
15 samples in SB13, SB14, SB15. In SB15 we found elevated  
16 lead in the unfiltered samples at ten and a half and 20  
17 feet, lead levels of 590 milligrams per liter at 10  
18 feet. And the filtered samples of depth discreet  
19 samples we did not detect lead, which suggests that  
20 maybe this lead is associated with suspended solvents  
21 in the samples.

22 In the other two borings where we took filtered  
23 and unfiltered samples. In SB13 we had 11 feet, 170  
24 micrograms per liter in the unfiltered, and not  
25 detected in the filtered sample. In the other samples

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1 is in this area, east of Building 269, they removed  
2 several underground tanks. And, I believe, in some of  
3 the sidewall sample they had TPHD and a few pesticides.  
4 Maybe if they get a report by the time they revise the  
5 RI, we can review those results.

6 Do you have any questions?

7 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: Since the small  
8 buildings are right on the property line, did you do  
9 sampling on City property?

10 MS. KNAPP: Are you talking about those  
11 storage sheds?

12 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: Yes.

13 MS. KNAPP: Yes, we did.

14 MR. TROUTMAN: We have got three borings  
15 here. Here's the property boundary. We've got three  
16 borings out to the property boundary, to answer your  
17 question.

18 The borings were drilled to delineate the extent  
19 of the pesticide contamination. No, we did not find  
20 contamination in those buildings.

21 BOARDMEMBER GIRARDOT: Are there any  
22 pesticides in the Rec and Park maintenance building,  
23 which is right next to the small building on the City  
24 property?

25 MR. TROUTMAN: No, I don't know. We know

1 that pesticides were stored in Building 293. I think  
2 all that is left is the concrete pad in the building.  
3 And samples were collected immediately around that  
4 building, so it strongly suggests that the source of  
5 the pesticides was that building.

6 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: Is that lead source  
7 assumed to be batteries there?

8 MR. TROUTMAN: Well, we know that Building  
9 286 was used for waste storage area. I don't know  
10 exactly what was stored in terms of waste. It could  
11 have been batteries.

12 The Main Post study area is located south of  
13 Crissy Field in DEH -- I don't know if you can see this  
14 map or not, but essentially, all these areas here are  
15 sites that we call our Main Post study area. A few of  
16 these sites are actually -- well, for the purpose of  
17 the RI we've included them in our Main Post study area.  
18 We have got Building 215, Building 231, Building 1065,  
19 Building 1167, Building 1057, and Building 1151.  
20 And we will go through them in that order.

21 Building 215 used to be a service station, and  
22 during the construction, during the removal of  
23 buildings during the construction of the Burger King,  
24 at that location they removed some underground tanks  
25 that were found to be leaking and they removed

1 There were some investigations of extended  
2 contamination of Building 231.

3 From these tanks as well, we know there was  
4 contamination. From these tanks as well, the borings  
5 that were drilled around these tanks between Building  
6 231 and 228, we know that there was contamination.  
7 This particular site is going to be included in the  
8 Underground Storage Tank Management Program, so I'm not  
9 going to spend much time on this site, except to say  
10 that there is a significant TPHD, primarily TPH diesel,  
11 and to a larger extent, lead and gasoline problem at  
12 that site.

13 The plume and groundwater, essentially, extends  
14 from the north end of Building 228. Downgraded to the  
15 north, or just north of Highway 101, we have got a  
16 cluster of three wells. The middle well has TPHG just  
17 above the text limit, and no TPHD.

18 So the plume extends here, generally downward. I  
19 don't want to spend anymore time discussing it, because  
20 any further investigation will be handled under the UST  
21 Program.

22 Building 1057 had a subsurface vault that's like a  
23 foot and a half deep just north of Building 1057. And  
24 we collected a sediment sample from within this  
25 concrete-lined vault, and a soil sample approximately a

1 contaminated soil. So we later went back and we  
2 installed or drilled three borings and installed three  
3 wells.

4 Essentially, we didn't find any contamination in  
5 any of the borings or the wells, with the exception of  
6 our latest round of groundwater samples. We found  
7 1,2-DCA at a low concentration at one of the wells. It  
8 wasn't present at our initial round of samples, and we  
9 found this compound in several places during our most  
10 recent round of sampling where it hadn't been found  
11 before. And we have suspected that it might be some  
12 undocumented lab contamination or fuel contamination.

13 So what we've recommended is that this well be  
14 resampled, as part of the Groundwater Management  
15 Program, to confirm whether or not it is present. We  
16 suspect that it probably isn't, but we'll see.

17 So, essentially, the 215 area, our investigation  
18 confirmed that they did get all the contaminated soil  
19 when they removed the tanks from the soil.

20 Now Building 231 area. Building 231 was also a  
21 service station. Building 228 was formerly used for  
22 dry cleaning. We know that in 1988 tanks were removed.  
23 From north of Building 231 they found some contaminated  
24 soil in groundwater. They removed quite a bit of soil  
25 and then investigated even before we started the RI.

1 foot and a half below the base of the vault, or about  
2 three feet below ground surface. In the sediment  
3 sample we found three concentrations ranging 12.3 to  
4 28.4 milligrams per kilograms. We found TPHD at 12  
5 milligrams per kilogram. And we found lead and zinc  
6 above their respective SDCs.

7 So, we collected soil samples from these vaults to  
8 see if any of these potential contaminants had been  
9 migrating downward, and we did not find -- we found  
10 some that were below 1 milligram per kilogram. We did  
11 not VOCs or TPH. And only antimony was a bit above  
12 this ambient concentration. So in essence there was no  
13 significant contamination coming from that vault into  
14 the soil beneath the vault.

15 Building 1167 is a furniture, repair, painting  
16 shop. And potential sources in Building 1167 were  
17 three spray-paint booths on the northeast side of the  
18 building just inside the wall, one here, one here and  
19 one here. And to investigate potential contamination  
20 from those spray-painting booths we drilled borings  
21 immediately from outside the northeast wall.

22 And most importantly, we didn't find any VOCs from  
23 any of those samplings that we collected from those  
24 borings. We did find several other units above ambient  
25 concentrations. Only lead, zinc and arsenic were above

1 their SDCs. The highest lead concentration was 586  
2 milligrams per kilogram. When I say "only" lead, zinc  
3 and arsenic were above their SDCs, only in boring 1167  
4 13.

5 BOARDMEMBER BALL: It seems like you chose  
6 three spots that were just in the northeastern corner  
7 of this. Is there a rationale for that?

8 MR. TROUTMAN: Yes. The spray-paint booths  
9 in the building were along the northeast portion of the  
10 building, just inside the wall, here, here and here.  
11 So to investigate those booths we went to just outside  
12 the wall and drill borings.

13 BOARDMEMBER BALL: And what about the  
14 cleaning operation, cleaning the spray guns and all  
15 that kind of stuff? Do you think that those activities  
16 took place in those locations?

17 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: That is correct. We did  
18 an evaluation, we did most of the cleaning and so  
19 forth.

20 MR. TROUTMAN: Building 1151 had a  
21 transformer storage pad located immediately to the west  
22 of the northwest between Building 1151 and 1152. We  
23 sampled around that pad looking for PCBs. We found PCB  
24 1260 in three shallow soil samples ranging from 2 to 11  
25 milligrams per kilogram. These PCBs will be cleaned up

1 as part of a separate Army Corps Engineering Program.  
2 So they will be notified as to these results.

3 We also investigated a metal/paint storage shed, a  
4 very small storage shed to the south of the transformer  
5 storage pad. We drilled two borings and collected soil  
6 samples and we did not find any contamination in either  
7 of those two borings. So, in essence, we have got PCBs  
8 in surface soil at this transformer pad. And they will  
9 be taken care of, like I said, under a separate  
10 program.

11 Any questions? I think everybody wants to go  
12 home. Thank you for coming.

13 FACILITATOR KERN: Any other questions?  
14 Thank you very much to both you and Liz, for your  
15 presentation tonight. Any other comments or  
16 announcements?

17 Thank you very much for sticking it out to the  
18 end, and we will see you -- those of you that are  
19 interested, at the meeting next Tuesday, the  
20 orientation. And again, there's a meeting two weeks  
21 from tonight to continue this process.

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4 REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

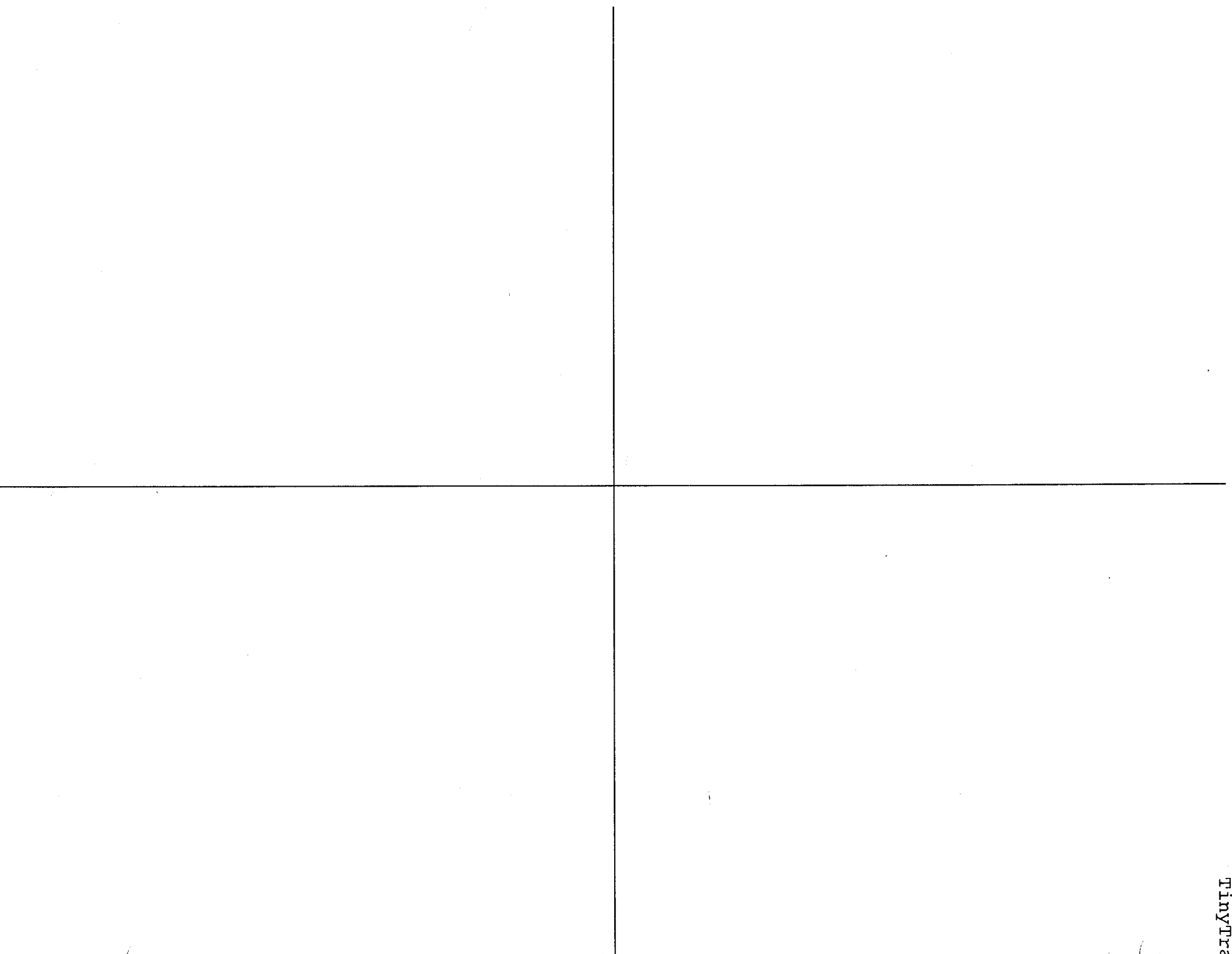
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6  
7 I, Elizabeth Valstad, do hereby certify that the  
8 foregoing is a true and correct statement of the  
9 testimony and proceedings had in the within-entitled  
10 matter and that the same is a full, true and correct  
11 transcription of the shorthand notes as taken by me in  
12 said matter.

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16 Dated: at San Francisco, California this  
17 \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

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22 Elizabeth Valstad

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1 THE RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

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7  
8 TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19TH, 1995

9 HELD AT

10 HOLIDAY INN AT VAN NESS AND PINE

11 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

12 7:00 P.M.

13  
14 **CERTIFIED COPY**

15 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

16 BY: ALISA C. ABILLE

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1 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARDMEMBERS

2 (COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL)

3  
4 THOMAS APPLING

5 HAROLD BALL

6 JAN BAXTER

7 ROBERTA BLANK

8 JOHN BUCK

9 SUE CHUBERKA

10 CAROL DALY

11 ROMY FUENTES

12 JOAN GIRARDOT

13 DAVID JARRAT

14 REBECCA JEHOREK

15 DOUG KERN

16 SOL LEVINE

17 ANDREW LOLLI

18 BRUCE MCKLEROY

19 HOWARD NATHIEL

20 JANE POWERS

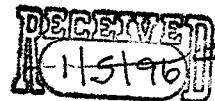
21 ROBERT REINHARD

22 LARRY SHOCKEY

23 PAUL TOWNSEND

24 ELLIS WALLENBERG

25 DAVID WILKINS



3

1 FACILITATOR KERN: Good evening, everyone.

2 Welcome to the meeting tonight. Glad to see a shift in  
3 location here.

4 First item on the agenda -- does anyone have any  
5 additions, changes, things they would like to see with the  
6 agenda? Yes, Jan.

7 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: I would like to talk a  
8 little bit about the Golden Gate Bridge meeting that we had  
9 and some recommendations that we have.

10 FACILITATOR KERN: All right. Can everybody hear  
11 Jan?

12 BOARDMEMBER YOUNGKIN: I don't think your mic is  
13 on. Now it's on.

14 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Is that better? Okay.  
15 What I suggested was to talk shortly about the Golden Gate  
16 Bridge meeting that some of the community members attended,  
17 where they gave comments on the public record and also our  
18 recommendations. Then a couple other items that I think we  
19 need to deal with, even though we don't have a lot of  
20 members here, is whether or not we're going to hold  
21 elections, which is in the January/February timeframe. Our  
22 charter says every six months, and we're late, so that's  
23 something that's come up a couple of times.

24 And then, I think that's it for now.

25 FACILITATOR KERN: All right. Anything else?

4

1 Any other changes, additions? All right.

2 Would you like to comment on the Golden Gate Bridge  
3 District meeting?

4 BOARDMEMBER YOUNG: I just want the rest of the  
5 RAB members, community members, to know what was done on  
6 December 13th. Four of the community members went to the  
7 Marin Center and made public comments that, essentially,  
8 were the same as the summary and recommendations that we  
9 gave out to people on the 5th. What we did was, we  
10 tightened up some of the numbers that we had left open on  
11 the 5th, because we didn't have all the numbers then. And  
12 we were, other than a vender, the only people giving public  
13 comment at that meeting.

14 And what we would like to suggest, is that any  
15 community members that are here and that like the  
16 recommendations that we made, I thought we might like to  
17 vote and see if the community members would support these  
18 recommendations. I don't suggest that the technical  
19 members vote on this. There's a bit of sensitivity with  
20 government agencies advising other government agencies,  
21 perhaps. But I think the community members can decide if  
22 this is something they would like to support.

23 FACILITATOR KERN: Has everyone had a chance to  
24 review the documents that were generated? Is there any  
25 discussion or questions for Jan around what she's asking?



5

1 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: I haven't had a chance to  
2 go through all of these items with respect to the  
3 committee's recommendations and to the -- isn't it based on  
4 their -- is it based on a preliminary study for the  
5 remedial? Is it an RI, or are they doing an FS, or is this  
6 just an environmental-impact statement response?

7 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Well, what we reviewed and  
8 made our comments on was a draft RAP which is a Remedial  
9 Action Plan, which is the last document before they sent  
10 the clean up levels to go forward.

11 The way they structured it was that, they were going  
12 to focus on the areas that they were going to do the  
13 retrofit on first and call that their Phase I; that was  
14 called their RAP address.

15 They also are planning a Phase II where they'll go  
16 outside that area. And that area in this Phase I is very,  
17 very close to the bridge. It doesn't get out that far.

18 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: I'm aware of the document  
19 but not aware of where I could get that. If your comments  
20 speak directly to certain paragraphs in there --

21 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Oh, sure.

22 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: -- I'd like to be able to  
23 cross-reference that or see where you're crossing it out.  
24 Do you have a document where you would expect to insert  
25 these items, or cut them out or modify them? Or how did

1 you go about getting this long list of recommendations?  
2 Are they based on paragraphs within that document, or are  
3 they independent of that?

4 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Well, we reviewed the  
5 document and what we worked off of was the recommendations  
6 that were contained in that document. For example, when we  
7 said we liked their Alternative F better than C. That was  
8 their alternative; we didn't make anything up.

9 The document is, I believe, available at the toll  
10 booth or the community Golden Gate -- what do you call it,  
11 Doug? The Golden Gate Bridge -- some kind of public  
12 information center, I believe, is around the area.

13 BOARDMEMBER YOUNGKIN: I believe it's the Office  
14 of the Secretary.

15 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Yes. Office of the  
16 Secretary.

17 BOARDMEMBER YOUNGKIN: It's at the toll booth.  
18 It's inside the administration building.

19 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: So we didn't come up with  
20 a lot of things that are outside of what they already put  
21 in. They put in a clean up level; we said whether we  
22 agreed with it or not; and we did recommend that they  
23 follow up the California Division of Fish and Game  
24 Ecological cleaner mediation goals. We did some of that,  
25 but that's not directly in their document. But it was

7

1 brought about what they said they planned in their  
2 document.

3 Does that answer your question?

4 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: Well, it just -- it brings  
5 up some of the other issues we talked about up at the last  
6 meeting, that their Phase I is very loose because of their  
7 funding consideration. And there was some concern that if  
8 the community and if the feedback is restrictive to them,  
9 then they may drop the entire plan. There was some risk  
10 there on having the funds to do an in-depth clean up at  
11 Phase I.

12 Did they echo that at the meeting?

13 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: I don't recall them  
14 talking about that. But at the meeting, they didn't really  
15 do much more than present a very generalized picture and  
16 then allow time for the people, the public audience, to  
17 make comments. My understanding of the funding, from  
18 something that they said, was that they wouldn't say if  
19 they didn't go right ahead real soon, that things would be  
20 stopped in their presentation.

21 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: Isn't that what we talked  
22 about in our last meeting? That did come out.

23 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: I think it came up in our  
24 RAB meeting, but I don't recall it coming up in their  
25 presentation. And I don't even know how accurate it is; it

8

1 may be totally accurate, it may not.

2 FACILITATOR KERN: Harry.

3 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I had a question about whether  
4 there were any comments from the City of San Francisco or  
5 whether you were aware of interest on the part of the City  
6 about this issue.

7 I think there was some talk about a representative  
8 being appointed. Anything come of that?

9 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: No. There were no  
10 supervisors there, and I think there are about four or five  
11 supervisors that are members of the board over the bridge  
12 district. I do not believe any of the San Francisco  
13 supervisors were there, and I didn't -- there were no  
14 comments made by the City, at least at that meeting.

15 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I have a comment about one  
16 of the reasons for the committee recommendations and  
17 concerning the DTSC model. I'm sorry Romy isn't here.

18 Well, the statement here, as you know, is a little  
19 subjective. I, personally, reviewed the DTSC model in a  
20 lot of different contexts, and I think the issue is that  
21 the model is not consistent with widely-accepted methods of  
22 determining risk, but that the issue is, what inputs into  
23 the model are used to calculate the numbers that they  
24 derived and whether they are appropriate or not.

25 And, you know, the DTSC model, which is commonly known

1 as lead clay, is a spreadsheet derived from a computer  
2 program that generates different numbers for all the  
3 various media exposures that refer, at least, to lead. The  
4 agency and its use at many sites has tremendous sanction  
5 now, I think. I mean, it's kind of the accepted way of  
6 doing things in California from the department's point of  
7 view. And so, I think, as far as backup for any  
8 recommendations, the issue should be what are the values  
9 that have been used in the model and whether they should be  
10 changed or not.

11 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: The model was run,  
12 assuming workers, seismic workers, as well as for other  
13 scenarios which included children at play, the implication  
14 in the document was that the workers were believed to be  
15 the ones getting the largest exposure. If they protected  
16 workers, they would protect for all.

17 So what we're left with in that situation, regardless  
18 of whether the model is good or bad, is nearly 1400 parts  
19 per million left on that surface for children to play in.  
20 And then, we have the California Department of Health  
21 Services saying if you have more than 200 parts per million  
22 of uncovered surface around your house, you ought to be  
23 concerned.

24 So there are a lot of numbers floating out there, and  
25 they don't all agree. And, I think, in part, that was one

1 of as a hazardous waste and in a special engineering  
2 facility, and things like that. So, here, they were going  
3 to leave more on the surface of the soil, and just on the  
4 surface for people to walk through with that level, which  
5 sort of gave us a bit of uncomfortableness, if that.

6 Also, we had information from someone at the meeting  
7 on what the Department of Health Services had to say about  
8 protecting of people usually living in the area, so the  
9 numbers would be expected to be a little lower. Those  
10 ranged from 200 for the children at play around the house  
11 and front lawn to about 400 or so. Those were the ranges  
12 that we got from that type of information.

13 Then, we also had information from the Presidio. John  
14 Buck has done a risk assessment for the Presidio and they  
15 come up with a 400-level residential and a 840 part per  
16 million level for recreation. So every level that we're  
17 finding -- not every level -- but most of the levels that  
18 we saw were quite a bit lower than the 1400.

19 I also looked at some documents that sort of listed  
20 some clean up levels, even from around the world, and some  
21 of those clean up levels -- the highest they got was in New  
22 Jersey at about 1000 parts per million for a lead site.

23 It's not to say we're the highest in the world, but  
24 again, it just seems to be higher than the general trend of  
25 levels of lead that are felt to be safe. So we were

1 of our points, really, was what's the best number.

2 FACILITATOR KERN: Any other comments or  
3 questions?

4 Yes. Okay.

5 BOARDMEMBER BERNARD POWERS: I have a question.

6 The last statement that you made really puts this concern  
7 into terms that I can understand without a lot of the  
8 technical language.

9 If the parts per million in the model was tested for,  
10 or has been developed for levels of exposure by kids that  
11 would be playing there -- I wondered if you and the  
12 community members that where there could do sort of a lay  
13 person's summary.

14 What were your basic concerns? What were the most  
15 important concerns that caused you to come up with the --  
16 some sort of a plan for the recommendation? Is that an  
17 excessive request?

18 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: I don't think so. I think  
19 we tried to give our major concerns within our paper with  
20 our reasoning for it, but we were struck with, first of  
21 all, by the clean up level which we thought seemed to be  
22 sort of high. There were a number of reasons we thought.

23 One of them was the 1000 part per million level within  
24 the State of California, the level at which you pick up  
25 dirt and you put it in a trash can. It has to be disposed

1 concerned with that.

2 We were also concerned with the fact that we felt that  
3 there was some good information out there of what levels  
4 they could clean up to in a removal action on an interim  
5 basis that would be protective of the environment. The  
6 1400, or nearly 1400, is certainly not protective of water  
7 quality. I mean, there's a definite potential to have that  
8 lead washed off that soil and into the bay, and I disagree  
9 with the statement that lead doesn't move down to ground  
10 water. If there is water there it may well move, it will  
11 just do it slowly. So it's not going to protect water  
12 quality.

13 Also, from the information we had, there seems to be  
14 no indication that it was protective of critters in any  
15 way. And we received a document from the California  
16 Department of Fish and Game who reviewed the issues of  
17 what's safe for critters for the Presidio for, at least,  
18 screening levels and what they call "No Observed Adverse  
19 Affect Level." They call it a NOEL. And that's sort of a  
20 standard way that they figure it out, "well, is it  
21 something I should really be worried about or something I  
22 should just not even worry about." And so, from that  
23 basis, they have spit out a 100 part per million for  
24 invertebrates like worms up to 125 part per million for  
25 small mammals.

everything we were seeing for ecological and human health within the levels of 1400 were quite high.

Then, from a technical viewpoint, we looked at what they were planning on doing with their alternative. Mark did a lot of work on how much more they would have to excavate to get down to the 100 part per million or 200 part per million level, like that, and the data they had in their report. It really looked like only a couple more inches. And they might well reach that level, so we didn't understand why they were stopping at 1400.

Then, the alternative that they wanted to put in was to take the stuff out, put it in a stock pile, mix goop with it, some cement-type chemical stuff to sort of, hopefully, cement the lead in place so it wouldn't ruin any place in the environment, and then dump the stuff back down in a hole around the towers. We didn't think that was such a great idea.

We felt that one of the alternatives that they listed in their document was to, basically, wash the lead out, so to speak, with the acid, and then get rid of the lead stuff off site, and then, put the clean stuff back in place. And we thought that sounded like a much more permanent solution for us at the Presidio, as a national park.

I think that pretty much covers most of our recommendations. Although, we were concerned, like Bruce

very difficult to guess, but if they sample, for example, in a place where they've got the 1500 and the next one is way down to like a 1000 or something, then they will probably not leave anything above the 1400. However, if they go back and go 50 to 100 feet and they sample in a place that says 900, but off to the side it's back to 2000, then they're never going to know that they're sampling interval spots.

So in terms of when you walk across the ground, it depends on how evenly spread these are, and I don't think that we can assume they're evenly spread. I think the same problem with not being evenly spread also --

Mark saw some of the data, and perhaps you can talk about how it varied vertically a bit.

BOARDMEMBER YOUNGKIN: Well, some of the samples, they did not reach levels of concentration to a depth that were below their clean up level, so they were unknown areas. And as they do the excavation, they will sample and define how far they will have to go in those areas. But their volume calculation didn't include those areas, so there was a good chance they could exceed the volumes they're predicting, and they will not have the stock pile disposable space that they can use. There were some engineering problems with that, too.

BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: So in terms of whether

1 was, with funding. Do they have sources of funding and 2 will they be able to get it, and how many years will it be 3 before they come back to deal with it again. That's the 4 reasoning that came behind our primary recommendation.

Mark and Doug, do you have anything to add?

BOARDMEMBER YOUNGKIN: I think you summarized it pretty good.

BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: How likely are these upper limits to be left when you have this situation where they may have an upper limit set there for whatever reasons?

From the contractors point of view, how likely is it that they are going to be leaving that high level over the entire site or whether that's sort of like a -- sort of a safe -- you know, sort of a high-end in the bell curve for their construction purposes?

BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Well, they had levels, I think, in excess of 50,000 parts per million in a few places around there, so I'm pretty sure those are going to be gone. The way they described what they are going to do is that they will excavate, and then they'll take samples with a certain tool, and if the tool says it's below the 1400, they'll stop excavating and removing soil. And so how -- how likely it is to have levels higher than 1400 left is going to depend very strongly on how often they sample and the sampling interval between samples. It's

they will leave stuff over 1400, that's really hard to predict. It's possible, and then, again, perhaps not.

BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: I actually meant from the other direction, you know, whether that high-end would only mean they'd hit something in the 50,000 level only in a few spots, and then they'd have much lower levels.

I thought -- John, you thought it was that description of the cement-mixing method of dealing with the lead was described. You didn't describe it as very practical. Do you think it's practical?

ROGER HENDERSON: Oh, it is practical, yes. It's much more practical than trying to do an acid wash or soil washing. Soil washing on tremendous waste streams come off, I mean, so I presume.

You have wash water; you have rinse water; you have acid; you have problems with soils being acidic after they've been washed; failing each test, et cetera, et cetera. We've had experience with soil washing and heavy metal and other soils, and it has not been good.

Now, there are sites that have used this, but it's not technology I would want to see used. It has tremendous numbers of waste streams that have to be dealt with, so it's not a very practical solution for this site based on the kinds of soils they have. There are problems, of course, of leaving anything behind in a stabilized mixture

17

1 when you are putting it next to a bridge -- in years, this  
2 makes no engineering sense.

3 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: There are also problems  
4 with stabilization technology. If you don't mix it right,  
5 it doesn't solidify right, so each one has its pros and  
6 cons, in that sense.

7 What we liked about the acid, we took their  
8 alternative -- we didn't make up any of our own -- and what  
9 we liked was getting the stuff off the park. It didn't  
10 leave open a lot of "will it leak into the bay, or won't  
11 it; will it be stabilized, or won't it," and things like  
12 that.

13 FACILITATOR KERN: We probably need to draw this  
14 to a close. What would you like to do?

15 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Well, I would like to get  
16 a vote of the community members as to whether or not they  
17 would want to make these recommendations to the Golden Gate  
18 Bridge and the community members of the RAB on January 5th.

19 So I guess I'll make a motion that we take a vote to  
20 that effect.

21 BOARDMEMBER YOUNGKIN: I'll second the motion.

22 FACILITATOR KERN: Is there any further  
23 discussion on that. Yes.

24 BOARDMEMBER BERNARD POWERS: Are we going to vote  
25 on each recommendation or the whole package of

1 recommendations?

2 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Well, I sort of visualized  
3 the whole package. If you have a problem with one of the  
4 recommendations or if you think it's inappropriate, then  
5 maybe we can discuss that before the vote and get that  
6 resolved, if possible.

7 BOARDMEMBER BERNARD POWERS: Well, I mean, the  
8 one that I would want to discuss would be the one about  
9 these different alternatives of what to do with the lead.  
10 As a non-expert, I'm just interested in hearing what people  
11 know about the relative successes of these alternatives.

12 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Okay. Stabilization has  
13 problems, but it's used commonly with lead, I think. As  
14 Roger was saying, from a doing-it-point-of-view, I think he  
15 likes it better.

16 What we looked at in the document -- there were only  
17 three alternatives, although they listed five, but they  
18 just varied little pieces of it. So they, basically, had  
19 the stabilization, the acid leaching, and, I think, a no  
20 action were really the only three alternatives.

21 I'm not sure we're actually in love with any  
22 alternative. We just liked the one that we felt gave us  
23 more of a final solution, and, technically, I think there  
24 are problems with both. I'm not even sure they made the  
25 best recommendation from the document.

19

1 BOARDMEMBER YOUNG: But Roger, maybe, can give  
2 you more of his opinion on which one would work better and  
3 in more detail.

4 ROGER HENDERSON: On the two between --

5 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Well, I mean, you had  
6 already --

7 ROGER HENDERSON: Well, I kind of mentioned the  
8 major problems of soil washing. Although one benefit of  
9 it, if it works -- and that's a really big if -- it's not  
10 as proven as everyone likes to think. It's a very  
11 site-dependent kind of a process. One benefit is it does  
12 take the lead out of the soils.

13 There are some other -- some other emerging ways of  
14 doing it which are not "proven" yet. It also comes at a  
15 horrendous cost. Let me tell you, soil washing is not  
16 cheap; sending it off to a landfill is not cheap; if it  
17 fails the frequent numbers of leaching to land over the  
18 restrictions, then you have to stabilize it anyway to get  
19 it into a class one landfill. So doing anything with any  
20 metals contaminating the soil is not cheap.

21 BOARDMEMBER BERNARD POWERS: So would it be  
22 possible for us to propose that some subcommittee look at  
23 other technologies of stabilization or somehow add to the  
24 information that is already in the report?

25 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: There is no problem in

20

1 making a recommendation like that. We reviewed the report,  
2 as written, but if the RAB wants us as the subcommittee to  
3 look at other technologies, I don't think there's a reason  
4 why the committee couldn't do that then.

5 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: They would say the  
6 community members of the RAB are behind these  
7 recommendations. I'm not sure what a vote would mean if a  
8 majority adopts a recommendation and a minority doesn't,  
9 then they --

10 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: A majority of them.

11 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Or would it only affect --

12 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Only the people who voted  
13 for it.

14 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: -- the people who voted  
15 for it?

16 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Only the people who voted  
17 for it. We wouldn't want to represent these people for  
18 more than what they are, which is x number of people,  
19 either a majority of the people in the RAB or not. And the  
20 people that believe that the recommendations are good ones.

21 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Then I think the motion  
22 should be amended or somehow clarified to say that. If it  
23 happens, there would be individual signatures of whoever  
24 votes in favor of the recommendations, and not described as  
25 the community members of the Restoration Advisory Board.

you can say, these community members of the Restoration Advisory Board voted for it.

BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: We are community members and that's the forum which we should be voting in, so I don't have a -- I don't see the issue. It doesn't matter to me whether they -- it's people signing their names or not.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: If it only said the community members of the Restoration Advisory Board than that would mean that all the community members wanted these recommendations.

BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Right.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: And anybody who either has abstained or voted against would be misrepresented.

BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Well, I think, if it passes, maybe the best way to take care of this is to say the majority, and then list the majority that voted for it. And that way it would clarify.

BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Ordinarily, I think tonight is a very atypical and problematic night for describing a majority. I don't think tonight's count should be described that way.

FACILITATOR KERN: We don't have a quorum, that's correct. So, perhaps, what you might want to do is just find -- look around and see who would like to help endorse

1 this. Who would like to be a signature to this, and, 2 perhaps, there would be another time for a vote in advance 3 of the final comment date.

BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: The final comment date is 5 January 5th, and I think our meeting is January 9th. So 6 there's a bit of a problem in having it done in this forum, 7 but certainly we can. Anybody that wants to sign is 8 welcome.

BOARDMEMBER BERNARD POWERS: Well, I would just 10 like to pull out Item No. 3. If I were going to, I would 11 vote for the Package 1, 2, 4 and 5 to support those items.

BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: I think what we were 13 trying to get from out of No. 3 was disposal, more or less, 14 off site rather than on site.

BOARDMEMBER BERNARD POWERS: Right. And I, you 16 know, would just like to open that up again for discussion. 17 You know, there's a certain point of view that any time you 18 take something off site, you are taking a problem someplace 19 else. And sometimes, finding a reasonable way to do it on 20 site is the solution that will happen best for everyone and 21 within the budget, and with the quickest timeframe, and so 22 forth. I think it's just one I would like to discuss 23 further.

BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: In terms of the off site 25 part of it, I think why I was interested in off site is

1 because when it's taken off site, it's going to be taken to 2 a specially-designed engineered facility that's very 3 carefully watched to isolate the waste from the 4 environment. There is not that type of assurance that the 5 waste would be isolated by the environment either by 6 stabilization, perhaps, or even whatever's left from the 7 acid leaching.

8 So in terms of getting the chemicals away from the 9 environment that was what we were on and why we were 10 interested in going off site.

11 Another piece of information that people might find 12 interesting is, that there was a company that deals with 13 acid leaching that testified at the meeting. And, of 14 course, naturally, they like acid leaching. But what they 15 claimed -- and if they're true -- it's an important thing 16 to consider, is that they tested the stabilization matrix 17 or -- I'm not sure -- soils after it supposedly had been 18 stabilized, and it did not pass the test for leaching. So 19 they were claiming that the stabilization technique that 20 was being proposed wouldn't work and they should like acid 21 leaching.

22 I think that's something that ought to be considered, 23 that the stabilization may not work.

24 FACILITATOR KERN: So there's been a couple of 25 offers of amendments. One from Bob, was to suggest that

1 signatures only, and then another suggestion was to remove 2 Item No. 3.

3 So I would ask you if you'd like to move ahead with 4 those two items, or not, and then cover any other comments.

BOARDMEMBER SHOCKEY: This is going to be 6 submitted as a written comment to the administrative 7 record?

BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Yes.

BOARDMEMBER SHOCKEY: Okay. You know, just to 10 throw another suggestion out, if you have the 11 recommendations prepared in written format tonight, rather 12 than taking a vote, maybe those community members who agree 13 with the report might just get with you to sign that 14 report. And then, those who disagree would submit other 15 written comments that might differ from this, and they 16 could be encouraged to do so on their own.

17 That would maybe get us off our high center here, 18 because I think it's pretty straightforward, and the 19 difference, is that what we have here seems to be minor -- 20 rather than taking a lot of time to hone those down. I 21 think I'd suggest that.

22 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: I don't think we have a 23 problem with that. I think we were going to do some more 24 detailed comments, but we can send those in as individuals. 25 I think nothing will change on the recommendations.

1 BOARDMEMBER SHOCKEY: To get back to Jill's  
 2 comment, though. I think I'm not in love with Alternative  
 3 F. It was the only one of their alternatives that looked  
 4 a more permanent solution.  
 5 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Would it be -- would you  
 6 be more comfortable if we didn't say, select Alternative F  
 7 but just say something like, select the one that gets the  
 8 most chemicals off and away from the environment and reword  
 9 it to something in that effect?  
 10 BOARDMEMBER BERNARD POWERS: Right. Or maybe  
 11 even review alternatives and do some additional research.  
 12 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Or maybe a fuller  
 13 alternative screening and selection.  
 14 BOARDMEMBER BERNARD POWERS: I think that might  
 15 be good.  
 16 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: I don't have a problem,  
 17 myself, of changing it like that.  
 18 Mike and Doug, do you?  
 19 BOARDMEMBER YOUNGKIN: I would think it would be  
 20 good, as part of that comment, to voice the concerns about  
 21 stabilization on site, so that what alternative they come  
 22 up with is in response to that concern.  
 23 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: I guess, Larry, we're not  
 24 going to have a final version tonight, but we can modify  
 25 No. 3 as described, and then people can like it or not.

1 data they can generate more than 5000 cubic --  
 2 ROGER HENDERSON: That was two to three inches.  
 3 BOARDMEMBER YOUNGKIN: Two to three inches?  
 4 ROGER HENDERSON: Right.  
 5 BOARDMEMBER YOUNGKIN: And there's a lot of  
 6 distance between sampling points, so there is a large  
 7 uncertainty there in any volume calculation that you come  
 8 up with.  
 9 Out of 30 samples, there were only eight samples that  
 10 you had to work with to reach the lower --  
 11 ROGER HENDERSON: No. It makes it difficult, in  
 12 effect, but --  
 13 BOARDMEMBER YOUNGKIN: Using the data existing,  
 14 it didn't generate a huge or more amount of the soil.  
 15 ROGER HENDERSON: It's the horizontal extent  
 16 that would be something --  
 17 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Wouldn't the horizontal  
 18 angle be limited, though, by the Golden Gate Bridge  
 19 district territory? Aren't we talking only about a  
 20 specific area in the jurisdiction of the district?  
 21 ROGER HENDERSON: It depends how it goes. If  
 22 there is stuff and it lands on somebody's property -- like  
 23 we had a plume that went off the base boundary. Our  
 24 plume might have to either chase it or do something -- the  
 25 waste still belongs to the person that generates it whether

1 ROGER HENDERSON: I also have a comment on Page 3  
 2 of 8. The additional two to three inches of soil, you  
 3 characterize that as trivial. It may, indeed, be trivial  
 4 in a vertical extent.  
 5 If you look at the horizontal extent and it's over 100  
 6 DCM, you're talking a horrendous volume of soils here.  
 7 You have to keep in mind that although we go down two  
 8 to three inches to get parts per million, you have to go  
 9 out on a horizontal extent. I think you might want to look  
 10 at that statement again. You may have to go, literally,  
 11 thousands of feet horizontally, and even after two to three  
 12 inches you may generate tremendous sums of soil that way.  
 13 But there's an issue at that point -- there's another  
 14 common background level. We call it ambient levels in the  
 15 highway from lead exhaust. In any analytical, you cannot  
 16 tell the difference between whether the lead came from the  
 17 bridge or lead that came from vehicles using leaded gas  
 18 over the 50-60 years running across there. So I'd  
 19 recommended that you look at that statement again. It may  
 20 be true, but it's a trivial extent to go down a couple of  
 21 inches.  
 22 On a horizontal extent, you may be going through  
 23 thousands of feet extra to pick up -- to get down to  
 24 something that's down to a hundred.  
 25 BOARDMEMBER YOUNGKIN: Well, with the existing

1 it falls on your property or theirs.  
 2 FACILITATOR KERN: All right. So where we stand  
 3 now is the modification No. 3. How are we going to modify  
 4 that?  
 5 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: I think what we'll say is  
 6 select an alternative and perform additional alternatives  
 7 in another selection.  
 8 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: You can say something that  
 9 the draft RAB has not performed an adequate screening and  
 10 review of the various alternatives, and the selected  
 11 alternative has not emerged compared to others as the  
 12 preferable choice.  
 13 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: The method of Alternative  
 14 B does not seem to be sufficient.  
 15 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Well, I'm just trying to  
 16 reinterpret what you're saying. And from the discussion,  
 17 it sounds like the evaluation of the alternative is not  
 18 complete enough to have the alternative that they did  
 19 choose or prefer.  
 20 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: I have the draft RAB  
 21 alternative screening, and selection did not seem to be  
 22 sufficiently complete: "Perform additional screening  
 23 alternative and selection to select an alternative that  
 24 disposes of most of the waste in a manner to keep it  
 25 separate from the environment."

29

Now, that can be either on site away, or off site, but in a manner that keeps it isolated most effectively from the environment.

Is that all right, more or less, with people? Is it understood, more or less?

BOARDMEMBER BERNARD POWERS: Well, the last part is great. The last part is really clear, and maybe that should sort of come first. In places of priority, the isolation of the contaminants from the environment and the alternative need to be studied more carefully to see which of them do that best.

BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: I like that. We'll take it off the transcript.

BOARDMEMBER YOUNG: In order for us to appear as an organization and have our act together, rather than just a handful of signatures, maybe some of the community members, since there's a rewording and since this document has already, by fax, gone to all of us -- the one-page rewording can be referenced, and if each member not here tonight were asked to sign on or submit their comments, that could happen in the next two weeks. And you could go to the December 5th meeting with more than, if you pardon my French, a half-assed response from this committee, which is the reining body, so to speak. Is that workable?

BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: I think so.

31

1 that, Doug, since you have the fax machine used most often 2 in this.

3 FACILITATOR KERN: Well, my recommendation is 4 that you get in some sort of a hand count tonight, those of 5 the community members that are willing to sign on, given 6 the corrections.

7 Then we will fax around the corrections to everyone 8 and do some sort of a calling campaign to find out where 9 the rest of the people sit.

10 Yes, Arthur.

11 BOARDMEMBER YOUNG: I think it should be the 12 responsibility of -- you receive the fax, you respond. 13 Over the next week or so getting calls and responses -- 14 this is just about the worse time to track down anybody.

15 I mean, if you can manage to do that, great. But I 16 think the system ought to be set up so you get a fax, it's 17 your responsibility to respond to it. If you do, good; if 18 you don't, you don't. We wind up with whatever we wind up 19 with.

20 FACILITATOR KERN: I'd like to talk to you 21 afterwards about helping me with getting that system in 22 place, Arthur. I think you're right.

23 BOARDMEMBER YOUNG: If you're in town tomorrow, 24 ha-ha. I'd love to -- in about a week.

25 FACILITATOR KERN: We'll get together.

1 BOARDMEMBER YOUNG: The meeting on the 5th is a 2 submittal of written comments. So it's just a matter of 3 getting things organized in writing.

4 If I understand you correctly, you're suggesting 5 people sign a page tonight.

6 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Right.

7 BOARDMEMBER YOUNG: The ones that are interested 8 in signing, that we fax the corrected first page, with the 9 new Alternative 3, around to people that aren't here and 10 get them to sign it.

11 If they don't agree, ask them to provide their 12 comments and put the whole package together and send it to 13 the Bridge District; is that correct?

14 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: I don't see a problem with 15 that.

16 BOARDMEMBER YOUNG: Unless it's going to make 17 work -- all we have to do is get the basic document in. It 18 would just seem to me that a handful of signatures doesn't 19 have the weight or a majority of signatures.

20 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: True. That was one of the 21 reasons we were hoping to get it voted on last week.

22 BOARDMEMBER YOUNG: Moving the Bridge District is 23 always an interesting activity. It seems to me you should 24 if it will go in force.

25 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Okay. I think we can do

32

1 BOARDMEMBER YOUNG: Okay.

2 FACILITATOR KERN: All right. Pardon?

3 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Could we just get a hand 4 count before we move on.

5 Doug, let's get a hand count for those of you that 6 would like to sign onto this general copy, given the 7 appropriate corrections.

8 FACILITATOR KERN: All right. Thank you.

9 Let's see, there are a couple of quick items in front 10 of you that I don't know we're not going to -- we're not 11 going to be able to deal with tonight, but you should 12 review them.

13 We have a recommendation. It is on Page 5 of this 14 large document. It is, the Committee Proposed Attendance 15 Policy for the Restoration Advisory Board. I'll just read 16 through it quickly. It's not something that we can 17 actually deal with tonight because we don't have enough 18 people: "After three consecutive absences or any four 19 absences from monthly meetings, RAB members will be placed 20 on a sabbatical list. The members in question will receive 21 a letter notifying them of their status. The members must 22 notify the entire selection committee about their situation 23 if they wish the committee to return them to active status. 24 Selection committee may consider a member's committee 25 participation, RAB contribution or any other circumstances

1 when determining a RAB member's continuing status. If a  
2 RAB member on the sabbatical list misses two additional  
3 meetings, without having contacted the selection meeting,  
4 RAB member will be automatically dropped from  
5 membership:

6 That's a first stab at it.

7 Just a couple of comments? Yes, Art.

8 BOARDMEMBER YOUNG: If you want to insert, after  
9 the first line, "absences from monthly meetings within a  
10 year." This sort of implies any four monthly meetings for  
11 as long as we go on.

12 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay.

13 BOARDMEMBER YOUNG: Does that make sense?

14 FACILITATOR KERN: Yes. Good.

15 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: This only applies to  
16 community RAB members?

17 FACILITATOR KERN: Yes, sir, community RAB  
18 members. Otherwise, we'll have certain regulators that we  
19 would ask to be dropped.

20 All right. What else do we have here.

21 BOARDMEMBER MCKLERoy: I have a question.

22 Because some of our community members here have alternates.

23 FACILITATOR KERN: Yes, Bruce.

24 BOARDMEMBER MCKLERoy: Now, that may make some  
25 people consider in getting alternates here to come in and,

1 I'm not sure if -- unless we deal with that, we might have  
2 a continuity issue.

3 FACILITATOR KERN: I believe the situation there  
4 is that certain organizations have the ability to have an  
5 alternate, but individuals do not. I believe that's the  
6 way it is on the charter.

7 Okay, yes.

8 BOARDMEMBER APPLING: Also, I'd just like to make  
9 clear to those organizations who have more than one  
10 alternate, only one alternate can sit in at the table.

11 If you have an additional alternate that is to be  
12 representing your organization, I need to be contacted in  
13 advance because, currently, we are not set up to handle  
14 just any person coming in representing you or your  
15 organization as an alternate.

16 FACILITATOR KERN: All right. Thank you.

17 So this Item No. 3 is for your consideration, and  
18 hopefully, we'll get it taken care of when the new year  
19 comes around.

20 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: I have one comment. It  
21 seems, I think, Bruce brought up a very good point that the  
22 three consecutive absences or four absences for a committee  
23 member, I think, is reasonable for an individual without  
24 backup. But I'm not quite as certain that's as reasonable  
25 for an organization that has a whole body of people they

1 can draw from to attend the RAB meeting. So I would like  
2 to suggest that we, at least, consider an alternative that  
3 gives a two-tier approach to absences. One for the  
4 organization, which hopefully provide people on a more  
5 regular basis than point at individual community members.

6 FACILITATOR KERN: All right.

7 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: That's my comment.

8 FACILITATOR KERN: And we have Item No. 4 on Page  
9 5 of 8. It's been by you a number of times now.

10 We received a number of comments. I'm not asking,  
11 again, for any kind of a vote. It's simply a matter of, in  
12 general, do people feel comfortable of adopting this kind  
13 of way of doing business? And those of you that don't are  
14 not bound by it. It's just a general kind of feel  
15 consensus, and I'm still accepting comments from anybody as  
16 we work on this.

17 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: There's one thing that I  
18 think we ought to try and do. How are we going to break  
19 into committees, because we need to start the committees  
20 going for their review of the RAB, I mean, the review of  
21 the RI. If people are relatively comfortable with this  
22 committee structure or the old committee structure, it  
23 doesn't matter as long as we get some committees up and  
24 operating. And so I'd like to throw that open for people  
25 to discuss how best to do that.

1 FACILITATOR KERN: Well, I will certainly be  
2 working with the rest of the organizational committee  
3 members to propose a start of committee meeting dates and  
4 places if that works for people. That would be one way to  
5 approach it.

6 BOARDMEMBER APPLING: We have designated the  
7 second week in the month as a committee meeting date. We  
8 have the facilities available at Fort Mason, and we have  
9 secured those facilities. If one or more organizations or  
10 subcommittees would like to meet at that time, it would be  
11 an excellent time and location.

12 FACILITATOR KERN: All right.

13 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Do you have an updated  
14 list of committees, Thomas?

15 BOARDMEMBER APPLING: I'm not sure how updated,  
16 but I can provide that information.

17 FACILITATOR KERN: I have one other item that is  
18 on this. It's a one-pager that was passed out again for  
19 your consideration.

20 We've been having, again, some of the new members  
21 requesting materials and meeting orientations. I have not  
22 had a chance to run this by David, but I would like your  
23 part in this one-page proposed orientation for the new  
24 members.

25 If there are any comments, in general, from anyone,



37

1 you haven't had a chance to read this. We're trying to get  
2 something going in between meetings for those of you who  
3 need these orientations. So I'll talk to you afterwards,  
4 if you have a chance to read this and if you have any  
5 comments.

6 Jan is mouthing to me. There is one other item, and  
7 it is the election in January. Is that something that  
8 people would like to do? Any comments on that?

9 The reason I brought it up, as I mentioned, on the 5th  
10 is when we're supposed to have elections -- every six  
11 months for our community co-chairs and alternates. And we  
12 haven't had an election for a year, so we're sort of  
13 behind. We, also, I think, need to get -- we have an  
14 alternate community co-chair here, and I think it was  
15 something you were telling me, Bob.

16 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I'm not a member of the  
17 board.

18 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: So we're going to need to  
19 schedule elections for committee co-chairs and also  
20 alternates. And what I thought we could just pass --  
21 whatever. It doesn't matter. Whoever we're going to elect  
22 in January, people could submit their nomination to, I  
23 guess, Doug, because you're not running for anything. So  
24 you're neutral.

25 FACILITATOR KERN: If people would like to select

1 a facilitator, then I'd --

2 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Oh, that's true, too.

3 FACILITATOR KERN: We can have nominations go to  
4 Thomas. Yes. He's got his hand up. Let's have  
5 nominations go to him.

6 BOARDMEMBER APPLING: We would like to facilitate  
7 that.

8 Also, we do need to elect someone who would like to  
9 take the minutes. I don't want to say, "secretary," but  
10 somebody who could help us with the minutes who understands  
11 the process in what needs to be written down. And I think  
12 having these elections, it would be good to include that  
13 person as well.

14 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: The one thing I would like  
15 maybe to correct, as well -- if we're going to elect the  
16 facilitator, I think we're going to have to change the  
17 charter, because we don't have it in the charter to elect a  
18 facilitator but we do have in the charter to elect a minute  
19 person or the recorder as a community co-chair. So if  
20 we're going to change the selection for the facilitator, we  
21 ought to start looking into that too.

22 BOARDMEMBER SHOCKEY: I would like to suggest  
23 that -- I mean, because we have such a low turn out here  
24 tonight, and since the election of a co-chair is often an  
25 important issue, I think, for the whole board, I'd like to

39

1 suggest that we sort of table it for tonight. But also, I  
2 think it's something we should take up in a full RAB  
3 meeting.

4 I think, that maybe we could, as a part of the agenda  
5 for next time, include a presentation or discussion by the  
6 organizational committee about the selection process. I  
7 don't know if you want to go ahead and have people make  
8 nominations before that meeting or take it up on the first  
9 meeting in January, but I would probably prefer that the  
10 issue just be brought up and then have nominations take  
11 place between that meeting and the next meeting. And then  
12 have an actual vote at the next full RAB meeting.

13 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: So you want to vote in  
14 February?

15 BOARDMEMBER SHOCKEY: Yeah.

16 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: I don't care on that part  
17 of it. It's just getting the process started.

18 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Or another thing the  
19 organization committee could do is just send out a memo to  
20 everybody that wants to either take a nomination or  
21 expressions of interest, so that in January there's a list  
22 of people who are known, and then maybe that will be a  
23 sufficient mass to have it in January. Or if not, that at  
24 least by February those names will have been evaluated.

25 FACILITATOR KERN: Arthur.

40

1 BOARDMEMBER SHOCKEY: And if the organization  
2 committee could add the responsibilities of each office,  
3 that will be helpful.

4 FACILITATOR KERN: Okay.

5 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Okay. Probably, I think  
6 we may get an updated charter that has a lot of that in it,  
7 so you can also have that to look at.

8 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Now, we could either put  
9 together written material to submit to everybody that  
10 describes it all or wait until the meeting to have a  
11 presentation or discussion.

12 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Or both.

13 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: Let me just comment for  
14 the new members that are here. I think the reason I am the  
15 committee co-chair is not because there was an election  
16 with five people who wanted to be it. I think it was like  
17 a communist party kind-of-an-election. I was the only  
18 person that ran, and so that's why I'm the community  
19 co-chair.

20 BOARDMEMBER BALL: That's not necessarily true.  
21 If you go back --

22 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: I mean the very first one.

23 BOARDMEMBER BALL: It was a very spirited  
24 campaign process, and Bob won that election. In the second  
25 go around there wasn't anybody who seemed to be nominated

1 by anybody else so --

2 BOARDMEMBER REINHARD: So that's why I mentioned  
3 the idea of expressing interest besides just nomination. I  
4 think, I think that if people from the new membership are  
5 interested, we should really know about it. There  
6 shouldn't be any kind of bias about being a new person  
7 being the community co-chair, because when I started, we  
8 were all new members.

9 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: And one of the reasons we  
10 put in a six-month turn, I think, initially, in the charter  
11 is because we knew there were a lot of people that  
12 expressed interest in it. So, I think, initially, in the  
13 first few months or whatever, we had the thought that this  
14 would be something that should be around a bit. So there's  
15 no real ownership of the position at all, I think.

16 FACILITATOR KERN: All right. I think what we'll  
17 do is send around a memo regarding the selection or  
18 election process soliciting interest and finding out who  
19 would like to do it, and we'll have some paragraphs in  
20 there about the responsibilities of the office.

21 We'll get that out prior to the January meeting,  
22 perhaps have a discussion in January, or perhaps vote, or  
23 perhaps not, and then put it off until February, if that's  
24 appropriate.

25 All right. I believe we've covered all of our

1 organizational issues. We now have about five minutes left  
2 for our -- for the presentation with respect to all the  
3 rest.

4 Yes, Amy.

5 BOARDMEMBER BROWNELL: May I make announcement  
6 before we proceed?

7 I am pleased to announce that the City has hired a  
8 part-time person to work on Treasure Island and Presidio,  
9 and many of you may know this person. Her name is Martha  
10 Walters, so she's very familiar with the Presidio. Those  
11 of you that know her know why.

12 She has worked with the USPCA, but on detail with the  
13 National Park Service and was the environmental manager for  
14 that Presidio project for two years, from January '93 to  
15 December of '94.

16 Anyways, the reason she's not here tonight -- and this  
17 will continue to happen -- is that tonight there's a  
18 Treasure Island meeting. And since that is her project,  
19 when they conflict, you'll still get to see me.

20 So you'll get to see me, occasionally, although,  
21 hopefully, you'll see more of Martha because I have plenty  
22 of other things to do, and I needed her to do this project.  
23 I just wanted you all to know that. Of course, you can  
24 still contact me, and if I had been at work today, I would  
25 have her phone number, but since I'm on vacation, I don't

1 remember her phone number. But I'll be sure to get it to  
2 you or send a memo out.

3 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Amy, you said this is a  
4 part-time position. What is her full-time affiliation, or  
5 this is just --

6 BOARDMEMBER BROWNELL: She's doing consulting on  
7 the side, also. But this is her -- and I will emphasize,  
8 again, her primary focus is Treasure Island for many  
9 reasons. But she will be, hopefully, more involved with  
10 the Presidio than I was able to be, just because she will  
11 have more time.

12 FACILITATOR KERN: Thank you.

13 John, are you ready?

14 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I'm ready.

15 First of all, I'm getting eye strain just trying to  
16 see you guys back there. If everybody could slide up,  
17 because it might be difficult for you to see not only the  
18 pictures, but the overheads. Please keep your order  
19 because we might mess up the court reporter. So just slide  
20 up and take your name tags with you.

21 We're going to cover the main site in the RI. I think  
22 the primary focus is going to be the landfills. Pat  
23 Wallace will do the landfills, and Bob will do the  
24 miscellaneous sites.

25 I guess, without any further delay, why don't we just

1 get settled and start.

2 PAT WALLACE: My name is Pat Wallace, and I work  
3 with Dames and Moore. We worked on the landfill and  
4 hillside sections of the RI. It's good to be here tonight.

5 The first thing to consider when you read the RI is to  
6 basically try and get an understanding of the nomenclature  
7 used to describe each of the sites. You'll see that there  
8 are fill sites, landfills and graded area.

9 The primary difference between those three types of  
10 areas is that a fill site contains primarily building  
11 debris artificial fill, not necessarily landfill material;  
12 the landfill site contains waste more typical of household  
13 trash, solid-waste type of material; and a graded area is  
14 primarily an area that receives artificial fill either for  
15 leveling purposes or erosion control. The artificial fill  
16 placed in the graded areas does not normally contain any  
17 kind of debris or landfill material. It's supposed to be  
18 clean fill, although you can see that in Graded Area 9,  
19 we've got some things going on there.

20 The first site I want to talk about is Fill Site 1.  
21 I'm assuming that -- I don't know if everybody here is  
22 knows where these are located on the Presidio.

23 Do you want to hang up that map, or do we need to go  
24 through that? Does everybody know where they are?

25 BOARDMEMBER YOUNG: Maybe you can just describe

1 what's near.

2 PAT WALLACE: Okay.

3 Fill Site 1 is located south of El Polo Loop. It's in  
4 the oak-land area of the Presidio. Fill Site 1 was used  
5 for disposal of building debris and landscape waste between  
6 1948 and 1981. You can see that the site is covered with  
7 sparse grass and some plants, in this picture, looking to  
8 the northeast. It's a fairly level site. It does drop off  
9 out in this direction, down towards the left side of the  
10 screen.

11 The native material below Fill Site 1 is, primarily,  
12 silts and sand of the coma formation. Supinerite (sic)  
13 bedrock is below the coma in depths around 57 feet. The  
14 debris fill of Fill Site 1 is primarily sand, gravel, tile,  
15 brick, wood, concrete, glass, roof material, asphalt and  
16 landscape waste.

17 On this figure, you can see the debris ice pack map  
18 for Fill Site 1. It's outlined here in blue. You can see  
19 that the majority of the fill is within the center of the  
20 fill site. Thicknesses usually in the center there, I  
21 think, are around 12 feet. They thin out towards the  
22 edges.

23 The estimated debris fill volume at Fill Site 1 is  
24 44,000 cubic yards. Ground water is present beneath Fill  
25 Site 1, and ground water flow direction is to the

1 northeast. Then, in September 1992, we also have a figure  
2 that shows the ground water flow direction in last spring  
3 and March. Again, it still flows basically to the  
4 northeast.

5 Soil at Fill Site 1: The soil COC's are identified as  
6 arsenic and phenanthrene in ground water. We have ground  
7 water COC's and several inorganics and dichlorethane.  
8 Ground water concentrations are generally lower in the  
9 filtered samples.

10 The upgrading of the Well GW07, which is this, here,  
11 show similar concentrations than in the downgrading wells.  
12 In some cases, the concentrations in the upgrading well  
13 are, actually, higher then we're seeing downgrading it.  
14 Again, concentrations usually decrease in the filtered  
15 samples.

16 Risks at Fill Site 1: The residential carcinogenic  
17 risk was 10 to the -4, and that's primarily due to  
18 ingestion of drinking water. For the recreational  
19 carcinogenic risk, when you throw out ingestion of drinking  
20 water, it's two times 10 to the -6. The noncarcinogenic  
21 risk for all analytes is less than one; and eco risk was --  
22 there was no eco risk at this site.

23 Before I go on to Landfill 2, does anyone have any  
24 comments or questions about Landfill 1? Okay.

25 Landfill 2 is located to the west of Fill Site 1.

1 Landfill 2 up here, as you can see on the picture, it's a  
2 fairly steep site. The ground surface drops off to the  
3 northeast. If you're looking at this picture, you're  
4 looking at an upper portion of the fill site, which is this  
5 area up in here.

6 You can see that it's covered with a lot of brush.  
7 There's actually trees that's on the surface of the  
8 landfill, and the road that goes up along the, I guess, the  
9 northwest side.

10 Landfill 2 was used for disposal of debris fill and  
11 landfill material between 1946 and 1947. The native  
12 material below fill is silk and clay in the coma,  
13 underlined by supine rite (sic) bedrock in depths of 12 to  
14 28.5 feet.

15 The ice pack amount for this site shows that the upper  
16 portions are primarily debris fills. This is the blue  
17 lower portion of the landfill which you can't actually see  
18 in the picture of this area down here.

19 The primary fill there is landfill material. Based on  
20 the ice pack maps, volume of debris fill is 5,735 cubic  
21 yards; the volume landfill material is 7,850 cubic yards.  
22 Items typically found in the debris fill are glass, wood,  
23 concrete, brick, slate, piping, metal, and roofing  
24 material. Items noted in boring logs from the landfill  
25 material area are charred wood, glassware, plastic and some

1 various hospital debris.

2 Ground water present below -- actually, ground water  
3 is only present below the lower site portions of the site.  
4 We tried to install wells, some upgrading over here, but we  
5 never hit any water. We were successful -- we successfully  
6 installed a well here, which is Well GW04. We also got  
7 some downgrading near El Polo Loop.

8 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: I have a question. You  
9 say you have no ground water. Does that just mean that you  
10 go down to bedrock; is that what your saying?

11 PAT WALLACE: Yeah, right.

12 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: Is that in the summer, or  
13 is that in the winter?

14 PAT WALLACE: Actually, that was last spring when  
15 we had the Monsoon rain condition, not on the other  
16 portions. We tried to install the well -- or actually, we  
17 didn't encounter ground water during the initial RI in this  
18 particular location, and we were only successful because  
19 that one started last spring when it was raining.

20 I think if you go out there in the dry season you  
21 probably wouldn't get any water in that well. It's in the  
22 coma formation.

23 BOARDMEMBER YOUNGKIN: Out of curiosity, how did  
24 you identify the hospital debris?

25 PAT WALLACE: Actually, I'm not quite sure. I

1 wasn't the one who actually logged those borings that's  
2 noted on the boring log. The person who logged those  
3 borings is no longer with our company.

4 BOARDMEMBER YOUNGKIN: So is it hospital debris?

5 PAT WALLACE: It said hospital debris. I can  
6 check on that.

7 BOARDMEMBER YOUNGKIN: I believe that one of the  
8 boring logs are syringes.

9 PAT WALLACE: Yeah. They may be syringes or  
10 bottles or things like that.

11 Again, at Landfill 2, ground water flow direction is  
12 to the northeast, which is real similar to what we have at  
13 Fill Site 1. You can see on this tension metric surface  
14 map from last spring that there's actually slight ground  
15 water divided here that separates the flow from the two  
16 landfills. So the things you're seeing down here at El  
17 Polo Loop are primarily due to things happening up in  
18 Landfill 2 rather than Fill Site 1. The ground water  
19 actually surfaces at El Polo Spring, which is a small seep  
20 located on the west portion of the loop. I don't know if  
21 any of you have ever been there, but it's a pretty small  
22 opening.

23 The soil COC's were identified as antimony, lead,  
24 manganese, DDT and phenanthrene. The ground water COC's  
25 were and aluminum, antimony, cadmium, chromium, and

1 system, or are they two systems, what?

2 PAT WALLACE: There is one system, and I think  
3 what your seeing is surface water at El Polo Springs down  
4 at ground water 2. The surface water at El Polo Springs,  
5 we have antimony as a COC; we also have antimony as a COC  
6 in ground water in Landfill 2. We've also got surface  
7 water at El Polo Springs and hexachrome in ground water.  
8 So it is one system, and I think that surface water is  
9 impacted by ground water from Landfill 2.

10 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Okay. So the fact that  
11 you didn't find ground water in all the wells doesn't alter  
12 your conclusion that it will impact the ground water  
13 showing up further down the slope -- which is fine with me.  
14 I mean, it's -- it's not a bad conclusion.

15 PAT WALLACE: Well, we've got ground water  
16 present below the lower portions of Landfill 2. It's not  
17 present in the other portions, so what you're seeing is  
18 probably coming out of the lower portion of Landfill 2.

19 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Okay. And I have a  
20 question on the slope of Landfill 2. Has anybody looked  
21 into whether or not the surface slope of Landfill 2 is as  
22 stable a configuration just from landslides for movement of  
23 type like that?

24 PAT WALLACE: No. we haven't looked at it. If it  
25 was going to move it probably would have moved.

1 hexachromium. We collected the surface water sample from  
2 El Polo Spring, and COC's identified in that were antimony  
3 and hexachrome.

4 The risks: The residential carcinogenic risk was one  
5 times 10 to -3, and that was, again, primarily due to  
6 ground water. The recreational carcinogenic risk when you  
7 throw away the potential for ingestional drinking water is  
8 one times 10 to -6. Noncarcinogenic risk was less than one  
9 for all analytes, and eco risk was determined to be  
10 moderate. It's primarily due to DDT and some surface

11 samples, and that's -- the eco risk was moderate due to EDT  
12 from robins, and it was moderate for the medium of plants.

13 The surface water at El Polo Spring was one times 10  
14 to -7, and the noncarcinogenic risk was less than one for  
15 all analytes.

16 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: I have some questions on  
17 the ground water. What's the relationship between the  
18 ground water coming from coming from El Polo Spring and the  
19 ground water that will be active by Landfill 2.

20 PAT WALLACE: Are we seeing the same things in  
21 the surface water at El Polo Springs that we're seeing at  
22 the ground water -- downgrading on the site?

23 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: No. I think what I'm  
24 asking you is will what you found at Landfill 2 impact the  
25 ground water coming out at El Polo Springs? Are they one

1 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: It moves when it wants to?  
2 I mean, the trees that are present at the surface of the  
3 landfill are huge Eucalyptus trees. There are Pine trees  
4 up on the upper portions. Those things have been there for  
5 years.

6 PAT WALLACE: If anything, they would help to  
7 stabilize the site. You can walk out there today. It is a  
8 steep site, but it does not appear to be in any danger of  
9 sliding.

10 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: As I remember, correctly,  
11 there's a huge Eucalyptus tree right around there.

12 PAT WALLACE: There's a bunch of them right  
13 around GW04.

14 BOB TROUTMAN: One of them fell.

15 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Okay. So you haven't --

16 PAT WALLACE: No one has looked.

17 Any other questions?

18 BOARDMEMBER YOUNGKIN: Below Landfill 2 and  
19 between El Polo Springs, the ground disturbed in there,  
20 there is a large burrow pit of some sort. Does the  
21 sampling show that it was not part of the landfill, itself?

22 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: That was actually a quarry.

23 BOARDMEMBER YOUNGKIN: That was a quarry?

24 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: That was taken out of there.

25 BOARDMEMBER YOUNGKIN: I'm not familiar with that

1 area.

2 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: It was actually known as

3 Quarry Road and there were some excavations.

4 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Did they fill that quarry

5 in with stuff?

6 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: You can still see the

7 depression where they excavated.

8 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: But they didn't put any

9 fill back in it?

10 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: No.

11 PAT WALLACE: More questions?

12 BOARDMEMBER BERNARD POWERS: When was that fill

13 created? When were both of them created?

14 PAT WALLACE: At Landfill 2, the material there

15 was deposited between 1946 and 1987, and Fill Site 1 was

16 between 1948 and 1981.

17 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: I had a question. I

18 believe there was some ash found in that landfill. Do you

19 know whether they did any testing on ash samples to find

20 out if they contained lead with high concentrations like

21 they did in the Public Health Services Hospital, by the

22 incinerator?

23 BOB TROUTMAN: I don't remember. There's one

24 layer of ash here that's fairly thin. I don't know if we

25 analyzed that particular sample or not.

1 PAT WALLACE: I'm pretty sure we didn't analyze

2 the sample.

3 Did you have a question?

4 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: I don't know what one

5 times 10 to the -3 of carcinogenic risk is. Would you

6 characterize that as safe drinking water or is that not

7 safe?

8 PAT WALLACE: No.

9 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: So it's not safe water?

10 BOB TROUTMAN: No, it isn't. You can clear that

11 up by just giving the ratio.

12 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: Would you like to do that?

13 PAT WALLACE: I'm not too familiar of the

14 question myself, so --

15 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Maybe if you told how many

16 of the metals were above the NCO method of levels in the

17 water, that would give them an idea.

18 PAT WALLACE: Okay. When I'm specifying ground

19 water COC's, they are COC's because they are above NCO's.

20 As far as ground water goes, I think if you look at the

21 data, you'll see that most of the concentrations in ground

22 water are generally decreased below NCO filtered samples.

23 They're usually higher than refiltered samples.

24 BOB TROUTMAN: You'll also see the upgrading in

25 Landfill 1 in crossing to Landfill 2. Basically, the same

1 number of constituents are high below them. Above them or

2 adjacent to the landfills are not necessarily definitive

3 due to migration of waste from the landfills.

4 PAT WALLACE: I think if you look at the data for

5 these upgrading wells in hillside 1, you'll actually see

6 some of the highest inorganic concentrations in ground

7 water samples below those levels from the wells. That's

8 basically upgrading of the site.

9 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: But the wells are screened

10 in coma or inorganic, correct?

11 PAT WALLACE: Right.

12 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Which shouldn't have

13 particularly high levels.

14 How confident are you of the boundaries?

15 PAT WALLACE: Of these?

16 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: You're saying upgrading,

17 but it has very high metals. Maybe your boundaries aren't

18 exactly right.

19 PAT WALLACE: Except for the fact that when you

20 look at the boring logs, you're not seeing any --

21 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: One to two inches in

22 diameter. It's a hit and miss on that.

23 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: We also have aerial

24 photographs. I think we have a pretty good feel for the

25 boundaries here.

1 We are seeing those same constituents that almost

2 universally incorporate the site, also. I think it's

3 pretty tunneling. The thought process that those are

4 coming from formation as approached to landfills.

5 We don't have any known source of all those metals,

6 but you have a source, an obvious source to me.

7 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: There's high antimony and

8 cadmium, I think not, John. Aluminum, maybe.

9 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Aluminum, manganese, chromium

10 and nickel.

11 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: But not the cadmium and

12 the antimony.

13 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I'm not sure how high, if

14 that's been systematically found.

15 PAT WALLACE: Actually, I can address the

16 antimony issue. Antimony in most of the ground water

17 samples were getting picked up in the COC's, and if you

18 look at the data you'll see in the unfiltered samples, we

19 have no antimony. I think the Core did a test where they

20 actually looked at the filters that we're using in the

21 sampling process, and they attribute antimony as coming

22 from the filters.

23 Does anyone have anything to say about that?

24 BOARDMEMBER YOUNGKIN: No. That pretty much sums

25 it up.

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1 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: So, even though you're seeing  
2 antimonies in COC's in most of these sites above NCO  
3 filtered samples, it's primarily due to the filter rather  
4 than actual ground water solvent.  
5 BOARDMEMBER BALL: This is the second time this  
6 came up. It seems to me that any kind of analysis should  
7 incorporate some blanks you know, like sample blanks.  
8 Were no blanks done to pick up this problem so that it  
9 could be actually identified that the problem came from the  
10 filters, or is there a story there at all?  
11 BRAD CALL: In hind site that's a good idea, but  
12 I think these were done quite sometime ago. Another  
13 incident occurred and that had been a problem.  
14 BOARDMEMBER BALL: So they did no blanks in these  
15 at all?  
16 BRAD CALL: Typically, they did, of course. The  
17 typical blanks were done, but the filter blanks are  
18 something relatively uncommon. We consider doing it now  
19 because we know it can be a problem, but no one realized it  
20 at the time.  
21 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: So wait. These are the  
22 same filters that were, all these years ago, the same  
23 filters that you've done your test on?  
24 BRAD CALL: I don't know if it was the exact same  
25 manufacturer.

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1 the antimony data samples are flagged with an "F" or blank  
2 contamination. We did not collect a blank sample for every  
3 sample that we collected, no.  
4 BOARDMEMBER BALL: But all the blanks show this  
5 antimony?  
6 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: We can't say. I know some  
7 blanks did, yes.  
8 BOB TROUTMAN: I think if you went through and  
9 looked at all the tables that we have filtered and  
10 unfiltered -- if you have antimony above the FCC in the  
11 unfiltered sample that might be something.  
12 PAT WALLACE: Any other questions of Fill Site 1?  
13 BOARDMEMBER YOUNG: I don't know that this is the  
14 metal weight I'm actually asking a question or presenting  
15 an inverted statement. But were any of these medical  
16 wastes identifiable by a specific hospital? Is this a  
17 dumping of Letterman or the Public Health Facility, or is  
18 it possible that it's not on the base? I mean, what do we  
19 know about this stuff and its activity that we feel  
20 relatively certain this kind of activity is stunned?  
21 BRAD CALL: That the filling with hospital  
22 material has stopped?  
23 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Well, it has been. It's been  
24 inactive since '80, or '87.  
25 BRAD CALL: And as far as identifying any

1 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Well, how do you know the  
2 cause and effect?  
3 BOB TROUTMAN: Well, we're looking, here, at the  
4 results of filtered and unfiltered antimony. In every  
5 sample that was filtered, the concentration is detectable  
6 above the FCC and every case in the unfiltered, it's either  
7 nondetectable or just above detection limits. I mean, it's  
8 universal.  
9 BOARDMEMBER BALL: But still, my question is,  
10 were blanks done that went through the filters and did that  
11 show up the same antimony? I mean, it just seems sort of  
12 odd that an assumed area of contamination and we don't have  
13 the data to say. We kind of have to take --  
14 BRAD CALL: Well, Harry, that's the study we did.  
15 But you're asking if Dames and Moore did a clearer study?  
16 That they digested filter paper in order to see if they  
17 could get antimony out of it?  
18 BOARDMEMBER BALL: No. That the trip blank shows  
19 that when you filter clean water that you get antimony.  
20 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: We do trip links, yes. And if  
21 you'll notice on several of the tables, it shows trip  
22 lengths, and contamination. So there is data that is  
23 showing that we're being affected by this.  
24 PAT WALLACE: We didn't do blanks for every  
25 sample. So if you look at the tables, you will see some of

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1 specific hospital, no, I don't think that was possible.  
2 BOB TROUTMAN: I don't think I've be able to  
3 identify the hospital waste. Do you know which boring it  
4 was in?  
5 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: No. I couldn't identify one.  
6 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: John, did they ever do any  
7 kind of radiological scanning at all, because the closest  
8 hospital to this is Letterman Liar, and they did do  
9 radioisotope-type work there. And they did have to bury  
10 animal bodies and stuff like that, so this would be the  
11 closest landfill. Has that ever been looked at?  
12 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: We did a pretty thorough  
13 radiological records review of installation. They did some  
14 sampling; I don't know if they did sampling here. They did  
15 some sampling at representative spots at the ground  
16 installation, and, again, there was no indication in there  
17 that radiological waste has been buried. That was the  
18 conclusion of that report which was submitted to the NRC.  
19 BOARDMEMBER MCKLERoy: One of your COC's was  
20 hexachrome, and I was wondering what that might be derived  
21 from. Also, right near those sites was a playground, which  
22 is obviously a filled site; it doesn't show up as a  
23 landfill.  
24 BOB TROUTMAN: It's a flattened area. I don't  
25 know if that's because --

1 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Well, that's a graded area.  
2 They just engineered grade to flatten out an area to put in  
3 tennis courts, and so forth. We have no indication that  
4 that's actually filled.

5 When I say "fill," I mean the fill we're talking about  
6 here. You know, filling the green and stuff like that.

7 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: Did you base that on --  
8 what sort of records did you have?

9 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Aerial photographs. And as I  
10 said, we have some boring logs, things of that nature.

11 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: That was the hexachrome  
12 region?

13 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: No. Hexachrome is something  
14 you do in a risk assessment. You actually make an  
15 assessment that all the water is hexachrome, which is more  
16 toxic, essentially, than Chrome 3. And we like to get a  
17 feel for what kind of hexachrome and Chrome 3, but we do  
18 show a high proportion, frequently, of the chrome being the  
19 hexachrome variety. I think that the hexachrome analysis  
20 is somewhat a difficult analysis, and sometimes the results  
21 are different to interpret. And I think, in some cases,  
22 that the hexachrome is higher than the total chrome, and  
23 that really shouldn't happen. So that analysis is somewhat  
24 difficult, but, it is, I think, it's good for giving you a  
25 relative proportion, and it's showing what's happening with

1 the water.

2 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Is hexachrome still used  
3 to show like chrome from man-type of operations, and then  
4 the Chrome 3 is sort of, more or less, considered natural?  
5 Are they still doing that?

6 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I can't say for sure. We  
7 don't really know the source of chrome or the nickel and  
8 things of that nature.

9 PAT WALLACE: The next site is the Transfer Site  
10 located -- which you see in the picture there.

11 And basically, what happened in the Transfer Station  
12 was waste collection and transferring. Below the retaining  
13 wall they roll in some roll-off containers so the dump  
14 trucks could back up to the top of the retaining wall, and  
15 then load their trucks into the containers. Once the  
16 containers were full, they were removed from the site.

17 The site operated for approximately nine years between  
18 1983 and 1994. There's no indication that the site was  
19 ever used for waste disposal, although is some artificial  
20 and debris material that were encountered in borings during  
21 the RI.

22 The artificial fill and debris fill material was  
23 basically used to level out the lower portions of the site.  
24 Just off the edge of the picture, the site, as you can see,  
25 there's a fill site there. The slope continues just off

1 the edge of the picture.

2 Soil beneath the site is, again, coma formation. None  
3 of our borings encountered ground water or bedrock to a  
4 maximum depth of 30. As you can see in this picture, the  
5 debris fill ice pack shows the buildup of the downhill  
6 portion of the lower platform where they tried to --  
7 basically, tried to create a flat surface for the trucks to  
8 get in there.

9 The maximum debris for thickness are around 6-1/2  
10 feet. Material found within the debris fill is concrete  
11 asphalt. There's some typical debris fill. Potential  
12 sources at the Transfer Station are primarily reported to  
13 the Waste Transferring Operations -- spills during the  
14 transferring process.

15 The estimated volume of debris fill is 2462 cubic  
16 yards. Soil COC's include arsenic, lead, hypotalate,  
17 several PAH's and isodrine.

18 As I said, there's no ground water, so we have no  
19 ground water COC's. The residential carcinogenic risk at  
20 the site was 4 times 10 to the -5, primarily due to  
21 ingestion of arsenic, dermal contact and surface soils.

22 The recreational risk was 8 times 10 to the -6, and  
23 the residential noncarcinogenic risk was less than one for  
24 all analytes. The ecological risk was minimal to moderate,  
25 primarily due to aluminum and the medium for plants. And

1 that's pretty much the Transfer Station.

2 Any questions?

3 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: In your boring that went  
4 deepest, how deep was that -- 44 feet, I think you said?

5 PAT WALLACE: 40 feet, yes.

6 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: And you didn't reach  
7 bedrock?

8 PAT WALLACE: That's correct.

9 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Did you ever drill until  
10 you found ground water or bedrock?

11 PAT WALLACE: We went down 40 feet and we did not  
12 encounter that.

13 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: So there could be ground  
14 water at 40 feet at this site. Is there any reason to  
15 assume there isn't ground water there?

16 PAT WALLACE: I don't think so.

17 BOB TROUTMAN: Show the regional map where it  
18 shows the edge of ground water.

19 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Because coma uses that.

20 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I think the Transfer Station  
21 is up near Landfill 4. We're on top of the Presidio. If  
22 you look, here's Landfill 4.

23 Which direction from Landfill 4 is the ground  
24 station -- east, due east?

25 BOB TROUTMAN: So we got ground water here, we

1 got ground water here. In general, in these upland areas  
2 you don't find much ground water so it doesn't surprise us  
3 that we didn't find ground water at 40 feet.

4 PAT WALLACE: Based on the regional instructional  
5 bedrock contour map, I think ground water at the site is  
6 estimated to be approximately 50 feet. Although we didn't  
7 actually touch bedrock, we're talking about 10 feet. And  
8 as the regional ground water contour surface map shows,  
9 it's not likely to appear there.

10 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Unless it's an end-filled  
11 gully or valley at which bedrock would be a great deal. So  
12 it's pretty hard to generalize.

13 PAT WALLACE: You can see from the picture,  
14 they've dug out the fill site. There's no valley there.

15 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: I'm talking bedrock  
16 valley, not necessarily this one.

17 BOB TROUTMAN: Well, let's look.

18 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Well, that's okay. I just  
19 wanted to know if you looked for it, or if you found it,  
20 and I guess the answer is no.

21 BOARDMEMBER BALL: I don't see on the  
22 cross-section. There's the coma formation.

23 If you could you refresh my memory to what this is.  
24 This is not really a rock formation?

25 PAT WALLACE: It's a silky, sandy kind of clay

1 soil.

2 BOB TROUTMAN: It's older than the dunes sand or  
3 clay and silk --

4 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Okay.

5 BOB TROUTMAN: -- but it's not a conciliated rock  
6 formation.

7 PAT WALLACE: Any questions about the Transfer  
8 Station?

9 The next sites are at Landfill 4 and Fill Site 5.  
10 Landfill 4 and Fill Site 5 are also located at the upper  
11 portions of the Presidio. They are actually higher in  
12 elevation than the Transfer Station Site.

13 As you could see in this picture of Landfill 4, the  
14 site is covered with quite a bit of brush. There are some  
15 large Eucalyptus trees. If you drive down the road next to  
16 Landfill 4 you would have a very hard time even noticing  
17 that there was even anything there.

18 Landfill 4 was used for the disposal of landfill  
19 material and debris fill between the years of 1946 and  
20 1981. Most of the area at Landfill 4 is flat with a slight  
21 downhill slope to the north. Native material that  
22 underlines Landfill 4 is described as dune sand underlined  
23 by coma formation, which is, in turn, underlined by  
24 supinerite (sic) bedrock at depths ranging from 35 to 50  
25 feet.

1 Landfill material at Fill Site 4 was found to be  
2 present only in the western half of the site with debris  
3 fill located throughout the remaining area of the site.  
4 This debris ice pack map shows the location of debris fill.  
5 Maximum thickness of debris fill was approximately eight  
6 feet.

7 This figure shows landfill material ice packs maximum  
8 thickness of landfill material was around 12 feet. The  
9 volume of landfill material at Landfill 4 is estimated to  
10 be 1,744 cubic yards. The volume of debris fill was  
11 estimated to be 3,391 cubic yards. I don't have it written  
12 in my notes, but the debris fill at Fill Site 4 is  
13 described as brick, glassware, gravels, concrete and pipes,  
14 whereas the landfill material also includes battery caps,  
15 plastic, and that's all I have. That was really noted in  
16 the boring logs.

17 Ground water was not encountered at any borings at  
18 Landfill 4 during the initial RI; however, during the  
19 following RI last spring, we did manage to install a well  
20 downgrading to Landfill 4, which is here.

21 I think if you were to go back to that area, again, in  
22 the dry condition you would not get any ground water out  
23 of that well.

24 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Have you gone back in the  
25 dry condition?

1 PAT WALLACE: Not that I know of. We just  
2 installed this last spring.

3 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Summer is dry?

4 PAT WALLACE: We did not go back in the summer,  
5 we were busy writing the RI. It would be interesting to  
6 find out though.

7 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: But it appears that a  
8 minimum documented, at least, intermittals during high  
9 rainfall.

10 BOARDMEMBER YOUNG: Although last spring was  
11 record rainfall around here; is that correct?

12 COC's identified at the site include several inorganic  
13 antimony, lead, several PAH's, couple of pesticides.  
14 Residential carcinogenic risk was 9 times 10 to -5 due to  
15 thermal contact of pesticides. The recreational  
16 carcinogenic risk was 1 times 10 to the -5. Recreational  
17 noncarcinogenic risk was less than one for all analytes,  
18 and there were no ecological risks identified. Ground  
19 water was evaluated as part of this assessment because an  
20 adequate drinking source is very slowly charged. There's  
21 not enough ground water there to 200 gallons per day.

22 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: How much lead?

23 PAT WALLACE: I don't have the exact  
24 concentration in my notes but --

25 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: When I was out there with



1 a friend who is a botanist a couple of years ago, there was  
2 like a ring of dead Eucalyptus trees sort of off to one  
3 side of the landfill.

4 Is that where you found the higher concentration? It  
5 would be off to -- sort of to the northwest a little bit, I  
6 think. Well, it's more toward the center of the landfill  
7 but sort of that general area.

8 PAT WALLACE: But it's sort of in the area as we  
9 identified as the landfill?

10 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Yup.

11 BOB TROUTMAN: We took Section 9. We'll find out  
12 for you.

13 PAT WALLACE: I mean it kind of surprises me -- I  
14 would be surprised if those trees were dying because of the  
15 landfill. I mean they grew there in the first place, after  
16 the fill was deposited.

17 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: The fill could have been  
18 deposited as they were just thrown around them, too. I  
19 mean, I don't know how they got there before or after so  
20 it's kind of the chicken and the egg story.

21 PAT WALLACE: Right. My experience of  
22 backfilling is that you backfill around a tree, and then  
23 you cover more than two or three the base.

24 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Well, my botanist friend  
25 had said that, basically, you can't kill Eucalyptus trees

1 if you try. The way they control them in Australia is by  
2 burning them, then I guess I agree.

3 PAT WALLACE: Okay. While Bob's looking up the  
4 lead concentrations, I'll continue with Fill Site Five,  
5 which is located to the west of Landfill 4.

6 In the picture here, you can see that Fill Site 5 is  
7 relatively a flat site. The surface is covered with grass,  
8 and the edges of the site are surrounded by Eucalyptus  
9 trees. Fill Site 5 was used for disposal of debris filter  
10 between the years of 1946 and 1981.

11 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Real quickly Jan, I see one  
12 high lead number here as Boring SB09. I don't know where  
13 that is on the landfill, but it's in the northwest.

14 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: What was the  
15 concentration?

16 BOB TROUTMAN: It was 845. It was relatively  
17 high.

18 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Thank you.

19 PAT WALLACE: The debris ice pack fill map for  
20 Fill Site 5 shows approximately the debris fill encountered  
21 at the site.

22 Maximum thickness in this particular location here was  
23 approximately 9 feet. In this more northern portion,  
24 approximately eight feet. The estimated volume of debris  
25 fill at Fill Site 5 is 3,518 yards. The debris fill

1 consists of concrete, wood, asphalt. Native material  
2 underlying Fill Site 5 is described as slope debris and  
3 underlined by supinrite (sic) bedrock at depths of six to  
4 eight feet.

5 Ground water was not encountered at the site. Soil  
6 COC's include manganese, chlorodane, dieldrin,  
7 heptachlorate. Residential carcinogenic risk was 5 times  
8 10 to the -6. The recreational carcinogenic risk was one  
9 times 10 to the -6, and the recreational noncarcinogenic  
10 risk was less than one for all analytes. Ecological risk  
11 was minimal primarily due to iron to invertebrates.

12 And that's Fill Site 5.

13 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Are your pesticides mainly  
14 surface soil? I mean, there are a couple of pesticides  
15 there that -- why are they there?

16 PAT WALLACE: Those pesticides were actually from  
17 one the one foot sample in a test pit, and I'm not exactly  
18 sure I want to say it's Test Pit 1, but I'm not positive.

19 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: But they were disposed of  
20 then?

21 PAT WALLACE: Could have been. We're talking  
22 about artificial debris fill soil moved from other  
23 locations in the Presidio that possibly had pesticides  
24 applied and was deposited Fill Site 5.

25 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: Right where those trees

1 are, isn't that a very steep slope from Washington  
2 Boulevard, and just a little ways beyond that? That's  
3 right down to the ocean pretty much; isn't that right,  
4 John?

5 PAT WALLACE: Right, right.

6 BOARDMEMBER MONAGHAN: And if I recall correctly,  
7 that slope or that debris fill between where those signs  
8 are and those trees is pretty steep. It's like somebody  
9 just dumped stuff down in a ravine. Is that a fairly good  
10 description?

11 PAT WALLACE: Yeah. I think that's accurate.

12 BOARDMEMBER BERNARD POWERS: As a lay person --  
13 as you are reporting these things, all these statistics,  
14 and they're very evenly reported as you describe them, but  
15 I can't tell from the way they're described whether that's  
16 a concern or not, because although the numbers to the -6 or  
17 -5, or whatever, as you described -- well, if you described  
18 that they just dumped some things down a hill, I guess I  
19 have two questions: One, when those things are done, was  
20 there some sort of historical record or a record on such  
21 and such a date this was done and, so, that there is none?

22 PAT WALLACE: No. Most of the filling practices  
23 at the Presidio are undocumented.

24 BOARDMEMBER BERNARD POWERS: Fine. So when you  
25 define what is hazardous, how do you come to that? Because

1 I'm still sort of struck with the hospital debris, which,  
2 of course, for most of us, we might not have contact with  
3 sorts of hospital compounds. It gets our attention. I  
4 "hospital," I can come up with some things that would  
5 concern me with about that. If you want to cross the  
6 material how do you decide what you'll define as hazardous?  
7 And what you should really be concerned about as you  
8 approach a fill or a land site -- you say, I'm going to  
9 bore -- you know, I'm looking for organic compounds; I'm  
10 looking for inorganic compounds. And as a lay person I  
11 might say, is there anything you might miss in your  
12 definition, in your clear definition of this?

13 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: We did the full sweep, and as  
14 far as the hazards, that's why we run things through the  
15 risk assessment. We evaluate them through the health and  
16 ecological effects.

17 BOB TROUTMAN: Neither Pat nor I, nor the risk  
18 assessment people -- we had a meeting here, a workshop  
19 about a month ago. I can't explain that policy.

20 BOARDMEMBER BERNARD POWERS: So I should feel  
21 very comfortable with the definition of what is hazardous  
22 based on -- should I feel comfortable saying, "Okay, I can  
23 rest."

24 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: The definition of hazardous is  
25 sort of a technical term from waste disposal, I mean, from

1 field distribution line ran beneath this landfill line as  
2 you look below it. If you were to go to the edge of that  
3 sign and look down -- do you see the trench where they took  
4 the fuel distribution pipeline out, right diagonally going  
5 down the slope?

6 BRAD CALL: It didn't -- the field distribution  
7 system in that area was never found. It was speculated  
8 that it was actually above ground when it was in place.

9 PAT WALLACE: Well, actually, I remember seeing  
10 something. Would that have been recently?

11 BRAD CALL: No. It must have been taken out of  
12 service a long time ago.

13 BOARDMEMBER YOUNGKIN: So, the idea was that the  
14 landfill was put in on top of where it used to be after it  
15 was taken out of service?

16 PAT WALLACE: I don't believe that's known.

17 BOARDMEMBER YOUNGKIN: Okay. Thank you.

18 PAT WALLACE: All right.

19 Fill Site 6: As you can see in the picture, Fill Site  
20 6 is currently an entirely paved parking lot.

21 Fill site 6 contains building debris from the  
22 demolition of the original Letterman Medical Center which  
23 demolished in 1975. Debris fill materials is described  
24 as containing wood, brick, concrete, ceramic tiles, asphalt  
25 roofing materials. Maximum debris fill thicknesses were

1 a health threat. I think you're probably more, I guess,  
2 interested in leads. We're trying to relate the risk  
3 assessment numbers where we ran through the risk assessment  
4 which these parameters, you know, were target compounds in  
5 that risk assessment. From the standpoint of maybe having  
6 some causing risk, that's what they're trying to do as far  
7 as identifying particular things within each study area.

8 BOARDMEMBER BERNARD POWERS: Well, I don't know  
9 if my questions were answered but I'll ponder this.

10 PAT WALLACE: Okay.

11 BOARDMEMBER MCKLERoy: Fill Site 5 is near that  
12 tank. You found no evidence of any plume or any evidence  
13 of that fuel oil getting near that site?

14 PAT WALLACE: Well, there's no ground water at  
15 the site.

16 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I think they pretty much  
17 closed off in 1349, the excavation with the extent of that  
18 plume.

19 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: And it didn't extend as  
20 far.

21 Was there actual plume there?

22 BOB TROUTMAN: When we think of plume, we think  
23 of ground water extent, and, no. It did not extend this  
24 far.

25 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: Yeah. Now, the former

1 identified as being approximately seven feet. The  
2 estimated volume of debris fill is 7,672 cubic yards.  
3 Below the debris fill the native material is clay and silky  
4 sand in coma formation.

5 Ground water is present beneath the fill. Depth for  
6 ground water was approximately 23 feet in November 1990,  
7 and was approximately 7.5 feet in November. None of the  
8 soil -- none of the analytes detected in the soil were  
9 considered COC's. The ground water COC's include aluminum,  
10 arsenic, beryllium, manganese, lead, nickel, and folium.  
11 All of the ground water sampling we did here at Fill Site 6  
12 was hydropunch sampling and street ground water sampling.  
13 I don't know if you guys are familiar with that, but it's  
14 not actually -- the ground water samples are not actually  
15 collected from a well. The sample that we collected did  
16 not collect any filtered samples from this location. All  
17 of these results and all the COC's are in unfiltered  
18 samples. That's one of the main reasons why we're seeing  
19 so many inorganics in ground water.

20 Carcinogenic risk was 3 times 10 to the -3, primarily  
21 due to or totally due to ingestion of those inorganics and  
22 ground water. The noncarcinogenic risk was 2.1 times 10 to  
23 the one. And there was no ecological risk because there  
24 were no soil COC's.

25 Any questions on Fill Site 6?

1 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: The constituents you showed  
2 are very similar to what we've seen.

3 PAT WALLACE: Right. Again, the things we're  
4 seeing in ground water are very typical with what we're  
5 seeing in ground water throughout the Presidio in these  
6 upland areas. Do you want to talk about comparing to  
7 whether --

8 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: You might as well mention  
9 that.

10 PAT WALLACE: You're more familiar with that, I  
11 think.

12 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Well, Park Service took --  
13 installed monitoring wells around the hospitals in that --  
14 pretty close to that vicinity and it showed high levels of  
15 inorganic parameters that were showing here. Again, it's  
16 showing that pattern of these inorganics that we're seeing  
17 virtually everywhere on the installation.

18 BOARDMEMBER BALL: What was 2.1 times 10 to the  
19 one? That was a hazard?

20 PAT WALLACE: The noncarcinogenic risk, that's  
21 right.

22 BOB TROUTMAN: Most people don't know that  
23 noncarcinogenic risk which is, if you have something over  
24 one, you have a potentially high risk.

25 PAT WALLACE: Any questions about Fill Site 6?

1 FACILITATOR KERN: I think we need to give our  
2 reporter probably ten minutes. She's be working  
3 steadfastly here for a few hours. Thank you.

4 For those of you who might be interested, you can go  
5 through the doors up the stairs, and there is a little gift  
6 shop in there where you can get candy bars and things like  
7 that. There's also a restaurant there.

8  
9 (Ten-minute break)

10  
11 FACILITATOR KERN: We'll see who remains till the  
12 bitter end. We have Larry and Jan and Earnest, and we have  
13 Mike and Bruce.

14 Why don't we get started and we'll go as long as we  
15 have people here and as long as people want to listen.  
16 Okay.

17 PAT WALLACE: The next site is Graded Area 9, and  
18 it's located in the southern central portion of the  
19 Presidio. According to the enhanced PA, clean fill and  
20 building rubble were deposited in Graded Area 9, basically,  
21 to create a flat surface for our recreational area. The  
22 exact dates of the filling are unknown, however, the  
23 cleared debris appears in an aerial photo in 1958.

24 The land surface slopes generally to the south and  
25 consists of dirt and gravel with grass. Native material

1 below fill was described as dune sand. Bedrock and ground  
2 water were encountered. Fill material thicknesses range  
3 from one to seven feet, primarily in the central portion of  
4 the stirred graded area. And the refill thicknesses were a  
5 maximum thickness of seven feet.

6 Soil COC's were beryllium, phenanthrene and dieldrin,  
7 all in subsurface soil. The residential carcinogenic risk  
8 was one times 10 to -6, and recreational risk was not found  
9 because the COC's were in subsurface soil.

10 Hazard indices were all less than one, and the  
11 ecological risk was minimal to moderate, primarily due to  
12 aluminum and toxicity in plants and invertebrates.

13 Are there any questions about Graded Area 9?

14 Okay. The next site is Landfill E, which is located  
15 adjacent to Corey Road. It's in the -- sort of east  
16 central portion of the Presidio. As you can see from the  
17 picture, the site is a flat area covered by grass. A large  
18 portion of the area is covered by a baseball diamond and a  
19 parking lot.

20 Landfill E was used for the disposal of debris fill  
21 and landfill material between the years of 1946 and 1973.

22 The site down to the west, south of the hillside, is a  
23 steeply sloping valley wall along the northern edge. I  
24 think there's another picture that comes up and we can see  
25 the steep slope on the northern edge of the landfill.

1 Native material underlying fill, which is described as  
2 clay, silt and sand in the coma formation, over lined with  
3 supinerite (sic) bedrock. Debris fill materials are  
4 described in field logs as glass, brick, tile, and other  
5 general construction debris.

6 In the southeastern half of the site, the debris fill  
7 is underlined by landfill materials described as newspaper,  
8 rubber, cans, bottles and plastic. This figure shows the  
9 debris fill ice packs, so you can see that most of the  
10 debris fills are located in the central portion of the land  
11 site of the landfill, and most of the landfill material,  
12 which is shown in this figure, is located just to the  
13 southeast of the central portions and the northern portions  
14 of the landfill.

15 Ground water at the site flows to the north,  
16 northeast. This was in October of 1992 and March of 1992.  
17 We added another couple more data points, and you can see  
18 that there's a very steep grading in the southwestern  
19 portion of the landfill. It flattens out toward the north.

20 Soil COC's include arsenic, beryllium and silver.  
21 Surface soil include arsenic, beryllium cadmium, copper and  
22 lead in the subsurface soil. There were several PAH's in  
23 subsurface soil. There were several pesticides in both  
24 surface and subsurface soils.

25 In ground water we had antimony, arsenic, chromium,

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1 manganese, and thallium for the inorganics. We had 1,2DCA  
2 to hypothalate and Beta VHC. That's the COC's for ground  
3 water. The 1,2DCA hit in ground water was only detected in  
4 following RI. It was not detected in the initial or  
5 supplemental samples collected at the site. We also had  
6 some anomalous detections of 1,2DCA at several other study  
7 areas in the Presidio during the Farralon. We never had  
8 1,2DCA before.

9 Okay. The residential carcinogenic risk was 4 times  
10 10 to the -2, due to ingestion of drinking water to arsenic  
11 and chromium. The recreational risk was 3 times 10 to -6.  
12 The hazardous risks were less than one. The ecological  
13 risk was moderate, primarily due to silver, toxicity to  
14 plants EET and DDT, toxicity to robins. This is a site  
15 where, I think, we're proposing to cap and do some  
16 long-term monitoring.

17 Any questions about Landfill E?

18 BOARDMEMBER MCKLERoy: I thought this site had a  
19 lead -- leveled lead or surface problem. Is that showing  
20 up in the data or --

21 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I think it's the subsurface.  
22 I think those were borings that detected the hot lead.  
23 Right. I'm almost certain it wasn't the surface.

24 BOARDMEMBER MCKLERoy: Now, with respect to all  
25 these sites, so far they have all seemed to start in '47.

1 What happened before then?

2 There's nothing before 1947 so far as landfill. Are  
3 there others further down that are older, or have we missed  
4 something?

5 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: No. I think some stuff might  
6 have been taken off post war records, and our review of  
7 available information -- this showed us where the disturbed  
8 areas were on the Presidio.

9 BOB TROUTMAN: There was some filling in Crissy  
10 Field in the early 1900's.

11 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: But that was dredging.

12 BOARDMEMBER MCKLERoy: Are there actual records  
13 that you're relying on to have these sites start in '47?

14 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I think it was a combination  
15 of aerial photographs, Star Record Review, interviews with  
16 former employees, things of that nature where there was  
17 obviously some burial. Some of them, obviously, could have  
18 taken place at these locations or could have been taken  
19 place prior to this. That was hard evidence indicated as  
20 such.

21 PAT WALLACE: Any other questions of Landfill E?

22 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I think Bob is going to do the  
23 accelerated program here.

24 BOB TROUTMAN: I'll try to.

25 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Can I ask one more question

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1 about the landfill. Not all of the garbage that has been  
2 produced by the Army could be accounted for during this  
3 period of time by these small sites. Why did they -- do  
4 you have any clue as to what caused them to use these few  
5 sites to get rid of just that trash or is there a program  
6 in place or what? What's going on?

7 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I think a lot of the stuff was  
8 probably -- most of the sites, quite frankly, are building  
9 debris. I mean, if you look at the vast majority of  
10 building debris -- if they tore down something or had some  
11 damage to a construction, they hauled it to this location.  
12 a lot of it is, also, landscaping debris, trees, vegetative  
13 waste. I think why you saw that is because you are in a  
14 major urban area. You have a lot of troops housed on site.  
15 I mean, you don't want to have a landfill in your backyard,  
16 so I think, quite frankly, a lot of this stuff was taken  
17 off site and disposed of in other locations.

18 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: And also, I would like to  
19 add that the trash that's found in the landfills is  
20 probably trash from any buildings that were demolished,  
21 because the solid waste disposal for any military  
22 insulation has been pretty consistent. What's customary  
23 usual is that all the facilities would have normal  
24 dumpsters and is contracted out through a disposal company  
25 to take care of it, just like it is for your own household

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1 trash. And the Transfer Station was a location where it  
2 was actually taken off site. I think the trash we found  
3 that you might find in landfill comes from a contractor who  
4 has given an order to demolish a building, and anything in  
5 that building that's maybe collected up and has trash gets  
6 thrown into the landfill where he's been directed to dump  
7 this building debris. So you aren't going to find, I  
8 think, garbage-type solid waste in these landfills, but you  
9 do find some type of trash that's associated with normal  
10 building activities that was just collected and disposed of  
11 along with that building when it was demolished.

12 BOARDMEMBER BALL: Thank you.

13 BOB TROUTMAN: We're going to talk about the  
14 miscellaneous sites. We're getting short on time, so I'll  
15 try and go through real quickly each of the sites and maybe  
16 spend less time on the sites that aren't a problem, and  
17 maybe more on sites that are a problem.

18 Building 662 was a former auto body shop. We  
19 collected samples around the outside of the building as  
20 well as inside of the building. The primary problem we  
21 found at this location is along the west side of the  
22 building, we found two samples with high lead. And these  
23 samples were in a location where there was an above-ground  
24 storage tank. We did do that -- completely delineate the  
25 lead problem here, because this area will be taken care of

1 under the Core of Engineer Tech Program, so that was the  
2 only significant problem we found at Building 662.

3 Next site, Building 680, which is used for storing  
4 electrical equipment including transformers. We found  
5 PCB's in surface soil, and these PCB's will be removed  
6 under interaction by the core of engineers.

7 They did lead to a risk of 6 to -5, and primarily from  
8 the PCB. So this will be taken care of under an  
9 interaction by the core of engineers.

10 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: What sort of action is  
11 that? Is that removing the soil?

12 BOB TROUTMAN: That's removing the soil and  
13 collecting other samples to make sure that you've taken the  
14 soil and PCB's to a certain level. I don't know exactly  
15 what the clean up level we're talking of here.

16 The Montgomery Watson Report, it will just give you an  
17 overview of the remedial design and field work and the  
18 reports that are going to be published on that site.

19 Okay. The next site is Building 1244 which is  
20 formally a field printing plant. We took white samples and  
21 boring samples. We found a little bit of elevated lead in  
22 the gravel fill trench inside the building, but this lead  
23 was not elevated below the base of the concrete trench.  
24 And other than that, we really had no contaminants  
25 concerned at the Building 1244 site.

1 Next site is Building 1351. Building 1351 has been  
2 used for waste oil storage and has some -- vehicle  
3 maintenance. It's a vehicle maintenance shop, excuse me.  
4 We did a few samples of high lead. The COC's at this site  
5 are lead, beryllium, manganese and the risk to an  
6 industrial worker was just below one times 10 to the -6.  
7 We did not have a significant human health risk here. We  
8 had a minimal to moderate eco risk from iron. We're not  
9 sure where the iron is coming from. We don't believe it is  
10 really related to Army activities. So this site does not  
11 really pose a significant threat to human health or eco  
12 risk, other than the iron.

13 Next site is the Four Point Coast Guard Station which  
14 is located along the shoreline, obviously between the  
15 Building 900's area and Crissy Field. There are four  
16 potential areas, source areas, that we're concerned about  
17 here.

18 There's the former underground storage tank area to  
19 the northwest of Building 991. Contamination at that  
20 location will be handled under the Core of Engineers in the  
21 tank program. The primary problem outside of the  
22 underground tank area here were high PAH's and high TPH's.  
23 We found occurrences of elevated PAH's and TPH's northwest  
24 of Building 995 -- northeast of Building 995, and just to  
25 the northeast of Building 996.

1 The risk from PAH's was driven by PAH's at this site.  
2 And from a recreational user, we had a risk of two times 10  
3 to the -4. We looked at the concentrations of PAH's and,  
4 by far, the highest concentrations of PAH's were in this  
5 soil sample here. And we pose that we would remove surface  
6 soils which contained the elevated PAH's and TPH's here.  
7 Both of which you can find the surface soils that are not  
8 in subsurface soils or ground water. So there is a  
9 significant risk of a recreational user, but it can be  
10 easily mitigated by removing a minimal amount of surface  
11 soil.

12 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: Is that due to the tank,  
13 primarily?

14 BOB TROUTMAN: No. I don't think it's due to the  
15 tank. Actually, one of the PAH's came from -- but we also  
16 had elevated, we had the elevated PAH's and elevated TPH's  
17 and surface soils right outside the building. So maybe  
18 some maintenance activities in the buildings dumped  
19 something outside.

20 There were some stained soils in that particular area,  
21 but it's not immediately adjacent to the tanks, so I don't  
22 even attribute it to the tanks.

23 The last two sites in the miscellaneous sites category  
24 were Lobos Creek which is used for drinking water supply  
25 and Mountain Lake. We evaluated the risk to an older child

1 playing in the creek. The primary risk drive there was  
2 arsenic, but the risk was 5 to the -7, which is an  
3 acceptable range. We evaluated potential contaminants  
4 concerned for the drinking water. None of them passed the  
5 screening, so there's no risk from using treated water from  
6 Lobos Creek for drinking water.

7 At Mountain Lake, we looked and took sediment samples  
8 and surface water samples. We had one hit of heptachlore  
9 and surface water sample, and that was a COC in surface  
10 water. We had a little bit of elevated manganese in  
11 surface water. We evaluated the risk to an older child  
12 playing in the lake, even though swimming is not allowed in  
13 the lake. The risk to the child was 4 to a -9, which is  
14 very low. We had an eco risk hazard quotient of six for  
15 amphibians, primarily due to this heptachlore. But I don't  
16 think any of that heptachlore sample was repeated in  
17 subsequent samples we took in 1992.

18 BOARDMEMBER SHOCKEY: What's the age of that  
19 older child?

20 BOB TROUTMAN: What is it, six to twelve?

21 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Nine to eighteen.

22 BOB TROUTMAN: Any other questions about the  
23 miscellaneous sites?

24 I'm going kind of fast, and I'm trying to get through  
25 as many sites as possible.

1 PAT WALLACE: Actually, we did some work at the  
2 bridge district, but we didn't do any following work on it.  
3 So I'm really not going to talk about the site which is  
4 being addressed by the Golden Gate Bridge Highway  
5 Transportation District, and these will not be carried over  
6 to the FS.

7 I'm also going to talk about Baker Beach. There are  
8 four disturbed areas at Baker Beach. Baker Beach is  
9 located along the Pacific Ocean. It's a very steep site.  
10 The four disturbed areas are spread out over several  
11 hundred feet, several thousand feet along the coast.  
12 Disturbed Area 1 and Disturbed Area 3 were the only sites  
13 that really had any risk. I'm really trying to focus on  
14 those areas.

15 The Disturbed Area 1, in which artificial fill and  
16 debris fill material are present, is primarily composed of  
17 concrete, glass, brick, pottery, ceramics, and automotive  
18 parts. Near the center of the disturbed area is a small  
19 mounded area just north of the seep, which is present right  
20 in the middle of the disturbed area. There was a high  
21 concentration of glass and ceramic pieces in that area.  
22 Supinerite (sic) bedrock is immediately below the fill at  
23 depths usually around five to six feet. There's no ground  
24 water present. In any of the disturbed areas of Baker  
25 Beach, the estimated volume of fill at Disturbed Area 1, is

1 16,700 cubic yards.

2 COC's in soil were antimony and lead. Most of the  
3 elevated lead concentrations occurred in samples within  
4 that mounded area near the center of the disturbed area.  
5 Other COC's include several PAH's and surface soils and  
6 several organic pesticides and in the subsurface soils. We  
7 collected a salmon sample near the seep which also had lead  
8 as an inorganic COC. We also collected a surface water  
9 sample from the seep which had manganese as a COC.

10 Recreational carcinogenic risk was 7 times 10 to the  
11 -7, which is within the acceptable range. The recreational  
12 noncarcinogenic risk was less than one for all analytes,  
13 and the eco risk was actually performed using the mounded  
14 area and using the rest of the disturbed areas beside the  
15 mounded area.

16 For the mounded area, the eco risk was moderate or  
17 high primarily due to lead toxicity to invertebrates, and  
18 zinc for plants and invertebrates. If you exclude the  
19 mounded area, the eco risk is minimal, primarily due to  
20 aluminum and antimony. And I think we're proposing to not  
21 do anything at this site, primarily because it's a very  
22 inaccessible site and would be pretty much impossible to  
23 clean up what's there. Am I correct?

24 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I think our view, here, due to  
25 the terrain and also the fact that it's obviously very

1 lushly vegetated, and so forth, would be worse than any  
2 impact this area might have.

3 BOB TROUTMAN: You're really going to have to  
4 access the recreational leaches.

5 PAT WALLACE: Right. And there's no recreational  
6 carcinogenic risk, so the only problem at this site is a  
7 moderate to high eco risk for plants and invertebrates.

8 We also collected some additional samples to the north  
9 of Disturbed Area 1. COC's identified in those samples  
10 include several PAH's and one organic pesticide pouring.  
11 Those are mostly in the surface soil.

12 The recreational carcinogenic risk was three times 10  
13 to the -5, due to those analytes and surface soil. The  
14 recreational non-carcinogenic risk is less than one for all  
15 analytes. There was no eco risk.

16 Like I said earlier, there was Disturbed Area 2 which  
17 really has a recreational cancer risk of nine times 10 to  
18 the -6. There's no eco risk, and the noncarcinogenic risk  
19 was less than one.

20 The estimated volumes of debris fill at Disturbed  
21 Area 2 is 2,200 cubic yards. And Disturbed Area 3 was the  
22 other area that had some -- actually, Disturbed Area 3 had  
23 a recreational cancer risk of two times 10 to the -7 and  
24 had minimal eco risk. Noncarcinogenic risk was less than  
25 one, and Disturbed Area 4 had no risk.

1 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: What about the beach.

2 There a volume of water coming out to the surface?

3 BOB TROUTMAN: It's a trickle.

4 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: It's more like you put a cup  
5 there and it might take half a day there to fill. I mean,  
6 it's not a huge pond of water.

7 PAT WALLACE: It took us almost an entire day to  
8 collect our sample from there. It filled up a pretty  
9 good-sized bottle.

10 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: And is that evaluated in  
11 the recreation of users?

12 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: We evaluated the seep that was  
13 included in the risk assessment, not as a drinking water  
14 source.

15 BOARDMEMBER MCKLEROY: As a dermal contact?

16 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: I believe so.

17 PAT WALLACE: Okay. And my last site is Battery  
18 Howe Wagner. Battery Howe Wagner is an underground motor  
19 fortification that was constructed in 1983. As you can see  
20 in the picture, here, this is actually the entrance to  
21 Battery Howe Wagner. It's covered with fill and there are  
22 trees growing from the top of it. We're primarily  
23 investigating how the artificial debris fill that was  
24 placed over the fortification to determine the impacts due  
25 to that fill material. The debris fill material consisted

1 of concrete, brick, wood, wired glass, porcelain and metal  
2 scraps.

3 Ground water at the site was encountered only in a  
4 small area near the southeastern portion of the site. This  
5 area here, we tried to install some other wells in these  
6 other locations and everything was dry, so ground water at  
7 the site is very minimal and recharge at the site is not  
8 considered to be enough to be classified as a drinking  
9 water supply.

10 COC's in soil were determined to be beryllium and  
11 antimony, as well as phenanthrene. The residential  
12 carcinogenic risk was 1 times 10 to the -5, and the  
13 recreational carcinogenic risk was 2 times 10 to the -6.  
14 There was no eco risk, and we're not proposing to do  
15 anything there.

16 And that's it.

17 BOB TROUTMAN: I am going to go forward toward  
18 our last site, which is the East of Mason Site. The other  
19 miscellaneous sites, essentially, had no risk and don't  
20 require any clean up.

21 East of Mason Site is located between D-E-H and the  
22 northeast corner of the Presidio and the Crissy Field area.  
23 What we have at this site -- what we're looking at,  
24 basically -- we drilled this site because it was requested  
25 we drill at this site. We only had administrative

1 buildings formerly located here and we drilled five shallow  
2 borings to ground water. We ended up with a relatively  
3 high eco risk at this site due to p-p-d-d-t and p-p-d-d-e  
4 in surface soil. At this particular boring, and what we  
5 propose to do with this site is remove that limited  
6 contamination and collect samples around that area to make  
7 sure that we remove the p-p-d-d-t. We also had some  
8 relatively elevated levels of metals in ground water.  
9 Again, some of these same metals that we've seen in these  
10 other locations -- nickel, chrome, aluminum -- none of  
11 those metals that we saw elevated in the unfiltered ground  
12 water samples correspond to any high metals. We didn't see  
13 any high metals in the soils here, so it doesn't look like  
14 we have any metals being contributed to ground water at  
15 this location.

16 And that's our presentation. Do you have any  
17 questions on East of Mason?

18 BOARDMEMBER MCKLERoy: That's the area. Is the  
19 Park Service proposing to use the Historical Wetland Site  
20 there?

21 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Actually, that is not the  
22 same.

23 BOB TROUTMAN: This is where the wetland occurred  
24 in the past.

25 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Actually, the new wetland

1 comes out here, and the only boring that encompasses the  
2 proposed new area is the warring up at this location.

3 BOARDMEMBER MCKLERoy: What is the supposed  
4 service of the p-p-d-d-t?

5 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: It's just one of these  
6 anomalous hits we see on occasion. It may have been, at  
7 one time, maybe, associated with near a foundation of one  
8 structure there that might have historically been there.  
9 We didn't see it at any one of the other borings. It's  
10 just one of those spot hits that we come across.

11 BOB TROUTMAN: Any other questions?

12 BOARDMEMBER MCKLERoy: What were the use of those  
13 buildings?

14 BOB TROUTMAN: They were administrative from what  
15 we could understand. Do you know anything else about that,  
16 Dave.

17 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: In the Crissy Field area  
18 during the early part of the Century, most of those were  
19 warehouse buildings down there that were constructed and  
20 demolished, and reconstructed again up through World War  
21 II. Then they were finally demolished when they put in the  
22 airfield there, except for the ones closer where the old  
23 commissary and Triple SC. And those buildings were  
24 located.

25 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Could some of them also have

1 been barracks?

2 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: They might have been  
3 because the old railroad used to come down through there.  
4 I know that records indicate there was a staging area right  
5 there on Crissy Field for not moving civilians, but moving  
6 supplies in and out of the Presidio along that route. So,  
7 I mean, that contamination could be from anything and it's  
8 really hard to pinpoint exactly what system isolated it  
9 like that. I wouldn't suggested that it's of any great  
10 concern.

11 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: It's at that same location we  
12 did take a water sample from, and it did not show up. Even  
13 the subsurface sample in it's identical location, did not  
14 show up, and it's just one of those isolated things.

15 BOARDMEMBER MCKLERoy: Along that old railroad  
16 line, did you find any railroad ties or materials that  
17 might have any of that problem compound?

18 BOARDMEMBER BUCK: Well, those old railroad ties  
19 are actually still there. We didn't really investigate the  
20 railroad lines.

21 BOARDMEMBER YOUNGKIN: I have a comment here.  
22 The DEA; is that undergoing demolition right now?

23 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: It's going to be  
24 demolished, yes. The Park Services has hired a contractor  
25 to do that work. The area is prepared for demolition, and

1 I'm not actually sure of the start date for that.

2 FACILITATOR KERN: It's within the next coming  
3 months.

4 BOARDMEMBER WILKINS: I think it will start in  
5 January.

6 FACILITATOR KERN: Any other comments or  
7 questions about the presentation?

8 I'd like to thank John and his crew for the  
9 presentation tonight.

10 Any other announcements or comments now for the end of  
11 the meeting? Very good, then.

12 Thank you very much for attending tonight's meeting  
13 during the holiday season. Best wishes to you and yours  
14 during this season, and we'll be getting things out to you  
15 by fax and by mail and announcements for future meetings,  
16 committee-wise and orientation meetings. Try to get a  
17 whole schedule put together for you.

18 Without objection, meeting adjourned.

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